Friday July 10 1981
No 60,976
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Shirley Williams: A fresh approach on Ulster, page 12

Europeans fear US tough line

America's tough line with the Soviet Union is worrying European leaders who believe the mood of anti-Sovietism in *Washington*, together with the huge planned increase in American defence spending, will effectively undermine attempts to open a new round of talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. On the American side there is dismay that some European leaders are not prepared to accept assurances that the United States will fulfil its commitment on the Salt talks by the end of the year. Sweden has criticized both superpowers for allowing their arms build-up to threaten the future of mankind Page 6

Wimbledon snub for McEnroe

The All England Lawn Tennis Club announced that *John McEnroe, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion*, should not be elected to honorary membership, although it is custom for singles winners to be recognized in such a way. It was felt that McEnroe's *behaviour during Wimbledon* brought the game into disrepute Page 16

Takeover agreed for 'Observer'

The Government has finally agreed to Lonrho's takeover of *The Observer* after the company agreed to stronger guarantees on editorial independence. The *conditions* are similar to those agreed when News International bought *The Times*. Lonrho said it would soon launch an evening newspaper for London Back page

Japan agrees to curb car exports

Japanese car manufacturers have agreed to hold their share of the British car market down to 11 per cent, and have promised similar curbs on light van exports. But they told a delegation of Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders that they found it impossible to meet British demands to hold down exports of commercial vehicles Page 19

Petrol price war looms

Another petrol price-war may start if the big oil companies try to increase pump prices by 6p or 7p a gallon after the pound's slide against the dollar. Prices rose by 10p a gallon only a month ago and considerable market resistance to the increase is feared. Page 19

Theatres still draw crowds

Theatre is the most popular entertainment for Londoners, attracting 100,000 of them a month, an NOP poll for the Society of West End Theatre says. Travel costs were found to be a bigger deterrent to potential customers than seat prices Page 3

New strike wave hits Poland

Employees of the Polish airline Lot have struck for four hours disrupting flights in protest against the government's refusal to name a general manager of their choice. Public transport workers struck in Bydgoszcz demanding the removal of the municipal services director. The new strike wave increased tension before the party congress which opens next week. Page 6

Smear test plea

Women should be screened for cancer of the cervix from an age younger than 35, a government report suggests. Because of earlier sexual activity, women are at risk at a younger age Page 4

Cabinet considers riot Act

Whitelaw action to make parents pay children's fines

By Philip Webster and Julian Haviland

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced in Warrington last night that the Government would legislate in the next year to strengthen the powers of the courts to involve parents in the consequences of offences committed by their children. Parents are to be required to pay the fines of all children under 17 unless it can be proved that such action by the court would be unreasonable.

It is understood that a Criminal Justice Bill incorporating the provisions, based on the White Paper, *Young Offenders*, published last autumn, will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

As he spoke, large gangs of youths again gathered in Moss Side, Manchester, and there were small skirmishes with police.

By making his announcement in Warrington, the Home Secretary, speaking only a few miles from the scene of the Manchester and Toxteth riots, was attempting to boost the apparently flagging Tory vote by *ensuring* that law and order becomes the dominant issue in the last days of the by-election campaign.

His message, in a speech in support of the Conservative candidate, Mr Stanley Sorrell, was that the Tories are the only party which recognize that the maintenance of law and order and security for every citizen is the first duty of any responsible government.

Legislation to strengthen the *whole range of law* on the criminal activities of the young was a major priority for the Conservative Party over the next year.

He said that for too long careless parents had been allowed *to escape the full consequences* of the neglect of their responsibilities. "It is important at this time that the electors of Warrington take the opportunity presented to them on July 16 to demonstrate their support *for our Conservative policies to* maintain the authority of the law."

After riots, looting and violence on a scale which took the Government totally by surprise, perplexed and anxious Cabinet ministers yesterday scrapped the agenda for their weekly meeting and spent nearly two and a half hours in the widest discussion of the possible causes and remedies.

Their first concern, it was agreed, must be to support the police in every way—with more equipment, if requested, and with adjustments to the law if *senior police commanders* needed new powers to control mobs and keep the peace.

ON OTHER PAGES

Ministers discussed introducing a new riot Act, to make it a criminal offence for people to remain on the streets after being warned off by police, and strengthening the Public Order Act, which has been under *review* for several months, to tighten control over demonstrations and marches.

Amending the race relations laws, to help restrain incitement, was also considered.

Nothing was agreed and it may be that no changes to the law will be made. But Mr Whitelaw, and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, were deputed to give further consideration to possible legal changes, and report back to the Cabinet next *Thursday*.

Mr Whitelaw will give the Government's conclusions to Parliament when he opens a debate on the disorders, in Government time, that afternoon.

But yesterday's discussions covered the whole range of public policy in the inner-cities—employment, housing, education, crime—and also of possible action. Nothing was excluded, it was stated afterwards.

The question of expanding public borrowing to find more resources was not discussed. Whatever their varied views on deficit spending, ministers are agreed that value for existing spending in the inner cities is the first priority—"*getting* the money used better and in a more humane way," as the Prime Minister put it to the Commons yesterday.

But the possibility of redirecting resources was in each *minister's mind*. It was agreed that half a dozen government departments would prepare papers for next week's Cabinet.

A decision in principle has been taken already to commit fresh funds to relieving youth *unemployment*. As it happened, the first discussion in Cabinet of such schemes, drawn up by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, was due to take place yesterday but has to be postponed until next week.

One immediate problem discussed was compensation for riot victims. The law was considered to be adequate. The problem, it was agreed, was to make sure that payments were fair and made promptly. This is one area where ministers expect to have to find new cash.

Central to yesterday's debate was Mr Whitelaw's report. He compared the scenes in Toxteth, Liverpool, which he visited this week, with his *experience as Secretary of State* for Northern Ireland ten years ago. He reported that very little evidence had been found to support *suggestions* that the rioting in Liverpool, London and Manchester had been organised centrally, though he had no doubt that political agitators had moved in. The Greater Manchester police had *evidence of the riots* being organized but in Liverpool there was little sign of this.

Mr Whitelaw was reassuring about the morale of policemen of all ranks. He had visited *injured police in hospital, and* they were all keen to resume their duties. There was no question of their wanting help from the Army.

Nor was there any belief that the style of policing should be *more aggressive. They wanted* to do their traditional job in the traditional way, but they did want better protective equipment when exposed to violent attack.

Mr Whitelaw agreed with colleagues that there were signs that the rioting in Manchester had come about because young people wanted to imitate the earlier rioting which they had seen on television. This was a worrying factor and ministers do not know how to limit it.

The Prime Minister was strong, it seems, on the importance of parents exercising their responsibilities, especially towards children of school age.

In the Commons later Mrs Thatcher seemed to infuriate the Opposition when she insisted that the Government could not be held solely to blame for what has happened. Labour MPs roared their disapproval, for example, when she quoted a press opinion that the violence in Liverpool had nothing to do with pay, housing, and unemployment, but with "naked greed".

In Cabinet, however, she was *said to be eager to seek out* possible lines of government action and to examine any suggestions.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Two ways of staying dry in London yesterday as two inches of rain fell in an hour and Kings Cross Station was closed.

Woman killed as worst storms for six years hit England

A woman aged 20, was killed by lightning yesterday during the worst thunderstorms to hit parts of England for six years. Miss Catherine Harris, a Wren from Gosport, Hampshire, died soon after she was struck at the Naval Air Station, Yeovilton, Somerset (John Witherow writes).

Storms, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail, affected South-west England, East Anglia, the Midlands, and North-east England. Some of the heaviest rain fell on London disrupting road, rail, and Underground services.

The London Weather Centre said it recorded two inches of rain between 3pm and 4pm. That was the heaviest downpour since August, 1975, when about six inches of rain fell over a six-hour period.

British Rail said they had to close. King's Cross Station for *several hours because of tracks* which were flooded up to a depth of 2.5 feet. A platform at Charing Cross was also sealed off because of rain pouring through the roof. Passengers at King's Cross were told to catch alternative trains at Euston or Finsbury Park.

Underground train services were also affected, The Bakerloo line trains did not stop at Charing Cross, and King's Cross underground station closed for almost an hour until staff swept the water from subways.

The police said the rain *caused severe traffic problems* throughout London as it rose above kerb level in several areas and a number of traffic lights ceased to work.

The fire brigade were inundated with calls to flooded basements. They received [illegible] calls in the greater London area at the height of the storm.

The London Weather Centre said the storms over London started when the temperature at 3 pm was recorded as [illegible] (79f). They moved north over the city.

The centre forecast more storms in the eastern part of the country early today although the weather was likely to improve this evening with occasional sunny spells.

Weather forecast, back page

Prime Minister at bay

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The clap of thunder that *greeted yesterday's* announcement by Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, that there would be a debate next Thursday on the recent outbreaks of civil disorder in Great Britain may have been no more than an *appropriate coincidence*. On the other hand it could well have been an expression of displeasure by the Almighty at the near breakdown of law and order on certain sections of the Opposition backbenches *during* exchanges with the Prime Minister over the riots.

As the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, struggled in vain to maintain order, there were moments when it seemed he might have been wiser to have exchanged his wig for one of the new riot helmets that the Home Secretary has ordered for the police. As the uproar moun*ted about him*, Mr Michael Foot, on the Labour front bench, must have sensed that his backbenchers were not improving their image of coolness under fire and he appeared to go out of his way not to pour too much oil on the troubled waters.

A few conventional explosions during questions to Mr William Whitelaw gave little warning of *the nuclear holocaust* that was to follow. Mrs Thatcher's appearance at the despatch box seemed to trigger off some sort of chain reaction on the *Opposition* benches. There were howls of anguish as the Prime Minister told a Tory MP that the use of water cannon was certainly not ruled out by the government, pointing out that *the use of CS gas had been* fully endorsed by the Home Secretary.

To be fair to Labour MPs, Mrs Thatcher was not exactly unprovocative, although she certainly made less noise about it. She told one MP that he was being absurd when he wondered *about* the *logic* of spending so much money on Trident and so little on helping people to find work. But the biggest bang came when she quoted a *Daily Mirror* leader stating that the riots were a *spree of naked greed and had* nothing to do with pay, housing or unemployment.

"You stupid woman", yelled Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP *for* Liverpool, Walton, whose explosive threshhold is about as low as you can get *without being* in a state of continual eruption. Mr Foot entered the fray in an attempt to cool things by telling the Prime Minister that her higher education cuts were an act of barbarism. Somehow he *managed to relate* these cuts and a higher regard by the Japanese for engineering students, with the riots in Toxteth and Southall.

That brought an explosion from Sir Hugh Fraser, normally the most placid of Tory MPs. Many people outside the Commons thought that the House was not paying sufficient attention to the immediate *problem*, which was law and order, he said. As for riots in Liverpool being connected to students in Japan, that was totally ridiculous. As the shrieks and howls rose on all sides, Mrs Thatcher was told that she was one of the biggest vandals, regularly mugging the British taxpayer, while a Tory MP demanded the return of corporal punishment for the under eighteens.

The Prime Minister thought the idea of her being a vandal and a mugger "ridiculous and absolutely absurd". As for corporal punishment she had no plans for that.

"Why not *cut off* their hands?" suggested a Labour MP. By this time the Speaker was leaping up and down like a Jack in the box while a little local war was breaking out on the backbenchers between Mr Enoch Powell and a group of Labour MPs who seemed to be objecting to his views on ethnic minorities.

"It is impossible for me to hear the Prime Minister," pleaded the Speaker. There was little response to this plea. As question time ended, Mr Heffer was still demanding to be heard on the grounds that the Prime *Minister had attacked* the people of Liverpool. "No, she didn't", yelled the Tories. "Yes, she did", Labour MPs shouted back. Whatever Mrs Thatcher had done, Mr Heffer was firmly ruled out of order, whereupon Mr Andrew Faulds, Labour MP for Warley, East, and another MP with a dangerously low threshold, tried to *have Mr Powell certified* for his "lunatic utterances". Mr Powell, sitting a few benches away, looked as though he would immensely enjoy that prospect.

Perhaps, surmised Sir Frederick Burden, Conservative MP for Gillingham, there would be less hooliganism on the streets if there was less hooliganism in *the Commons*. On that thought provoking suggestion the punks and the skinheads departed to sharpen their knuckle-dusters for next Thursday while the rest of the House carried on with a debate on the Army.

Private cash plan for Gatwick rail service

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Private enterprise operation of the passenger rail service between London, Victoria, and Gatwick Airport is being discissed by the British Railways Board and merchant banks.

It would be the first "hiving off" of a part of British Rail's main railway business.

The idea is to set up a *separate company, Rail Gatwick* Ltd., to buy and manage terminals and rolling stock for the rapidly expanding service, which is expected *to carry more* than seven million passengers a year by the mid-1980s.

Initial investment is expected to be about £30m for new rolling stock and a new terminal at Victoria on a raft over existing platforms. Construction of a new terminal at Gatwick is well advanced, and Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, opened the £11m first phase in a ceremony there yesterday.

In an *exclusive interview* afterwards, Sir Peter said: "The use of private capital in British Rail is welcome so long as it does not interfere in our total commitment to a national service. Where we can disaggregate *parts of the business* and attract private capital we want to do so, primarily to *speed* up much-needed investment in the railways, which is at present constrained by public sector borrowing *limits*.

"*The new Victoria Air* Terminal and the related service *to Gatwick* is the best opportunity open at the moment for private sector participaion in invesmen in a railway service. It would not increase the call on our public *funds, nor would* it drain away investment much needed for other parts of the railway."

If the scheme goes ahead, Gatwick Ltd trains, probably in special livery, would operate alongside *existing commuter* and South Coast services on shared tracks, with British Rail receiving an index-linked payment from the company for both operation and track.

The huge growth prospects *on the route would guarantee* investors a satisfactory return, it is believed. That would allow expanded investment in new trains, which would probably revert to BR after 25 years.

Encouraged by the Government, British Rail is seeking private sector investment in ancillary activities such as hotel and shipping. It is also exploring sources of private cash for mainline electrification.

Direct participation by private risk capital in the railway itself is, however, a new concept. If *it can be set up* without infringing Treasury rules it should appeal greatly to this Government as well as to *Sir Peter, a dedicated* believer in the mixed economy.

Thatcher to discuss Maze with Dr FitzGerald

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, is expected to have talks today with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in an effort to resolve the Maze prison hunger strikes which have polarized both communities in Northern Ireland and increased tension to a *dangerous level*.

Dr FitzGerald has intensive discussions with two members of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, whose efforts to solve the deadlock ended in apparent failure.

Dr FitzGerald had been in constant touch with the Commission members and it is understood that he persuaded them they still have a crucial role to play in trying to solve the impasse.

During his election campaign the dilemma of Northern Ireland plagued all major political parties in Ireland and it is of immense importance to the newly-elected Dr FitzGerald to initiate positive and realistic proposals that would end the *hunger strike*.

The Commission, one of Ireland's most respected bodies, departed from Belfast claiming that the British Government had failed to honour undertakings to send an offical into *the Maze prison on Tuesday* morning to confirm and clarify assurances given on reforms.

They accuse Britain of reneging on a deal which could have ended the protest. According to the Commission the government had "*clawed back*" *agreed concessions*. They were shocked they said, in the difference between the Government statement they had expected and what was released by Mr Atkins, the Secretary of State *for Northern Ireland*.

The Commission challenged Britain to deny that it had accepted the statement of their proposals. They had expected the fresh initiatives to be put to

Continued on back page, col 4

3m jobless figure blamed on civil service strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Registered unemployed figures for this month are likely to go above three million for the first time after what the Department of Employment said was an *increase artificially* inflated by the Civil Service dispute.

The tacit admission in Whitehall that the figures would rise to that level came as the 280 striking Passport Office staff prepared to return to normal working while conflict in unemployment benefit offices worsened, with a further 33 staff suspended.

Even on *the best estimates* the real figures for unemployment (United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted) are thought likely to show an increase to about 2.9 million when they are published on July 21.

The employment department, however, said that the numbers, which were counted yesterday and will be processed over the next *10* days, would be raised "perhaps by a substantial amount" because of the emergency procedures operating for the payment of benefit.

Because local office staff are mainly occupied in making Giro cheque payments to the unemployed manually "it would take longer in some cases for *the end of a period of unemployment* to be notified", the department said.

Officials at the Department of Employment recognize that the 3,000,000 figure is a highly emotive one and were at pains to emphasize that the unemployment position would be "overstated" because of the dispute.

The Department refused to say by *how much it expected* the increase to be inflated, but it was thought yesterday that the number may be about *100,000*.

About 275,000 people normally leave the register each month, in *most cases* because they have found jobs. Of these about 40 per cent simply fail to sign on and the register is *normally adjusted accordingly*. But because the Department extended the frequency of registration from every two weeks to four weeks there is no way at present of establishing that such people have ceased to register.

Meanwhile the threat of a complete halt to unemployment benefit payments in some *areas grew as 25 staff in* Washington, Tyne and Wear, and a further nine in Hackney were given suspension warnings for refusing to make out payments on "blacked" Giro cheque forms.

The Department *reacted* sharply to demands that the payments should be paid in cash in offices where cheque *stocks had* run out, *saying that* it was "totally impractical".

A total of 30 staff at Kinning Park in Glasgow and at Keighley, West Yorkshire, are on strike

Trouble flares in Moss Side and Woolwich

By Staff Reporters

Street violence broke out again in Britain last night—in the Moss Side district of Manchester and in Woolwich, southeast *London*.

Large gangs of youths gathered in Moss Side and there were some small skirmishes with police as darkness fell.

Fire engines went to Princess Road, after a fire had been started in the charred remains of a shop destroyed in the first riot in the same area early on Wednesday.

Police, equipped with new anti-riot helmets, also raced into the area in police vans, whose windscreens were covered with wire mesh in the style of Army and police vehicles in Northern Ireland.

They dispersed hundreds of youths, both black and white, from the green opposite the fire, and *pursued them* into Miss Side's modern shopping and leisure centre. There was some stone throwing.

London police quickly quelled what threatened to be a riot early yesterday evening in Woolwich, south-east *London*. About 200 black and Asian youths ran through the town centre *smashing* 15 shop windows and overturning two cars.

There was some looting. The youths were outnumbered by police who quickly dispersed them.

Scotland Yard said 12 people were arrested and charged with threatening behaviour. No one was hurt.

Police reinforcements had been drafted into Woolwich after tip-offs about trouble. Scotland Yard said the situation was "under control".

A spokesman added: "There are no fires or burning buildings."

Sweeping socialis

Britain's troubled inner cities

Recent covers of Sounds, the pop music paper, accused of being "a skinhead bible of hate".

Pop paper attacked as bible of hate to go on

By Robin Young

The Trafalgar House subsidiary, Morgan-Grampian, made it clear yesterday that it intends to continue publication of its pop music paper, *Sounds*, which the *Daily Mail* described yesterday as "the skinhead bible of hate . . . a vehicle for viciously extremist and fascist views".

Writs have been issued against the *Daily Mail*, its editor, and its contributor, Mr Simon Kinnersley, claiming exemplary and aggravated damages for allegations which Morgan-Grampian said were entirely repudiated.

Mr Graham Sherren, chairman of Morgan-Grampian, said yesterday that he had spoken with Lord Matthews, deputy chairman of Trafalgar House and that they were firmly of the view that *Sounds* was merely a mirror of the popular music market, reflecting and reporting the sort of thing young people were listening to, whether they liked it or not.

Sounds has been criticized in the musical press for giving publicity to Oi bands, playing working-class punk music which is said to have particular appeal to skinheads who have been recruited by the right-wing National Front and British Movement.

It was a concert by three Oi bands, the Four Skins, Last Resort and The Business, which sparked last week's riot in Southall when Asian youths attacked and burnt the Hambrough Tavern, where the concert was staged.

The *Daily Mail* article claimed that *Sounds*, which sells 180,000 copies a week, "glories in and glorifies the mindless racist hooliganism of the skinhead cult".

Mr Alan Lewis, editor of *Sounds* called the article a distortion and travesty. "Extreme anti-establishment language has been the stock in trade of rock and roll music for 30 years."

Study of recent back numbers shows that the most violent language in the paper is usually quoted from the lyrics of pop songs. In an article on the punk band, The Exploited, for example, Sounds quoted from a song called Fuck the Mods.

Kick him in the head,
Boot him in the balls,
Chop off all his hair.
O what fun it is to kick
A Mod, until he's dead!

Left-wing groups present during violence

By Lucy Hodges

Left-wing groups, who have made race and Northern Ireland their major issues in recent years, have been present in the riot-torn areas of Manchester, Liverpool and Brixton during and after the violence.

Unlike the far right and the skinheads, who have been responsible for sparking off the violence, notably in Southall, the left has played a supporting role, helping people charged with offences arising out of the riots and urging on the authorities that these charges be dropped.

In Manchester's Moss Side a front organization for the Revolutionary Communist Tendency (RCT) was present during the riot on Wednesday night and in the early hours of yesterday morning. In Liverpool the Young Socialists held a meeting in Toxteth when the riots were coming to an end on Monday at which representatives from Brixton spoke.

There is no evidence that such groups are the organizing forces behind the outbreak of violence, nor do they admit to taking part in the violence. But the RCT's philosophy is well known: violence must be met with violence.

Mrs Denise Smith, a member of the RCT's Manchester Workers Against Racism, said the group did not believe in turning the other cheek. "You should not let people get away with it or walk all over you," she said.

The group in Manchester has been in existence for about two-and-a-half months and works on the same lines as two other RCT organizations in London, ELWAR and SOLWAR. ELWAR (East London Workers Against Racism) has been particularly successful in organizing vigilante groups to protect people who are the subject of racialist attacks.

The Brixton Labour Party members who travelled up to Liverpool during the violence in Toxteth were seeking to impart their political nous and experience to the Liverpuddlians. Ms Clare Doyle, who works for *Militant*, and Mr Bob Lee, a Young Socialist, have been working hard since April on the Labour Committee for the Defence of Brixton.

They have been helping with the defence of the hundreds of youths charged with offences in Brixton and trying to set up an alternative "people's inquiry". Members of other groups, including the Socialist Workers Party, have also been active in Brixton since the riot.

Ms Doyle said yesterday that she spoke in Liverpool about the similarities between the riots. Both black and white people were involved and the people to blame for the violence were the Tories.

"We lay the blame at the feet of the police as the spark for the riots but it is the Tories who are to blame for the sort of conditions that people have to endure." she said. "There are people without jobs and living in slums which should have been redeveloped decades ago.

"The Tories have wreaked havoc with these areas and the explosions have been inevitable as a result of their policies. It is no accident that this has happened in some of the most deprived inner city areas. But they won't accept this and instead try to find scapegoats in the form of professional agitators."

This activity does not explain the violence because the far-left groups have very little active support in the black or white communities. The signs are that black people are well able to organize themselves. A Rastafarian I spoke to earlier this year before the Brixton disturbances said this was what was happening in cities in the North of England.

Comment

Lord Denning criticizes jury vetting

Lord Denning, the Master of Rolls, yesterday attacked the behaviour of defence counsel in the trial of people accused of offences during the riot in the St Paul's area of Bristol.

He said the right of an accused to challenge jurors was being abused wholesale, and he instanced Bristol, where he said 12 people had been charged with riot.

Lord Denning, speaking at the Lord Mayor of London's dinner for the judiciary, said defence counsel in the Bristol trial had used 35 challenges. "They were able by so doing to get on the jury five coloured jurors. The jury so constituted acquitted eight of the accused defendants. Of the other four the jury could not agree, so they went free.

"The prosecution could proceed no further. The costs were half a million pounds. That was, in my opinion, an abuse of the right of challenge.

☐ Mr Enoch Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, was asked by John Timpson on BBC Radio 4 yesterday whether he still advocated repatriation for coloured people. He replied: "There is always a preferable option and if the preferable option is one that avoids the prospect of what I have described as civil war, then people will begin to consider it. It won't be long before they will".

He ruled out deprivation, unemployment and other social reasons for the rioting. "We have had deprivation, unemployment, and all the rest for generations and people have not turned out to wreck their own cities and to attack the police.

Reports from Liverpool, Moss Side and Bristol

'Quiet night' on Merseyside sees 43 arrested at three flashpoints

From Ronald Kershaw

Sporadic violence in what Merseyside police called a relatively quiet night resulted in 43 arrests in three areas of Liverpool on Wednesday night and yesterday morning. The Toxteth district, flashpoint of the weekend's riots, was trouble free.

At Kirkby, nine miles north-east of the city, youths barricaded Big Dale Drive with bricks and rubble. A police spokesman said: "When our people went to remove the obstruction they were met by a volley of bricks and stones and eight police officers were injured". That incident resulted in 14 arrests.

On a new housing estate at Netherly, six miles to the east of Liverpool, stones were thrown at police and a police car was overturned with a man inside. There were no injuries and 10 youths were arrested.

Another 19 were arrested for breach of public order offences, carrying offensive weapons and theft in other incidents.

☐ Liverpool education committee will try to find out how schools and pupils have been affected by the riots. Questionnaires will be sent to the heads of 40 schools thought most likely to have been affected.

Bristol racial problems are far from over according to the Bristol Council for Racial Equality. In its annual report Mr William Nicks, chairman of the council, paints a gloomy picture and concludes that in some ways racial tensions in the city are worse now than before the St Paul's riot.

Mr Nicks starts by comparing race relations in Britain with a volcano and warns that until society recognizes and finds solutions to racial problems there will always be the threat of violence erupting.

Despite all the discussions that followed the riots, Bristol was still short of solutions, Mr Nicks says. "Whatever individuals might feel, there were really no winners or losers, but the cause of mutual understanding and respect for the law had been set back", Mr Nicks says.

Although race relations in Bristol were going through a quiescent phase there is no room for complacency. "Too many people seem to think that the absence of trouble is indicative that all the problems are sorted out", he says.

Youthful view of trouble

A black boy sprawling on a lawn in Princess Road, Moss Side, said: "Some wanted to attack the bus up the road and some did not. That's not organized."

Another boy next to him said: "My mum asked me to get her a wall clock. I didn't. I got some rings though, but I lost them when I fell."

The first lad said: "It's not deprived. Look at those houses." He waved at neat council houses a hundred yards away.

Moss Side has 2,500 modern council homes largely concentrated in three estates. There is a new district centre with shops, a market and sports facilities. But the favourite haunts are clubs and bars, which the planners ignored and left.

The two black boys and a white friend are unemployed, as are 22.8 per cent of the people in Moss Side.

At least one of the boys was involved in the attack on the local police station.

What did parents think of the damage and looting? The white boy said: "A friend of mine's father has got his own business and said it was all right. What else could we do? We are unemployed."

We can cope, police leader says

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

While accepting that circumstances could arise where the Army's assistance might be needed to deal with civil disturbance, the Police Federation believes that the police, with the new riot equipment and new tactics being implemented, can deal with the present scale of rioting.

That was the view of Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, and Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and the federation's parliamentary consultant, at a press conference in Westminster yesterday. Mr Griffiths agreed it was possible a crowd of rioters could become too large to be dispersed.

"But we have not come anywhere near that problem", he said. "The use of the Army in the civil community can only arise if the police fail, and the whole drive of our representations to Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to ensure that the police do succeed.

"It would be wholly unacceptable to have it suggested in any way that we are incapable of policing our cities, but we need the right equipment and support to achieve it."

Apparently they won the support of the Home Secretary. Mr Whitelaw agreed that the Police Working Party on Protective Clothing, on which the federation is represented, should have its terms of reference expanded to take in "all types of riot suppression equipment".

Mr Jardine said that nothing would be ruled out: water cannon, plastic bullets, new types of body protection and helmets, would be considered.

"It is the federation's statutory duty to look after the welfare of the police officers and their families. The police do not want to be involved in this fighting but if the rioters win and take over the whole of the centre of Liverpool or Manchester or indeed London, God help us," Mr Jardine said.

"There is no need to beat about the bush. This is a war that we are waging and it is one which the police and the forces of law and order have got to win. If we have to change our methods of policing, the public must understand that it is brought about by the people who start riots, people who instigate riots, not by the police.

"I have seen men at two o'clock in the morning in Manchester and Liverpool who had been on duty since 7 am the previous day, away from their homes. They do not want to be in another city, not having somewhere to sleep, trying to get messages back to their families that they are all right. It is not the police who are burning down shops and looting . . .

"And if the only way to prevent it is to move away from the concept of the traditional bobby in a blue helmet, then so be it."

Mr Jardine and Mr Griffiths emphasized that the police were reluctant to abandon the image of the "Dixon of Dock Green" style policeman; but for these exceptional challenges to law and order special uniforms and equipment were needed.

Mr Griffiths said that 95 per cent of policing would go on unchanged, but any new uniforms and protective clothing would bring a reaction.

Mr Jardine and Mr. Griffiths have asked the Home Secretary to provide as soon as possible stone and flame-proof buses so that police officers do not have to suffer the effects of shattered glass before they even go into action.

Mr Whitelaw agreed to consider this urgently.

Conspiracy alleged by chief constable

Greater Manchester police, their policy of low-key policing in the riot area of Moss Side literally over run by mobs of rampaging youths, last night prepared to reverse tactics and put police on the streets in strength.

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, described the previous night's violence as "close to anarchy" and guerrilla warfare.

He said there was no doubt that it was preplanned and organized, and he believed it involved outsiders from Brixton Liverpool and Birmingham, using unique and extraordinary tactics. He thought it was part of a pattern of similar events around the country.

He said: "It was well coordinated. We believe a kind of military strategy was used with lock-outs, people taking up observations, and vehicles being used by spotters. We also know that CB radio was used to pass message."

People had assumed positions of leadership and at the height of the riots vehicles had been used for carrying and making petrol bombs.

Before the riots, intelligence reports showed that people with London accents had been asking the way to Moss Side. Manchester police were taking every possible step to find out who was behind the riots. Mr Anderton added: "There must be other people involved intent on causing disruption and anarchy within Manchester and elsewhere."

During the trouble 147 shops, public houses, garages and other buildings were attacked, and many looted. One shop was burned down. Moss Side Police Station, manned by only 15 officers, was beseiged in "an atonishing and well-executed attack" by an estimated 1,000 youths, black and white, before it was relieved by reinforcements. The station was severely damaged.

Ten policemen were injured, none seriously, at least two cars were burned and petrol-bombs and stones were thrown in numerous incidents. Forty-seven people, three-quarters of them white, were arrested and charged.

Violence hit Moss Side for the second night running; but there were also serious incidents in Rusholme and Salford.

At the height of the riots in the early hours of the morning, 900 officers were deployed over several square miles.

As the clearing-up began there were many complaints against the police that looters had been allowed to strip shops undisturbed.

Mr Anderton, at a press conference yesterday, rejected many of the complaints, but admitted he had scaled-down policing to a level which ordinarily would not have been appropriate in the aftermath of the first outbreak of violence in Moss Side early on Wednesday. He agreed that it had not worked.

TUC IN CALL FOR TALKS AT No 10

☐ Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC yesterday called on the Prime Minister to hold immediate talks with the main people concerned to plan ways of aiding inner cities.

Mr Murray was launching a policy statement which calls for the current urban aid budget to be raised from £177m to £700m a year. He said: "Violence is no solution to the problems of the inner cities and I condemn those who use it".

Mr Murray welcomed the brief given to Lord Scarman to investigate disturbances in areas other than Brixton.

The TUC document also calls for a programme to build a further 100,000 council houses and renovate another 125,000. But Mr Murray said the TUC was not suggesting the problems of inner city decay could be solved by throwing money at them.

The paper was prompted largely by the rioting in Brixton earlier this year and drafted in advance of the most recent violence.

Mr Murray said that the Prime Minister should call key officials to Downing Street and plan immediate action, "not only in terms, as she must do, of containing the rioting and stopping the looting, but to get under way the sort of things we have been talking about".

Regenerating Our Inner Cities (TUC, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS).

AUTHORITIES IN REPAIRS PLEA

A plea for a change in the law to prevent local councils being overburdened by the cost of providing compensation for riot damage was made by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities yesterday. The Government indicated that it did not plan to supplement local funds through the Treasury.

Mr Dan McCormack, chairman of the association's police and fire committee, said that the riots could place great burdens on ratepayers.

LOOTER JAILED

☐ A looter, the first to be sentenced during two days of rioting in Manchester, was jailed for two months at the city's magistrates' court yesterday.

Steven Preece, aged 18, was caught in possession of clothing valued at £200 stolen from a dry cleaner in Rusholme, Manchester.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

The Roy Jenkins doorstep manner at Warrington yesterday.

Candidates turn on the gas sales issue

From Phillip Webster in Warrington

As if its prospects in Warrington were not bad enough, the Government's order to the British Gas Corporation to sell its showrooms and cease its retailing activities presented both the SDP and Labour party with another by-election gift yesterday.

Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Douglas Hoyle were almost falling over themselves to condemn the move. hat is hardly surprising since Warrington is the home of TI New World, one of the country's largest manufacturers of gascookers.

The firm employs 1,250 people; between 15 and 20 per cent of those are already on short-time working. Mr Jenkins said that this "mistaken, dogmatic, ideological" decision was bound to have a further adverse effect.

Mr. Hoyle spoke of many jobs being threatened. He had also been down to the local gas depot and found the employees "enraged".

The hapless Mr Stanley Sorrell, the Tory candidate, could only have been ruing the timing of the announcement and wondering whether someone in the Government had failed to do their homework.

With recent rioting only a few miles to the west and north in Liverpool and Manchester, law and order is increasingly becoming an issue.

Mr Jenkins spoke of a change in people's attitudes, bewilderment accompanying fear and a realization that there were no simple remedies. The Government must tackle the social conditions which were a significant contributory factor to what was happening.

Mr Hoyle said people were worried; a bad situation was being made worse by high youth unemployment.

Mr Jenkins was buoyant yesterday after a somewhat startling canvassing session on a council estate the previous evening. here was a dream-like quality to the scene as Mr Jenkins, like the Pied Piper, led hoards of youngsters who had been attracted by the television cameras through the streets.

"Come on Roy!" they shouted if Mr Jenkins dallied too long on the doorstep. He claimed, and appeared to have won, several converts among the parents.

With less than a week to polling day the campaign was beginning to take on a new momentum last night. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, was in town. Labour had its first public meeting of the campaign with Mr Gerald Kaufman and Mr Stanley Orme, shadow environment and industry spokesman, the main attractions.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, Mr. Peter Shore, shadow Chancellor, and Mrs Shirley Williams are coming to town today, but the people of Warrington will not get too excited about such luminaries. They are not like that.

Leading article, page 13

Brixton defence group list wide-ranging demands

By Tony Samstag

Mr Rudy Narayan, counsel for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, yesterday used the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riot to launch a statement setting out a 23-point list of "demands in the national interest".

Failure to meet those demands, the statement said, might be "taken by the Afro-Asian communities nationally as a refusal by the Government to deal with racism and the consequences could be disastrous".

The demands would be presented formally at a convention in London of 1,000 delegates of Afro-Asian and Caribbean organizations from 25 cities including Bristol, Manchester, and Liverpool on July 26, the statement said. It was not presented to the inquiry but was circulated among reporters.

Mr Narayan said he was considering offering the demands as evidence in phase two of the inquiry, despite one demand for "the scrapping of Lord Scarman's 'Alice in Wonderland' monologue".

Among the demands are "immediate scrapping of the nationality Bill", withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, "and the spending of money saved thereby on urban renewal, including Northern Ireland", a programme for the creation of at least two million jobs, the designation of racial discrimination as a criminal offence, and the appointment of blacks to boards of newspapers and other media.

Mr Narayan also calls for all charges arising out of the rioting in Brixton, Manchester, and Liverpool to be dropped, "except those charges concerning physical injury".

He refused to say where the convention would be held because he feared the wrong kind of publicity and the possibility of disorders.

44,600 IN JAIL EQUAL RECORD

The prison population has risen to equal again its record level of 44,600, reached only once before in March last year, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

Miss Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said the Government should bring in an automatic parole scheme for prisoners serving short sentences.

NEW ROLE FOR SIR DENIS

Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman of Reuters and a member of the Press Council, has been elected president of the Commonwealth Press Union, it was announced at the union's seventy-first annual general meeting in London yesterday.

He takes over from Lord Astor of Hever, who now becomes one of the union's honorary life members.

Engineering firms call to outlaw the closed shop

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Civil engineering firms yesterday joined the growing chorus of employers demanding early changes in labour legislation to outlaw the closed shop and expose trade union funds to financial penalties.

In evidence to Mr James Prior, Secretary for Employment, on his review of trade union immunities, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors says that the Government was elected with a mandate to alter the imbalance in employment law but has not yet done enough. "Further substantial changes should be made without delay."

To force people to join a union as a condition of getting or holding a job runs contrary to the general traditions of pesonal liberty in Britain, the federation argues.

"It is inescapable that the closed shop provisions of the Employment Act, 1980, and its associated code of practice perpetuate something that is thoroughly bad in terms of individual rights and in its effects on the well being of the country.

"The law should be changed to make closed shop agreements void and to make any action to secure or enforce such agreements unlawful. The law should embody an individual right to belong or not to belong to a trade union of that individual's choice."

The civil engineering employers also want urgent action to void union-labour-only contracts clauses, and fixed penalties levied by courts or tribunals.

The federation believes that no satisfactory balance can be struck between the powers and the responsibilities of trade unions until their funds are made vulnerable by the removal of their immunity from all actions in tort.

Civil engineering firms further suggest that disputes procedures should be made legally binding.

DOCKS PLAN TO CREATE NEW JOBS

From Ronald Kershaw
Liverpool

Merseyside Development Corporation can help the people of Toxteth and other run down areas of Liverpool, Mr Leslie Young, its chairman, said yesterday.

He was unveiling the corporation's plans to regenerate derelict dockland on both sides of the Mersey.

Mr Young was asked if the Toxteth riots would endanger the success of the developments. He said: "It will undoubtedly make marketing of the area much more difficult. On the other hand it makes the achievement of these developments that much more significant and important."

Mr Young said a ripple effect from the development of industry in the South Docks could create jobs.

If Parliament approve, the government-backed corporation will become owners of 500 acres of dock and tomorrow. Most is on the Liverpool side of the Mersey in the South Docks and Riverside areas.

It has produced proposals designed to bring land and buildings back into effective use and to encourage the development of existing and new industry and commerce.

BOUQUET FOR ENGLISH WINE

Four English wines have won this year's special seal of approval, the equivalent of the Appelation Contrôlée mark use don quality French wines.

Seventeen English vineyards applied to use the English Vineyards Association's quality trade mark on their 1980 vintage labels, but only four were accepted after strict analytical evaluation and tasting.

The quality scheme was introduced two years ago when the number of English vineyards increased. Vineyards have to b eestablished commercially for at least 10 years before they can apply for European-recognized quality stamps.

Two of the wine sare from Lamberhurst Priory, Kent, and the others are from the Carr Taylor vineyard near Battle, Sussex, and the Biddenden vineyard, also in Kent.

RICHTER ILL

Sviatoslav Richter, the Russian pianist, has cancelled his British concert tour, which was due to start tonight, for medical reasons.

هكذا من الأصل

Lord Lever calls Labour schools policy disastrous

By Frances Gibb

Lord Lever of Manchester, ie Labour peer, last night ttacked the Labour Party's olicy of abolishing private chools as bizarre and isastrous. Schools universally egarded as proper targets for dmiration and emulation were become targets for destruc- on, he said.

He added, at the prize-giving eremony at Manchester rammar School, that by a range and malign change ie Labour Party had been ioving to the notion "that the ducational system of this ountry should be turned into a niform sausage machine im- osed by laws".

"What started out as the oble purpose of entitling orking class boys to enjoy the ducational opportunities of his and other famous schools ould, by a bizarre and disastrous process, be turned into proposals for destroying them."

The party proposed a 10-year programme of sustained financial persecution of independent schools, leading to one system of education that was untried and whose promise was, at the least, speculative and fraught with problems.

Lord Lever harshly criticized the party's argument that the existence of the schools sharpened class divisions. "Most of the articulate advocates of this specious argument are, in fact, themselves the product of these schools. They continue, without apparent intellectual or moral distress, to send their own children to them."

The schools had throughout the years provided the party's leadership and the leadership

£6m paid to vaccine damaged children

By Our Health Services Correspondent

More than £6m has been paid y the Government to vaccine lamage victims since the Vac- ine Damage Payments Act was assed in 1979.

A total of 638 people have een awarded the lump sum ayment of £10,000 laid down y the Act, 488 of whom were iven a combined vaccine ith an anti-whooping cough lement.

Although the Government aintains that the risk of dam- ge from whooping cough vac- ine is one in 100,000, the rate t which vaccine damage pay- nents have been made is higher han that.

About four out of every 100,000 children vaccinated with a whooping cough vaccine between 1962 and 1973 have been awarded compensation.

Those figures were given in answer to a batch of parliamentary questions from Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South. In his replies Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, pointed out that figures for vaccine damage payments, which involved a restrospective judgment based on the balance of probabilities, could not be taken to give an accurate assessment of the risks of permanent damage.

Photographs by Peter Trievnor

Remains of the burnt-out footbridge spanning Clapham Junction station in London yesterday. Services through the station are expected to be almost back to normal today after a fire on Wednesday caused severe delays. Four lines put out of action were reopened yesterday with near-normal services during the evening.

Transport troubles deter the audiences

By Martin Huckerby, Theatre Reporter

zMost West End theatregoers regard London as the entertainment capital of the world, and theatre is the most popular form of entertainment on offer. Bur many are put off by the expense of a night out and difficulties with transport, a survey shows.

The survey, carried out by NOP Market Research in London and much of South-east England, shows the most popular entertainment in central London is the theatre, including opera and ballet. It was preferred by 35 per cent of people.

Restaurants attracted 20 per cent, cinema 18 per cent, public houses 17 per cent, exhibitions 12 per cent, art galleries 9 per cent, classical concerts 6 per cent, and rock concerts 5 per cent.

The survey, published yesterday by the Society of West End Theatre, is only the first stage of a research programme, but it is already leading theatre managers to change their thinking about potential audiences. MORE FOLLOWS —x —x —x

In the past, particular attention has been devoted to tourists, both from abroad and from elsewhere in Britain. But in the Greater London area there are estimated to be 1.3m people who go to the theatre, and about 100,000 who go monthly. So "London theatre for Londoners" is likely to be the watchword for the future.

Nearly 30 per cent of Londoners cited difficulties in travelling as deterrents to theatre-going, while 22 per cent were concerned at the expense of travel. The cost of travel was regarded as a greater deterrent than the actual cost of theatre seats. Difficulties of parking in the West End also put people off.

The society is already planning new schemes with British Rail and is about to start discussions with London Transport; it particularly wants better late-night trains.

The most significant recommendation for a play is that of a trusted friend. Other factors jnfluencing the choice of show are the playwright (though few moder nones are known), the actors an dactresses in the cast, the pla yitself (mainly where revivals are concerned), and the music (where songs are already familiar).

Although the reviews of the critics were also an influence, the survey said: "Many people professed scepticism of critics' findings".

The West End Theatre Audience (The Societ of West End Theatre, 10 St Martins Court, St Martins Lane, London WC2: £6.50).

☐ The BBC Symphony Orchestra has joined the increasing number of arts organizations seeking to build audiences through subscription schemes. For the coming season it is offering concert-goers savings of up to two-fifths on season tickets at the Festival Hall.

The public can save a quarter with season tickets, and members of the BBC Symphony

Photograph by Tony Weaver

David Buchanan, left, from Watford Boys' Grammar School, having a private game with Nicholas von Schlippe, from St Paul's School, at the St Ermin's Hotel, London, yesterday watched by Mr Bernard Lucas, the head doorman.

St Paul's boys sweep to chess victory

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

In the finals of *The Sunday Times* national schools chess tournament, which were played yesterday at St Ermin's Hotel, in Caxton Street, Westminster, London, St Paul's swept to a convincing victory over Watford Boys' Grammar School by 4½ to 1½.

With an average age of 15, the St Paul's team was one of the youngest to win the British schools championship.

Their adversaries, Watford Boys' Grammar School, are also a most promising side of young players, with an average age of 15½. They are runners-up for the second year in succession.

The former title holders, King Edward VI School, Southampton, played Manchester Grammar School for the third and fourth places, and in this match Manchester Grammar were almost as strong victors as St Pauls, winning by 4-2.

Detailed results in Match 1: Watford Boys' Grammar v St Paul's, with Watford GS names first. Simon Triggs ½, Julian Hodgson ½; Jonathan Sachs 0, Daniel Rosen 1; Ian Thomas ½, Kenny Shovel ½; Andrew Clarke ½, Adam Ismail ½; David Buchanan 0, Nicholas von Schlippe 1; Glen Streeter 0, Michael Arundale 1.

Match 2: Manchester Grammar School v King Edward VI School, with Manchester names first. Stuart Niman 1, Steven Bell 0; Martyn Goodger 1, Philip Stevenson 0; Tim Fife 0, Andrew Kluth 1; Mark Trevelyn 0, James Forder 1; Saul Richman 1, Mark Buchan 0; Duncan Clements 1, Ravi Shahani 0.

From now on the event will be sponsored by *The Times*, and arrangements are already in progress for next season's tournament which will be a large competition, with about a thousand teams taking part.

Methodist dispute over energy

From Our Correspondent Norwich

The Methodist conference in Norwich last ni ghr agreed to circulate among Britain's two million Methodists a report entitled *Shaping Tomorrow*.

The report is in favour of nuclear energy. It tackles the relationship between new technology and the Christian faith.

The section of the report favouring nuclear energy was strongly criticized by the Rev David Haslan, of London.

He pointed out that, or 43 scientists, technologists, and engineers who drew up the report, 15 worked for either the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority or British Nuclear Fuels.

The conference rejected his plea that reports challenging the use of nuclear energy should be circulated

Error halts butter price increase

By Hugh Clayton

An Order to raise the legal ceiling on butter prices has been hastily withdrawn by the Government after complaints from some interested parties that they were not consulted. The Department of Trade said yesterday that the mistake had occurred because officials had used the wrong list of organizations.

The department would say no more about the error that led it to cancel the Order after it had been laid before Parliament on Tuesday. It had decided after consulting what it thought were the relevant interested parties to raise the ceiling by 8p for 250 grams from July 20.

It would not say yesterday how long the process would be delayed, but it is likely to be several weeks. The list used, although it was headed Butter Prices Order, did not cover as many organizations to be consulted as it should have done, the department said. "There have been complaints from people saying they were not consulted."

The department has decided to allo an increase to cover the higher dairy prices in the recent EEC annual farm price-fixing. When the Order finally takes effect there will be little impact in shops because the ceiling is set much higher than prices in all but the most remote shops of those of high prestige.

The law which requires ministers to fix a legal ceiling backed by the threat of fines and imprisonment is a relic of the food subsidy system that was administered under the last Government by the now-defunt Department of Prices and Consumer Production.

Sick pay statement 'misleading'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Ministers were accused last night of misleading the Commons and the country by saying £400m would be saved by switching responsibility for sickness benefit from the state to the employer. Mr Norman Buchan, opposition spokesman on social security, said the Government's consultative document estimated the saving at £25m.

The £400m figure applies to the estimated saving from not paying out sickness benefit during the first eight weeks. But the Government intends to give £660m in compensation to employers for taking on the responsibility, and the net saving to the public spending borrowing requirement is estimated at £25m.

Kaufman pledges local cash reforms

By Our Local Government Correspondent, Eastbourne

A radical reform of the structure and finance of local government should be a priority for the next Labour Government, Mr Gerald Kaufman, opposition spokesman on the environment, sa

Addressing the annual conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives, he said that a Labour working party was preparing a detailed report on the future of local government and he hoped it would include his proposals.

Among them is the abandonment of the two-tier system of counties and districts, their replacement by single all-purpose authorities and the substitution of the local income tax for the domestic rates.

Explaining that the Labour Party believed the independence of local government was a precious protection against too much centralisation, Mr Kaufman said the Party thought that the way the Government was imposing controls on local authorities was intolerable.

Local government was being subjected to a disgraceful attack by the Government which was bombarding authorities with targets and penalties.

Referring to the block grant system, he said: "It is totally intolerable for the Government to claim that local government is free and then, in areas where the Government says it is free, to proceed to regulate and penalize in the most unacceptable way. I hope to be able to permit the Labour Party to repeal the block grant legislation."

He said that Labour's main legislation on local government must come early in the life of the Parliament and he hoped that local authorities would participate in the change rather than simply be the objects of it.

He described the two-tier system as a recipe for conflict, leading authorities to a policy of frontier protection "that takes priority over the propagation and implementation of policies."

Mr Kaufman recommended the introduction of local income tax instead of domestic rates, which would overcome the criticism of the system that it enabled some wage earners to escape payment for local services.

Government grant would still be necessary, but a local authority should be given freedom on expenditure as long as it did not drag any more grant along with it. "Local government, if it is given greater freedom, must take the responsibility for its own decisions by levying the required tax rate and justifyng it to the electors. If local government is not to become an agent of central government it must not become a parasite of central government either."

Mr Kaufman said his wish was to liberate local government and suggested that councils should be allowed to become resource creators,

The hunger strike

Five 'just' demands and the case against

From Tim Jones, Belfast

After the apparent failure of ie initiative by the Irish Com- ission for Justice and Peace solve the Maze prison hunger rike, republican prisoners in e H-blocks smuggled out a ocument saying that the state- ent by Mr Humphrey Atkins, ecretary of State for Northern eland, in response to their emands "at face value nounts to nothing".

Since the start of the hunger rikes, the prisoners, five of iom have died, have been con- tent in making five demands iich they claim are just and asonable. The Government, iile showing a willingness to ake the regime more liberal, is refused to concede the emands, saying that would be ntamount to giving them litical status.

The five demands are free sociation with other "political isoners", the right to wear eir own clothes, the right to ganize their own recreation, ucation, and work, the right receive one visit, one letter d one parcel a week, and the ht to full remission of itences.

On those demands the Gov- ment's attitude as expressed Mr Atkins is:

Free Association: prisoners who give up their protest would get the same association as non-protesting prisoners now get, that is, three hours each evening, all their weekends, plus periods for exercise, physical education, games, and meals. There is little immediate scope for expansion.

Clothes: During association prisoners would have the privilege of wearing their own clothes. At all other times, they would wear civilian-type clothing of a non-uniform kind. The possibility of further developments is not ruled out.

Work: All prisoners are in practice, as well as in principle, liable for domestic tasks inside and outside the wing, for example, for orderly duties and in the laundries and kitchens. No one will be excluded as of right from the liability to work in prison workshops.

Visits and letters: Any prisoner who abides by the rules is allowed eight letters, four visits, and four parcels a month. Those giving up their protest would get that straight away: This is more than the hunger-strikers have been asking for.

Remission: Fifty per cent remission is awarded for good behaviour. It is forfeited by those who break prison rules by protesting. In practice, prisoners who give up their protest have regained up to one fifth of lost remission.

The attitude of the prisoners to their demands is, in their words:

Free Association: It is misleading to quote figures of a hundred prisoners presumably associating together. We believe there should be wing visits (each wing is built to accommodate 25 prisoners), but we do not envisage ourselves (although Mr Atkins does) running around the block as we please in large numbers. Free association means that there would be freedom of movement within the wings. Supervision need not be restricted.

Clothes: Prison clothes are prison clothes. It is illusory to minimize the wearing of prison clothes to half the week. The women in Armagh wear their own clothes, and there is no objective reason why all prisoners should not be allowed to wear their own clothes.

Work: What the Government recognizes as prison work, we do not. Therefore, with good will, "work" and the achieving of a compatible arrangement should be available without loss of principle. Besides self-education, which would be the main prop in any agreement, we are prepared to maintain our cells and wings blocks and engage in any activity we define as self-maintenance.

Parcels and letters: If we accept that toiletries and, to a lesser extent, reading material, are essential, then the weekly parcel amounts to 4lb of fruit. That speaks for itself.

Remission: Lost remission is a result of the protest and is not connected with the cause of it. As the Government says, the machinery exists to reclaim it, yet for some reason the Government is being ambiguous on the matter. What constitutes a "subsequent good behaviour period?"

According to the prisoners, their interpretation of their demands "can, and must, provide the basis for a just, principled, and practical solution for all sides".

Mr Atkins says there is scope for further development, but not under duress. "The only key to advance is for them to end the strike."

PAY-LATER PLAN FOR ITV FIRMS

By Kenneth Gosling

. deferred payment method helping the independent vision companies to pay for fourth television channel is ected to be ratified by Independent Broadcasting hority before the end of the ıth.

he aim, in response to resentations from the com- ies, is to give them a breath- space before the channel s on the air in November t year. The authority is to issue a full statement ı about all aspects of financ- the channel.

he cost of setting up the anel is estimated at £90m. example of the new pay- ıt plan is that Thames evision, whose subscription £11.1m, due to be paid next uary, would pay about half : amount and have the rest ad over five years to cover interest on the loan the ıority will have to raise to t the balance.

Biffen's seven conditons for 'Observer' takeover

These are the conditions Mr Biffen attached yesterday to the takeover of *The Observer*:

1. The Observer Limited shall have five independent directors; but not more than five.

2. No person shall be appointed to or removed from the office of independent director without the approval of the majority of the independent directors at the time of the appointment or removal.

3. The Editor of *The Observer* shall not be appointed or dismissed without the approval of the majority of the independent directors of The Observer Limited at the time of the proposed appointment or dismissal.

4. Subject only to any properly determined budget, the editor of *The Observer* shall retain control over the appointment, disposition and dismissal of journalists on *The Observer*, and of all content of the newspaper, except that in the case of advertisements the editor's rights may be limited to the right to refuse to publish any advertisement and to provide where in *The Observer* advertisements in general are, or any advertisement in particular is, to appear.

5. The editor of *The Observer* shall retain control over any political comment published in the newspaper and shall not be subject to any restraint or inhibition in expressing opinion or in reporting news that might directly or indirectly conflict with the opinion or interest of any of the newspaper proprietors (within the meaning of section 57 of the Act) of *The Observer*.

6. Instructions to journalists shall be given only by the editor or those to whom he has delegated authority.

7. Any dispute concerning the matters referred to in 4, 5 or 6 above between the editor of *The Observer* on the one hand, and the directors of The Observer Limited, or the directors of any holding company of The Observer Limited, on the other hand, is to be referred to the independent directors of The Observer Limited or such three or more of the independent directors as they may themselves determine; and their decision shall be final and binding.

CHANGE OF VENUE PLEA FOR TRIAL

John Smith, accused of murdering a circuit judge, intends to deny the charge, Mr Barrington Black, his defence counsel, told magistrates at Preston, Lancashire, yesterday. Mr Smith, aged 31, would claim diminished responsibility and would ask for a switch of trial venue, he said. Mr Smith, originally from Burnley, is charged with murdering Judge William Openshaw, aged 68, at his home at Broughton in May.

Mr Smith was committed in custody to Preston Crown Court on the application of Mr John Bates, for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Black told magistrates that the defence felt the case should not be tried at Preston, where Judge Openshaw sat, or anywhere on the northern circuit. Mr Smith would be pleading not guilty to murder, and when the pretrial review took place the defence of diminished responsibility would be put forward and the location of the trial determined.

Smear tests suggested for women younger than 35

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Service Correspondent

Women should be screened for cancer of the cervix from a younger age than the 35 years now recommended an unpublished government report says.

Family doctors are paid to carry out smear tests on women over 35 because the incidence of cervical cancer occurs most frequently in middle age.

With earlier sexual activity, some women are at risk at a younger age. Detection of pre-cancerous growths, which may develop into cancer, has also improved and that makes it useful to check women in their twenties.

A working group set up by the Government's advisory committee on gynaecological cytology has drawn up a report for the Department of Health and Social Security.

It says that efforts should be made to screen young women at risk, that is those who are sexually active, particularly those with multiple partners, and that a recall system should be started for women of 30 and over to ensure they are recalled every five years for regular smears.

Its members say that some young women are being screened too often, possibly annually, through university health centres and family practitioner clinics. Resources used on those annual screenings should be more widely spread, they say.

In addition, the wrong groups are being screened most frequently. Middle-class women are screened more often than working-class women, yet the incidence of cervical cancer is more common among the latter group.

To ensure that young women at risk are screened the group recommends that all family planning clinics, venereal disease clinics, gynaecological units, and ante-natal clinics should carry out smears.

They feel that young, sexually active women are almost certain to present themselves at one such clinic in their teens or twenties. Most carry out screening, but the group wants to ensure that all of them do so.

It is dissatisfied with the national recall system, based at Southport, which is not computerized and not sufficiently effective.

A more locally based recall system, possibly centred on family practitioner committees whose records are soon to be computerized, is favoured.

It does not make any recommendation about whether family doctors should be paid for screening women under 35 because it did not consider that part of its remit. It says screening among the middle-aged should be increased because although about 75 per cent of those under 35 are screened, only about 40 per cent of those over 35 are reached.

British study clears Debendox

By Dr Tony Smith, Medical Correspondent

No association has been found between congenital malformations and the use in pregnancy of the anti-vomiting drug Debendox in an analysis of data on 23,000 pregnancies in the mid-1960s.

A report today in the *British Medical Journal* from two general practitioner research units, one in Birmingham and one in Dundee, states that Debendox is not incriminated as a cause of foetal malformations.

The stored data on the pregnancies were reexamined when doubts arose about the safety of Debendox early last year. A court case in Florida had led to speculation in Britain that the drug might cause foetal deformities despite reassurances from the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

The research groups found that 620 of the 23,000 women had taken Debendox in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy. Of those 589 gave birth to normal babies while 31 (5 per cent) had babies with severe (8) or minor (23) malformations. No one type of malformation was found especially frequently. The rate of both major and total malformations was marginally higher (5.4 per cent) in the women who had not taken the drug.

STRANGLER JAILED

Ian Bealey, a factory charge hand, aged 31, was sentenced to life imprisonment after a jury at Exeter Crown Court found him guilty of murdering Gini Maunder, daughter of a university professor. The prosecution said Bealey raped the girl after offering her a lift and then strangled her.

Jenkin call to double health consultants

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The number of consultants in the National Health Service should double over the next 15 years, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said last night.

Patients should be in the hands of fully trained doctors, and junior doctor posts should exist primarily for training, he told the British Association of Urological Surgeons.

There should also be a reduction of the number of posts in the training grades, he said. More patients than ever were looked after by doctors in Hoe grades.

Mr Jenkin said there were three main obstacles to the expansion of the consultant grade. Those doctors already in such posts were used to working with juniors and would have to work more unsocial hours of the number of juniors decreased. Further, health authorities thought it would cost more.

Mr Jenkin disagreed. "The stay in hospital may be shorter. There should be fewer demands on pathology, on radiology, and on pharmacy", he said.

It could lead to a faster throughput of patients, and so to some rise in costs, but that would be a proper use of development money.

Again, not all junior doctor posts were covered by proper training programmes. It was fraudulent to offer a post nominally called a training post when it had no training content.

The British Medical Association said yesterday: "It is all very well to discuss the expansion of the number of consultant posts, but the resources must be made available to fund them.

☐ Nurses in the National Union of Public Employees have overwhelmingly rejected the Government's 6 per cent pay offer (the Press Association reports). Nupe and other nursing unions meet on Tuesday to decide the next step.

Disabled 'at end of queue'

By Frances Gibb

The handicapped are at the end of the two longest queues in Britain today, the queue for jobs and the queue for housing, Mr Alfred Morris, Labour and Co-operative MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and former Minister for the Disabled, said yesterday.

"For the disabled young person, unemployment is a deeply demeaning and further handicap", he said. "In seeking dignity and not the dole, they become doubly handicapped and suffer double despair."

They were also worst off for housing. In the past year there had been a 32 per cent cut in special housing for the disabled, compared with a 23 per cent cut in housing generally.

Mr Morris was speaking at the launching in London of a discussion document produced by the National Bureau for Handicapped Students.

Among its recommendations are that generous grants and adequate careers advice should be made available for handicapped students and that the Manpower Services Commission should ensure that its rules and courses cater for the needs of a handicapped trainee.

Further Education, Training and Employment Opportunities for Handicapped People (The National Bureau for Handicapped Students, 40 Brunswick Square, London WC1N 1AZ; £1.50).

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Anne-Marie Benson, head of textiles and fans at Phillips, with some of the fans in the collection of the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, which were sold yesterday.

Sale Room report, page 14.

Concern for fuel bill defaulters

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Disconnexions of gas and electricity supplies for non-payment of bills fell heavily in the March quarter this year.

But it is feared that they will increase again this summer when the moratorium against disconnecting pensioner households is lifted. The main local authority associations have asked the Government to help the poor meet their fuel bills.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under-Secretary of State for Housing, has agreed to set up a working party to examine difficulties over home insulation grants, and other working parties are being considered. But Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, has made clear that no more public money can be made available to help the poor with fuel bills.

The associations, led by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, are alarmed at the likely impact on poor families and pensioner households of the steep increases in fuel prices.

In a briefing prepared for ministers, the AMA points out that in the 12 months ended March, this year, the retail price index rose by 12.6 per cent while fuel and lighting costs went up by 26.6 per cent. More fuel price increases are on the way and the poor will suffer most because a bigger part of their incomes is spent on fuel.

The gas and electricity industries' code of practice, and the disconnexion policy where the code fails, are inadequate to deal with fuel price increases way above normal inflation rates, the briefing says.

Figures supplied by the Department of Energy show that the number of electricity disconnexions in England and Wales rose in the 12 months ended in March this year by 19.5 per cent, from 98,894 in 1979-80 to 118,221 in 1980-81. Gas disconnexions also grew, but by less than 3 per cent, from 38,235 in 1979-80 to 39,327 in 1980-81.

Mrs Chalker says that the significant decreases in the number of disconnexions in the March quarter this year, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, was achieved through greater cooperation. Gas disconnexions fell from 9,518 in the March quarter last year, to 6,101 this year, a drop of 35.9 per cent.

Electricity disconnexions in the quarters fell from 26,811 last year to 22,330, a fall of 16.7 per cent.

Doctor 'tried to cancel fatal operation'

A Harley Street doctor told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he had not wanted to carry out an operation which is alleged to have led to the death of a patient he was treating for warts.

Dr Gordon Kells said he had had two accidents on his bicycle before he treated Mr Leslie Holt, an antiques dealer. The prosecution say he died after an overdose of anaesthetic.

"My powers of judgment were certainly impaired by the accident, but I was not aware of it at the time," he said.

He had tried to cancel the appointment with Mr Holt to cauterise warts on his feet because he felt sick and had a headache. Dr. Kells said he finally agreed to treat him for a sexual infection, but not for the warts.

Mr Holt, who was aged 42, arrived at the surgery and asked him again to do the warts. "I told him I was not well. He was cross. He was determined to have his warts done."

Dr Kells, aged 36, of Devonshire Mews, Marylebone, London, was giving evidence on the fourth day of his trial. He has denied unlawfully killing Mr Holt.

Mr Thayne Forbes, for the defence, has told the court that the doctor mixed up an antibiotic with Methohexitone while treating Mr Holt. But the mistake did not amount to gross negligence and therefore did not mean he was guilty of manslaughter.

Asked by his Counsel if he had had any intention of misleading the hospital authorities about what happened, the doctor replied: "None whatsoever at any stage".

Under cross-examination by Mr David Tudor Price, Dr Kells said that, although Methohexitone had been delivered to his surgery, he could later find no trace of it. He could only assume it was thrown out after the operation.

The trial was adjourned.

Call to let the urban cock have its say

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The mutilation of cockerels to prevent them from crowing at inconvenient hours should be banned, the Farm Animal Welfare Council said yesterday in a report to the Government.

The council, an independent body appointed by ministers, said that the de-voicing of cockerels was usually done in urban areas purely for social convenience.

"The council considers that on ethical grounds the mutilation of livestock is undesirable in principle", the report said, adding that some mutilations were necessary because animals and birds would suffer even more if the operations were not done.

Some operations should be restricted to veterinary surgeons, the council said, and Professor John Harrison, the council chairman, said farm workers needed to be better trained to carry out mutilation.

The council said that some practices not found in Britain should be banned either on principle or because farmers might be tempted to use them. One was "freeze-dagging" in which part of the fleece is removed from a live ewe for hygienic reasons. The operation could produce cuts which killed the animals.

The amputation of the tongues of calves to prevent sucking problems should also be banned, the council said.

It omitted to mention the debeaking of chickens, one of the commonest forms of mutilation in Britain, which was condemned as cruel by a House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture last year.

RUNAWAY SKIPPER FINED

From Our Correspondent, Grimsby

Jean Plainbain, skipper of the French trawler Jean Hermoz was fined £4,000, with £2,600 costs, at Grimsby yesterday on charges arising out of the hijacking of a boarding party from HMS Alderney in the North Sea.

M Plainbain, aged 34, refused an order to sail into Grimsby, he magistrates were told.

Instead he locked himself in his wheelhouse and made for his home port of Boulogne at high speed.

Petty Officer John Elliott told the court that France Barbary, a deckhand who is charged with assault on Lieutenant Simon Hambrook, the boarding party leader, made gestures as though tieing a noose round his neck, offered to throw him overboard, and finally struck him.

M Plainbain, who pleaded guilty to using illegal nets, pleaded not guilty to obstructing an officer and refusing to stop when ordered to do so.

On Wednesday the Crown placed the trawler under arrest until £20,000 is paid for damage caused to the Alderney when the vessels collided.

Two French deckhands were fined £600 and £500 respectively for assaulting members of the Alderney's crew.

Science report

Experts split on gas boom theory

From Clive Cookson Washington

Occasional booms, sounding like distant artillery or thunder but with no apparent natural or artificial cause, have mystified people in many parts of the world.

They have acquired names like the "Barisal guns" in the Ganges delta, "Mistpoeffers" off the Belgian coast, and "brontidi" in the Apennine Mountains.

In 1979, two American scientists, Dr Thomas Gold and Dr Steven Soter, of Cornell University, put forward a plausible argument that many of those noises were caused by methane gas escaping from deep in the Earth.

They produced evidence that brontides, the scientific term for unexplained natural booms, were often associated with seismic activity and sometimes preceded big earthquakes.

But in next week's *Science*, Donald Stierman, of the University of California, Riverside, argues against that hypothesis. He believes that enough noise can be generated directly by earth tremors, under certain conditions, to account for brontides, without high pressure gas escaping.

Dr Stierman quotes recent field observations in California of extremely weak earthquakes which generated loud booming noises without any evidence of gas escaping. Large outcrops of bedrock could transmit the sounds from tremors as small as magnitude 1.

He doubts whether high-pressure gas could burst from the Earth, as Dr. Gold and Dr Soter describe, without leaving any trace of its eruption. He questions the ability of rocks to hold enough gas under sufficient pressure.

Finally, he picks apart a few of the historical accounts of gas erupting, particularly from mountain sides, and igniting spontaneously, which the Cornell scientists use as supporting evidence.

However, in the same issue of *Science*, Dr Gold and Dr Soter direct a counter-blast at Dr Stierman. They calculate that brontides, "as loud as near by thunder" as sometimes reported, would require a ground vibration 10 times greater than the threshold for human detection, and that direct sound generation by an earth tremor could occur only where there were large outcrops of bare rock.

That mechanism could not be responsible for the "Barisal guns" booming across the alluvial delta of the Ganges.

Dr Gold and Dr Soter dispute Dr Stierman's claim that the release of high-pressure gas would leave a trace. They estimate that a few kilograms of gas at a pressure of several kilobars would make a noise as loud as a stick of dynamite exploding.

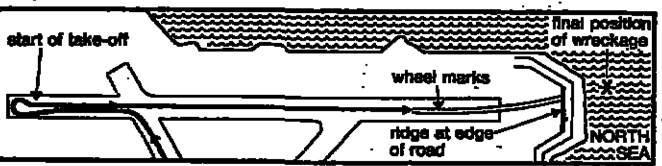
If the gas then explodes in the air, ignited by sparks between electrostatically charged dust particles, the sound would be even louder.

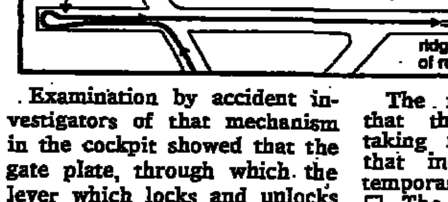
Brontides have been reported less frequently in recent times than in past centuries.

Source: *Science*, vol 212, pages 1,296-1,298 (June 12, 1981).

Foreign repairs clue to air crash

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent





Non-standard repairs probably carried out while it was in service with another airline in South America led to the crash of a Dan-Air 748 airliner and the death of 17 of the 44 people on board, according to a Department of Trade report published yesterday.

The aircraft failed to take off from Sumburgh, Shetland on a flight to Aberdeen with oil workers in July, 1979, because the elevators remained locked.

The report said it was likely that the locks, fitted to prevent the elevators from being damaged by gusts of wind while the aircraft is standing on the ground, became reengaged during the pilots' check before takeoff.

That condition was not apparent to either pilot until the takeoff was so far advanced that a successful abandonment within the overrun area provided at the end of the runway could not reasonably be made.

Reengagement of the gust lock was made possible by the condition of the gust lock lever gate plate and the gate-stop strip.

Examination by accident investigators of that mechanism in the cockpit showed that the gate plate, through which the lever which locks and unlocks the gust locks moves, had been repaired or modified by the addition of plates riveted on both sides of the slot, and that the plate on the right-hand side had come loose.

Dan-Air said yesterday that, although the report attached no blame to the airline, it was carrying out gust-lock maintenance checks at more frequent intervals than were required by the manufacturers, and had fitted new gate plates to all of its 18 748 airliners.

British Aerospace said yesterday it was working on a modification that will allow the crew to see whether the lock is on or off.

The report also concluded that the co-pilot had been taking medication of a type that indicated that he was temporarily unfit to fly.

☐ The crew of the Dan-Air HS748 aircraft that crashed in Leicestershire two weeks ago lost control when a door flew off and hit the tailplane, according to the results of a preliminary examination by the Department of Trade (the Press Association reports).

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, disclosed the results in answer to a question in the Commons by Mr Stephen Dorrell, Conservative MP for Loughborough. There was no evidence of any explosion inside the aircraft, he said.

Meanwhile, the Civil Aviation Authority has made it mandatory for HS748 operators to check all doors on their aircraft.

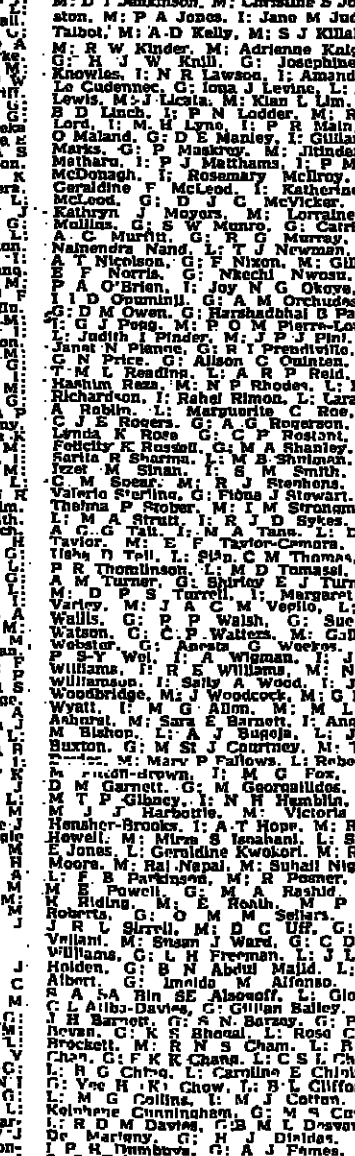
Successful candidates in Trinity Bars examination

The Council of Legal Education has announced that the following candidates were successful in the Trinity Bar Examination: The initial after each name indicates the inn: L, Lincoln's Inn; I, Inner Temple; M, Middle Temple; G, Gray's Inn.

Class I (in order of merit): D Gerrans, M; J A Grainger, L.

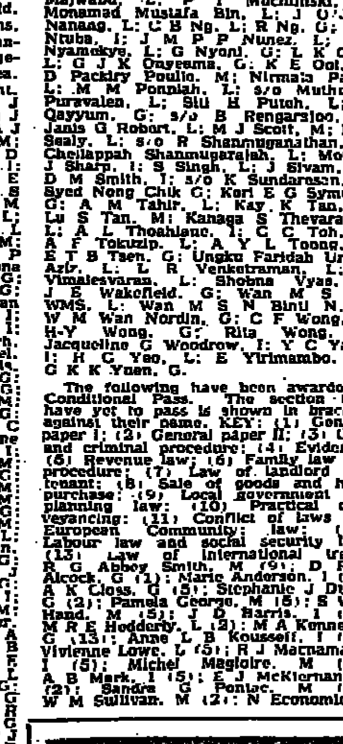
Class II, Division I (in order of merit): T D Brenton, M; I R Ward, M; R J Anderson, I; A J N Kirk, G; Mary B O'Rourke, G; Suet-F Lim, G; J P Onions, M; D J Kendrick, M; A D Saggerson, L; Fiona R Neale, M; Poh-L Tan, G; S Gasztowicz, G; N A Hamblen, L; Alexandra Mason, G; Louise Hanbury-Brown, I; [illegible]

... Davies, M; Elizabeth A Goodchild, M; Veronica M J Sichel, G; Vivien J Buchanan, I; E A K Quist-Arcton, G; C R Scowen, I; P D Wright, I; J M P Gowran, G; Margaret E Stubbs, I; Jak M Chai, L; Laura C Fieldhouse, I; Perpetua Phang, L; J R Crow, L; Ruth Harrison, M; A D M C Marshall, L; Lynn Mear, G; M G Turner, G; J L Rose, M; Sin C Kwok, L; D A Mitchell, L; J B Bibby, G; N S Clarke, M; Alexandra Wass, G; S E Wood, M; I L Albutt, G; A A Appleton, G; P W David, I; Yasmin B B Jusu-Sheriff, G; A W W Brierley, I; G S Sukul, G; M J Templeman, M; R E Gonsalves, G; D T L Lim, G; B N Meade, I; Keka Sinha, L; Ngee M Tiong, L; Charlotte E Draycott, M; R W Egleton, G; A S Gordon-Saker, M; Wendy J Rowlinson, G; G W Sampson, G; Sow K Chan, L; King-K Lal, M; P D Pepera, L; G P Cross, G; M J Gadd, L; Julie Catherine Roston, M; T J Williams, G; C M Hamel-Smith, G; [illegible]



[illegible]

... I; R D Hirst, M; M V Horton, M; C S Hough, M; R I Hunt, M; Christiana V M Hyde, G; G K Ireland, I; T Javaid, L; Kathryn A Jenkins, G; M A Jenkins, M; D T Jenkinson, M; Christine S Johnston, M; P A Jones, I; Jane M Judge-Talbot, M; A D Kelly, M; S J Killalea, M; R W Kinder, M; Adrienne Knight, G; H J W Knill, G; Josephine J Knowles, I; N R Lawson, I; Amanda J Le Cudennec, G; Iona J Levine, L; A J Lewis, M; J Licata, M; Kian L Lim, M; B D Linch, I; P N Lodder, M; R D Lord, I; M H Lyne, I; P R Main, I; O Maland, G; D E Manley, I; Gillian E Marks, G; P Maskrey, M; Jitinder S Matharu, I; P J Mathams, I; P M M McDonagh, I; Rosemary McIlroy, L; Geraldine F McLeod, I; Katherine L McLeod, G; D J C McVicker, M; Kathryn J Moyers, M; Lorraine P Mullins, G; S W Munro, G; Catriona [illegible]



Susan Montague, I; A Moore, I; Shea F Moore, L; E Motala, L; R Moyo-Majwabu, L; P T Muchlinski, L; Monamad Mustafa Bin, L; J O J N Nanaag, L; C B Ng, L; R Ng, G; R E Ntuba, I; J M P P Nunez, L; J K Nyamukye, L; G Nyoni, G; L K Ong, L; G J K Onyeama, G; K E Ooi, L; D Packry Poulle, M; Nirmala Patel, L; M M Ponniah, L; s/o Muthu R Puravalen, L; Siu H Putoh, L; A Qayyum, G; s/o B Rengarsloo, L; Janis G Robert, L; M J Scott, M; R C Sealy, L; s/o R Shanmuganathan, L; Chellappah [illegible]

[illegible]

... L (8); Aisha Henthorn, M (5); Anne M McNamara, G (9); G W Walters, G (8); R W W Brockett, M (10); R Hampson, G (8); A J Hofisi, I (13); A K Jugnauth, L (6); J Kelly, G (1); A Kowlessur, M (4); S Krishnan, L (3); Chuan A A Lee, L (5); M P Mondy, G (9); Rejoice J Mthethwa, L (9); G J J Neale, G (9); J V Opoka, L (4); S S Pasamanickam, L (8); Paraskevi D Protopapa, G (5); Velu Ramanathan, L (4); J D Rosado, G (4); Darshan H Singh, G (13); Harjeet Singh, L (8); L H Smith, L (8).

The following have passed individual sections to complete the Bar Examination: in numerical order: D J Allsop, M; Linda R Bannister, M; P W Doyle, I; Surendra K Narayan, G; Sun N K K Ooi, L; Beulah Sigodi, L; R E Barrowclough, I; Carol M Feder, I; M G Papageorgis, M; Shirley V Pereira, G; Nurchaya Arshad, L; M A Awan, L; Jose D S Bosi, L; M D Brady, G; Zeza Z Christofides, L; Iris Y L Davies, M; Jambulingam Jenarthan, L; M Jocelyn, L; Mahinder K Marway, G; Nadarajan s/o Rengasamy, I; C O Okwusogu, G; Teik H Ooi, L; J M Osei, M; J C Potter, M; P D Riley, I; Rajkamal Taposeea, I; Jennifer C Waine, G; S Yahya, I; E B Yeboah, L; Kandasamy Manoharan, L.

The following have passed additional subjects: P R E Double, M and N D Price, L (revenue law); S V Baker, M and S T Liddy, M (practical conveyancing).

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION TRINITY EXAMINATION 1981

The Scarman Scholarships: 1, £3,500—D Gerrans (MT); 2, £1,800—J A Grainger (LI).

The Barstow Law Scholarship: T D Brenton (MT).

Council of Legal Education—Special Prize: I R Ward (MT).

The Everard Ver Heyden Foundation Prizes: J R Davies (MT); Dorothy J Drew (GI); N A Hamblen (LI).

The Colyer Prize in the Law of Landlord and Tenant: D Gerrans (MT).

The Laurence Kingsley Prize for Drafting: D Gerrans (MT).

The Ver Heyden de Lancey Prize in Forensic Medicine: C A M E d'Exa (IT).

Kapila Essay Prize: J R Ratliff (MT).

ONLY ONE VIDEO CASSETTE CAN GO THE WHOLE DISTANCE.

It takes a special video cassette to contain all the emotion of a royal wedding.

Especially when the proposed TV coverage is a marathon seven hours.

No ordinary video cassette can rise to the occasion. The Video 2000 eight-hour cassette will handle it royally.

Philips spent 6 years developing the Video 2000 system. The key is the unique flip-over cassette that gives you up to four hours recording time on each side.

It will leave the others waiting at the church.

FOUR HOURS ON ONE SIDE, FOUR HOURS THE OTHER.

But what about the picture quality? Philips have invented a totally new tracking system, Dynamic Track Following.

By continually monitoring the original signal during playback it gives the most accurate picture ever. Even on pre-recorded movies.

Philips have developed the VR 2020 video recorder to make Video 2000 simple.

It is fully electronic, with no mechanical controls. So it's simple to use.

It's also the most flexible machine around. You can set it to record up to five separate programmes over five channels up to 16 days ahead.

See the VR 2020 for yourself at your nearest Philips Video dealer.

If you would like a print of this Souvenir Map in full colour (size 7"x21"), send 50p (for postage and packing) to: Royal Wedding Map Offer, P.O. Box 2, Central Way, Feltham, Middx. TW14 0TG.

PHILIPS

Philips Video. Simply years ahead.

RECORDING AND PLAYBACK OF MATERIAL MAY REQUIRE CONSENT–SEE THE COPYRIGHT ACT 1956; ALSO THE PERFORMERS' PROTECTION ACTS 1958 TO 1972.

VIDEO 2000. If you've been waiting for Video, it's arrived.

US dismayed by European anti-nuclear stand

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 9

The tough line which the United States is adopting towards the Soviet Union is worrying European leaders as the Ottawa summit draws near.

They are afraid that the mood of anti-Sovietism in Washington, together with the huge planned increase in American defence spending will undermine attempts to open a new round of talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

On the American side there is dismay that some European leaders are not prepared to accept assurances made by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and other senior officials that the United States will fulfil its commitment to Nato to enter arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union by the end of this year.

One senior State Department official said a rise in neutralism, pacificism and anti-nuclearism in Europe would undermine America's position in future arms talks with the Soviet Union.

On interest rates the Europeans are unlikely to gain any immediate relief. The Americans contend that high interest rates are the consequence of past economic policies and that rates will start to come down only when the economic recovery programme begins to work.

This is a line of argument that Mrs Margaret Thatcher will find easier to accept than some other European leaders.

On Theatre nuclear forces and relations with the Soviet Union, the Americans feel their position is being almost deliberately misunderstood.

They point out that it was the Europeans who originally wanted the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe in order to counter the threat posed by the Soviet SS20s. Yet some European leaders now give the impression that these weapons are being forced on them by an American administration which seems bent on stirring up East-West tension.

The State Department official said that the Reagan Administration was determined to maintain its lines of communication with the Soviet Union. As evidence of this he pointed out that Mr Haig had several meetings with Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, and that Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Soviet affairs, had been in regular contact with Soviet Embassy officials.

"What we are trying to do is to underline to the Russians that there is a new administration here in Washington", the official said. "The game has changed and we are no longer prepared to negotiate on specific issues in a vacuum. There has to be a link between our relations with them and their actions in other parts of the world."

"But even though linkage is a reality, we are still prepared to talk about Theatre nuclear forces while Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan."

Despite the differences which are developing between the United States and its allies the Reagan Administration seems determined to work closely with European leaders on East-West issues.

In particular officials have made it clear that all decisions on Theatre nuclear forces and arms limitation will be taken only after close consultation with a special consultative group comprising the United States and its Nato partners.

□ Sweden told the United Nations Disarmament Committee today that the intensified arms race of the super-powers had created a popular resistance movement which was gaining ground in Western Europe (Alan McGregor writes from Geneva).

Mrs Inga Thorsson, the Swedish delegate, said: "For more and more people the arms race has turned from being an issue of deterrence, of military balance, of inferiority or superiority, into being an issue of survival".

With about 80 per cent of the super-powers' existing arsenals being overkill capacity of such dimensions as to defy rational understanding, the accumulation of weapons manifestly constituted much more of a threat than a protection to the future of mankind.

"The new wave of disarmament means the world's peoples are coming to seek security and disarmament, not an accumulation of more weapons. To dismiss this movement as a new wave of neutralism is a serious psychological and political mistake."

The Swedish delegate also criticized the super-powers for their apparent apathy

"Damned Communists!"

Spadolini clears his first hurdle in Italian Senate

From John Earle, Rome, July 9

The Senate today approved by 182 to 124 votes the programme of Senator Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition, the first Italian Government for 35 years not to be headed by a Christian Democrat. Debate now moves to the Chamber of Deputies, which is expected to vote its confidence on Saturday.

Senator Spadolini, a Republican, is basing his programme on measures to face what he calls the four emergencies—moral, civil, economic, and the threatening international outlook. A series of events since the debate opened in the Senate has underlined the immediacy of the first three of these.

In the moral emergency, the repercussions of the affair of the P2 masonic group, classed by the Government as a secret organization, led last night to the resignation of Admiral Giovanni Torrisi as Chief of Defence Staff.

The armed forces have been temporarily decapitated until a successor is appointed. Admiral Torrisi's name is on the P2 list, as are those of a number of other generals and admirals, who have been placed on extended leave.

In the civil emergency, the Red Brigades' murder of Signor Giuseppe Taliercio, manager of the Montedison petrochemical works at Porto Marghera near Venice, was followed today by a communiqué saying that they had sentenced Signor Ciro Cirillo to death. Signor Cirillo, one of three victims still in their hands, is a prominent Christian Democrat politician

The statement held out hope, however, that he could be "reprieved" if empty houses in Naples were given to those made homeless in last November's earthquake, and if the Naples unemployed were given a financial subsidy to live on.

At the same time, hints of a split in the Red Brigades structure appeared in a leaflet found in a Rome square, which said the Rome column did not approve of the death of Signor Taliercio. "The comrades of Porto Marghera", the leaflet said, "by disorientating the masses have in fact acted outside the line of the organization in the campaign which is being conducted".

In the economic emergency, the financial world has been shaken by the Government's closure of stock exchanges until Monday, to halt a wave of panic selling.

New wave of strikes raises tension in Poland

Warsaw, July 9.—Employees of the Polish state airline Lot struck for four hours today, disrupting domestic and international flights. Later they threatened an indefinite strike after the Government refused to accept their nominee for the post of general manager.

Bus and tramway drivers also struck for two hours in Bydgoszcz on the second day of a new wave of labour unrest which raised the political temperature before the emergency Communist Party congress scheduled for next week.

The last pre-congress plenum of the party's outgoing Central Committee opens in Warsaw tomorrow.

All domestic flights were cancelled during the stoppage and Lot had to delay the arrival and departure of seven international flights. East German and Soviet flights were also postponed and passengers travelling on Yugoslav and Swiss airlines had to carry their own baggage.

The Government responded to the strike by installing its candidate, Brigadier-General Jozef Kowalski, head of an Air Force training college in Deblin, near Warsaw, as general manager of Lot. In an official statement, Mr Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, the Transport Minister, said he found the situation "intolerable".

Officials of the Solidarity trade union who waited at the airport through the night, said their marshals had seized a man with a poison gas container and handed him over to the police. No other incidents were reported, and the strike ended on schedule at midday with some 1,500 passengers and Lot staff jointly singing the national anthem in the departure hall.

The public transport stoppage in Bydgoszcz was staged to force the authorities to dismiss the city transport director, Mr Andrzej Antosiak, union officials said. The local Solidarity branch accused him of living beyond his means but the newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* said today that the accusations were groundless.

Today's token stoppages came after a one-hour strike yesterday in the Baltic ports by dockers who are demanding a better deal on pay and conditions and have also threatened an indefinite walk-out.

The Government said today that it hoped to reach agreement with the dockers by the end of the month.

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity today leaked details of what it said were official findings about the dealings of Mr Edward Gierek, the former party leader

The Supreme Court today ordered the rearrest of three members of the anti-communist Confederation of Independent Poland, Mr Leszek Moczulski, its leader, and two of his aides, Mr. Romuald Szeremietiew and Mr Tadeusz Stanski who are being tried on charges of plotting the violent overthrow of the Communist system.

□ Poland's new Roman Catholic Primate Archbishop, Josef Glemp, said today the church must try to help solve social conflicts. He said he would not hesitate "to intervene personally to preserve social peace".

French Socialists buoyant

Scope of changes shakes right

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 9

The new French Socialist Government today confidently put its programme to the test of a parliamentary vote and secured its approval in the National Assembly by 302 votes to 147.

The programme, announced in the course of a two-hour speech yesterday by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, includes the need for 17 new laws or reforms to be passed through Parliament in the months to come. Given its huge majority in the National Assembly and the relative prosperity of the country, there is every chance that this whole programme will go through.

In itself the programme contains no surprises and shows that so far the Socialist Party intends, as its leaders have frequently emphasized, to carry out all its promises "no more and no less".

Bank plans 'economic nonsense'

Thus the reaction from M François Ceyrac, the leader of the French employers federation (CNPF) to the intention to nationalize the banks and 11 industrial groups was confined to a predictable comment. "It makes economic nonsense," he said.

The communist CGT union found no such difficulty. "Let's begin with that and do it well," M Henri Krasucki, their spokesman, said. The socialist CFDT union congratulated M Mauroy on showing the political will to play a full role in solving the great problems facing the country.

On the union side only the CGC, which represents the middle management classes, had reservations about the programme, with real criticism coming essentially from the ranks of the much depleted parties of the right.

Leading the attack for the new Opposition in the National Assembly today M Michel Barnier, the Gaullist member for the Savoie, said the programme would lead inevitably to a collectivist society in which the individual became at once assisted, tied up and controlled by the state.

Objectives are spelt out

Doctrinal obstinacy, he said, was behind the nationalization programme, while the new taxation levels would mean that overall the French would end up working half the time for the state.

There was, of course, no such criticism from the Communists. Their parliamentary group leader, M Andre Lajoinie, promised party support for the Socialist programme. Nationalization would create the basis for secure employment and a new growth, he said, adding that the Communists would have preferred the nationalization net to have been cast somewhat wider.

Sure of winning the vote in Parliament, government ministers spent the day explaining parts of the new programme. M Michel Rocard, Minister for Economic Planning, spelt out the six objectives of his first two-year plan, due to start next year. These were: to increase the number of jobs; to guarantee the efficiency of social protection, to help businesses to face up to foreign competition; to re-launch the research effort; to improve everyday work and free time conditions and better the environment; and to assess the economic consequences of reforms such as the reduction of working time.

M Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice, promised "a new, freer, more humane and more efficient justice", when he met the press for the first time today. A long-time campaigner against the death penalty, he now has charge of the Justice Ministry at a time when the government programme includes a commitment to do away with the guillotine.

M Badinter has also to prepare legislation to do away with military tribunals and the Court of State Security, to repeal and replace the last Government's disliked "security and liberty" law, and to relax restrictions on homosexuals.

He is also to study the controversial use of high security wings in prisons, which has caused a number of prison riots in the past. A better indemnity scheme for those who have suffered from criminal injury is also being worked out. Legal aid is to be improved.

The scope of the proposed changes is seen by commentators to be on the widest possible scale. *Le Figaro*, which is now leading for the Opposition, comments in a front-page leading article that the Socialist will is "to break—at once and if possible for ever—the structures of our society". *Le Matin*, the leading socialist paper, said that public opinion could not be disappointed and the promises made would be kept.

One change has already occurred in the National Assembly which has shocked more conservative members. For the first time ever a deputy dared take his seat in the Palais Bourbon without wearing a necktie. "It was hot and I never wear a tie anyway", M Umberto Battist, Socialist member for Maubeuge in the Nord, explained.

The National Assembly is itself taking steps to ensure the comfort of its larger members in future. Ninety new wide seats are to be installed for the more corpulent deputies, discreetly scattered in the middle rows and equally divided up between left and right.

TIMETABLE OF SOCIALIST REFORM

Project	Purpose	Time
Supplementary Budget	Tax on high incomes and windfall profits of oil companies and banks to raise funds for 55,00 new state jobs.	July 15-16
Court of State Security closure	Bringing all offences under common law, apart from spying	By the end of July
Decentralization	Administrative structural reform giving more power to regions.	During current session
Early retirement	Retirement rights from the age of 60.	"In the next few weeks"
Repeal of "Sauvage law" on universities	Widening the membership of university councils.	"Soon"
Bank nationalization	Bringing all credit under state control.	"From the autumn"
Industrial nationalization	Nationalization of 11 industrial groups.	"During the autumn session"
Finance law	Defining 1982 Budget, including creation of tax on large fortunes (but not including tax on property essential for work such as farms and factories).	During the autumn
Two-year plan	Economic infrastructure schedule for 1982-3 (to be followed by five-year plan from 1984).	In December
Broadcasting reform	New statute ensuring independence of radio and television from state control and allowing licensed local radios.	"In the months to come"
Research programme	Defining financial and priority needs for the future, integrating with the five-year plan.	Spring, 1982
Legal Reform	Ending military courts, repeal of "security and liberty" law, abolition of the death penalty, reform of Superior Council of the Magistrature.	No time scale but likely next year
Tenant protection	New legislation to improve status of tenants.	No time scale but likely by next year
Work control	Measures to stop "moonlighting" and help temporary workers.	No time scale but likely next year
Social innovation	Law aimed at making the public sector a test bed for improving social conditions.	During next year
Fiscal reform	Making taxation equally distributed according to ability to pay, plus inducements for saving, harmonization of scales for self-employed and salaried workers. Death duty control.	Subject to an in-depth and wide-ranging study
Ailing industries	Laws to protect lame duck companies from speculators.	No time scale
Social security	Balancing the social security budget after an in-depth debate on needs and funds.	Regular annual debate
Immigration control	Regulating intake of immigrants in keeping with bilateral arrangements.	No time scale
Health service	Creation of nationwide medical centres but protection assured for private sector.	No time scale
Education	Creation of a national unified system.	After full consultation with all interested parties

Mitterrand rejects neutralism

From Charles Hargrove Paris, July 9

President Mitterrand has again taken a very strong stand on the stationing of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. In an interview with the German magazine *Stern* he said: "If I condemn neutralism, it is because I believe peace is linked to the balance of forces in the world."

He said the stationing of Soviet SS20 and Backfire missiles had disrupted this balance in Europe. "I do not accept it, and I admit it is necessary to rearm in order to restore that balance. From that point onwards it will be necessary to negotiate."

The President went on to say that the Soviet proposal to suspend the deployment of its SS20s was a starting point for discussion. "The Russians in this affair practise a policy of elastic withdrawal. They have already altered their stand. It is a very close game which presupposes that all weakness is eliminated, that one knows when to arm at the right time and when to negotiate at the right time."

He feared two dangers; those of neutralism and those of sabre-rattling.

He said he believed and would repeat that the Soviet Union had supremacy in Europe. "I see a real danger in this. But the United States has the means of restoring the balance of forces; and France will not hesitate to build up its nuclear deterrent."

M Mitterrand said that the French Communist party's electoral setback was because of the situation in France. But communism thrived to a large degree on the errors of judgment and the political errors of the West. The less it committed anything, towards the workers and towards the Third World, the more the decline of international communism would be accelerated.

"Through its intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union for the first time took the risk of an expansionist operation of a colonial type against a country of the Third World, an Islamic one to boot, thus contradicting a policy of 60 years standing which tended to demonstrate that it was their natural champion.

"And this happened at a time when Leninist patterns were being questioned almost everywhere." If it intervened in Poland the Soviet Union must know that this would freeze all prospects of negotiation on détente, disarmament and collective security."

SOCIALIST PAPER TO CLOSE

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, July 9

While the French Socialist Party seems to go from strength to strength, *Combat Socialiste*, the daily newspaper it founded five months ago, has proved a financial failure. The executive committee of the party has therefore decided to close it

According to M Bertrand Delanoe, the party spokesman, the paper is running at a loss and its continued publication would only be possible if the Socialist Party paid all its bills. "The party just does not have the means, even at the present time, to finance the journal completely", he said.

The tabloid paper employed 26 journalists and their union has protested vehemently against the fact that the Socialist Party launched it "without having seriously studied the question of finance". The party is to try to find new jobs for the 63 staff members and has agreed to pay off all its debts.

When it was launched with backing of 15m francs (£1.3m) in February it was hoped to get 20,000 subscriptions plus 10,000 kiosk sales, but its subscriptions at this high point of French socialism still do not exceed 16,500.

Washington allows South America loans

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 9

The Reagan Administration has confirmed it will no longer abstain or vote against loans from international development banks to four South American countries controlled by right-wing regimes—Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

The decision reverses a ruling introduced by the Carter Administration in 1977 to oppose such loans in an attempt to put pressure on Latin-American countries with poor human rights records. The 1977 law says the United States cannot vote in favour of loans to countries that engage in "gross violations of internationally recognized human rights standards".

The decision means that during this month alone the United States will vote to grant $483.4m (£254m) in loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to the four countries, two-thirds of the total to Argentina.

In a letter to Congress the Reagan Administration said that the 1977 human rights legislation did not require the United States to oppose loans to these countries. The Administration maintained that there had been "significant improvements in the human rights situation

The decision was immediately criticized by human rights activists. Mr Tom Harkin, a Congressman from Iowa, said the four countries continued to engage in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights."

Since his inauguration President Reagan has made clear his desire to improve relations with right-wing countries in South America, which he regards as bastions of anti-communism in the continent.

10,405 votes give poll victory to Begin

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 9

The release of Israel's official election results today confirmed an earlier claim by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, that with the support of the three religious parties, his ruling right-wing Likud block will be able to form a new coalition with 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

According to the Central Elections Committee, only 10,405 votes separated the Likud from Labour, enough to give the Government the edge with 48 seats to Labour's 47. The turnout was 78 per cent.

Completion of the result has been delayed by the laborious method of vote counting used in Israel, and by the Jewish sabbath which held up the process for 24 hours. But this has not halted the intense political bargaining which Mr Begin is confident has already guaranteed him sufficient support to remain in power

Now that the total votes and seat allocations have been officially approved, President Yitzhak Navon is free to begin the process of consultations with leaders of all the factions which will be represented in the tenth Knesset.

There seems no doubt that after the talks have taken place next week the President will call on Mr Begin to form the next Government. If the Prime Minister does not succeed in the first 21-day period allotted to him, he is then given a further length of time before the task is given to the leader of another party.

All three religious parties, Agudat Israel, the National Religious Party (NRP) and Tami, have already declared a strong preference for supporting a new right-wing coalition rather than helping Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labour Party to establish a left-wing administration.

Hectic political horse trading is now taking place daily at a series of private meetings in which each of the three parties is laying down its demands, both in terms of government posts and the religious-inspired legislation that is the traditional price paid for voting support.

It has already become clear that the influence of Orthodox Jews is going to increase considerably in many spheres of Israeli life. As well as causing concern to the secular majority of the population, the fact is also worrying conservative and Reform Jewish leaders.

The rabbis representing these two strands of Judaism today voiced anger at a suggestion that the next Government will rush through legislation to prevent anyone converted by Reform or conservative rabbis abroad being recognized as Jews with the right of return to Israel.

As soon as President Navon has formally requested Mr Begin to try to form a Cabinet, the infighting between the various coalition elements over the distribution of seats is expected to begin in earnest.

Already the NRP has issued a private ultimatum that it will not support a coalition unless it retains its traditional hold over the Religious Affairs Ministry. Another point of dissention is Mr Begin's determination to appoint the controversial former general, Mr Ariel Sharon, to the key post of Defence Minister.

Although government sources believe that the Prime Minister has already overcome political opposition to the move, there are reports that the appointment would be strongly resisted by many senior officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Apart from objections to his ultra-hawkish political views, there is also understood to be resentment at his declared intention of introducing drastic cuts in the defence budget.

□ Beirut meeting: Mr Philip Habib, the United States special envoy, met President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, to discuss developments in Lebanon and in the Arab world, Beirut radio said (UPI reports from Beirut).

Mr Habib refused to comment on the substance of the one hour and 45 minutes of talks.

	1981	1977
Likud	48	43
Labour	47	32
National Religious Party	6	12
Agudat Israel	4	4
Democrat Front. (Communist)	4	5
Tami	3	—
Tehiya	3	—
Shinui	2	—
Telem	2	—
Citizens' Rights	1	1

Cambodian campaign ills described by deserter

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

A Vietnamese artillery officer who escaped to Thailand has accused the Vietnamese Army of using chemical weapons in its operations inside Cambodia and of spearheading his country's policy of dominating south-east Asia.

Captain Nguyen Quan, aged 36, also told Western journalists in Bangkok that his former comrades were short of food, medicine and morale—everything in fact, except Soviet advisers who abounded at divisional and regimental levels without ever becoming involved in the fighting.

Captain Quan, who had been with the 28th artillery regiment in the Vietnamese 5th Division described the chemical weapons as canisters of a gas which attacked the respiratory system. Their use was widespread in central Cambodia when the Vietnamese Army tried to flush out pockets of the Khmer Rouge soon after invading the country in December, 1978.

He was one of three soldiers who held a press conference yesterday, neatly timed by the Bangkok authorities for publicity ahead of the five-day United Nations conference on Cambodia, which will open in New York on Monday to consider peace proposals submitted by Asean, the Association of South-East Asian Nations. (Lord Carrington will support the proposals on behalf of the European Community.)

Captain Quan's narrative largely tallies with western Intelligence reports which indicate that the Cambodian campaign of the People's Army of Vietnam is in some difficulties.

Many of the troops are South Vietnamese who have little enthusiasm for the cause, and hundreds are said to be deserting every year, either to Thailand like Captain Quan, or even back home to the remoter parts of Vietnam.

The shortage of medicines referred to at the press conference is either the cause or the effect of a high incidence of disease, particularly malaria, among the troops.

The Khmer Rouge army of Pol Pot is also operating more effectively as the months go by, widening its area of operations from its headquarters on the Thai border.

Although its strength has gone up from 20,000 to an estimated 30,000 men, few analysts believe it capable of driving the 200,000 Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia. Many Cambodians still regard the Vietnamese as a liberating force anyway.

On the other hand the Khmer Rouge army is thought to be strong enough to pin down the Vietnamese, who need reinforcements. Although Vietnam has more than a million men under arms, the country is still short of trained troops because of its commitments.

Reinforcement would have to come either from untrained units in Vietnam itself, or from the 25 to 30 divisions, embodying the cream of the Vietnamese Army, who are now on the Chinese frontier.

Any thinning down of the 300,000 Vietnamese on the frontier, however, would be interpreted by the Chinese as a sign of weakness and could encourage a second Chinese incursion.

The Vietnamese have five divisions incorporating 50,000 men in Laos. So short are they now of trained personnel that a division has had to be withdrawn from Cambodia to deal with insurgents in the Central Highlands of Vietnam itself.

Plagiarism suit filed over Steven Spielberg film

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 9

One of the biggest successes of this summer's film season has been the teaming of George Lucas, a producer—who made *Star Wars* and its sequel, *The Empire Strikes Back*—with Steven Spielberg a director whose successes include *Jaws* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.

Their new picture, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, which opens in Britain this month, has taken more than $4.6m (£2.4m) at the box office in less than a month.

Yesterday Mr Robert Kuhn, a Los Angeles archaeologist filed a law suit seeking $110m damages, claiming that Mr Lucas stole his idea. Joining Mr Kuhn in his suit are Mr Stanley Rader, a lawyer, who says he promoted the screen play and novel in Hollywood and Mr Henry Cornwall, who said he planned to market it.

They say it was Mr Kuhn's idea to make a picture about the fictional discovery of the Ark of the Covenant, said to contain the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were inscribed. They claim that Mr Lucas got his idea from a Hollywood agent, Mr Ben Benjamen, who had been approached to sell the Kuhn version. At the time, claims the suit, Mr Benjamen told Mr Kuhn that no one was interested in making a film

The Kuhn film treatment, which he allegedly enlarged to a 900-page manuscript by 1979, was apparently set in the 1980s, and pitted the United States against a European confederation in a race to discover the Ark, believed to be a source of untold power to its possessor. In Mr Kuhn's story, it is said, Arabs and Israelis joined forces to protect Jerusalem against the confederation, whose armies were destroyed by the Ark. The Lucas film, released by Paramount Pictures in June, is set in the 1930s and has the United States and the Nazis racing to discover the Ark, which destroys part of the Nazi army.

A spokesman for Mr Lucas said the suit was ridiculous. "We know very well that *Raiders* is an original story idea by Lucas and Philip Kaufman. pure coincidence. But we don't even think they came up with the idea."

In their suit Mr Kuhn and Mr Rader claim that Mr Lucas has spoilt their plan for a religiously-orientated film about the lost Ark and had stolen their idea without paying for it.

Mr Rader said he expected to get $200m as a result of the suit. "We shall prevail. We have the facts and the living God on our side."

Rajai clear favourite for Iran presidency

Tehran, July 9.—Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, a former teacher who allied himself with Iran's hard-line Islamic clergy, today became the favourite to replace Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as the country's president.

Mr Rajai, aged 48, was named the candidate of the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) in the election on July 24 and also won the endorsement of several other revolutionary and religious groups.

Mr Rajai has not yet officially declared his candidacy but, two days after Mr Bani-Sadr was dismissed as president on June 22 for political incompetence, he said publicly: "If the people wish it, I will take this post."

Observers here suggested that since Mr Rajai was such a strong candidate, the only suspense in the vote would be the turnout, which could be a measure of the support the Islamic regime has in its fight against backers of Mr Bani-Sadr and other opponents.

Mr Rajai's election would be somewhat ironic, since he would assume the presidency after working vigorously to strip away its powers since becoming Prime Minister last August.

Although not a member of the IRP, he supported its moves to consolidate authority in Parliament, the Majlis, and place the President "under surveillance."

Mr Rajai, praised by Ayatollah Khomeini for having "more wisdom than knowledge", was chosen Prime Minister as a compromise between the Islamic fundamentalists and Mr Bani-Sadr. He joined the Iran Air Force at 16, later became a teacher and joined the liberation movement led by Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who was to head the first secular government after the fall of the Shah in 1979.

Mr Rajai was arrested several times by the Shah's secret police, Savak, and spent two years in prison. He became Education Minister under Mr Bazargan and immediately set about purging the department of anti-Islamic elements. He was elected to the Majlis, in March 1980, joining a group of legislators that allied itself with the IRP headed by Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, who was killed in a bomb attack last month.

He quickly won a reputation as a model "maktabi", or pious Iranian devoted completely to the principles of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Although he was chosen Prime Minister on August 11 last year, he was then unable to form a cabinet because of his constant bickering with Mr Bani-Sadr, who opposed his efforts to take over the Foreign Ministry. The Majlis finally gave Mr Rajai the portfolio on an interim basis.

Six clergymen are also candidates for the presidency, the Interior Ministry said, as well as one IRP member, Parliament's vice-chairman, Mr Ali Akbar Parvaresh, who is running as an individual without party backing.

Mr Bazargan, who now heads the Movement for the Liberation of Iran, has made it known that he will not make an attempt to gain the post.

The names of the candidates approved by the country's Constitutional Council will be made public next Wednesday when the nine-day official election campaign begins.

Officials are hoping for a turnout much greater than in last month's partial legislative elections, which were marked by a high rate of abstentions.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini continued his campaign against opponents of the Islamic regime by warning Iran's military men that they must denounce "corrupt elements" infiltrating the armed forces.

"In the same way that the people are committed to denouncing plotters and collaborating with security forces, the military must point out corrupt elements to their commanders and the commanders must deliver them to the courts", he said in a message broadcast by Teheran radio.

It was reported in Tehran that five left-wing opponents of the regime were executed today at Nur and at Behshahr in the north of the country.

Pars news agency said that three members of the Marxist People's Mujahedeen, aged from 19 to 27, were shot at Behshahr for "armed resistance against the Islamic Republic

Meanwhile the newspaper *Azadegan* reported that another five mujahedeen had been arrested in southern Iran and a further 10 in the capital.—AFP.

Muldoon defends rugby tour stand

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington, July 9

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, has told Commonwealth critics of his Government's policy on sporting contacts with South Africa that New Zealand "will not be labelled an international pariah simply because we uphold the principle of freedom of association, freedom from interference for our sportsmen and sporting bodies".

His statement is contained in correspondence released today, between the Prime Minister and seven African and Caribbean countries—Antigua, Lesotho, Jamaica, Tanzania, Nigeria, Zambia and Bimbabwe.

The material, all of it dated last month, includes a statement conveyed to Commonwealth governments by Nigeria saying that the tour of New Zealand by a South African rugby team, due to begin this month, would constitute a flagrant violation of the United Nations declaration against apartheid in sport and a reckless breach of the Gleneagles agreement to both of which New Zealand subscribed.

Mr Muldoon denied that his government had breached the agreement. He put forward the idea of a trade embargo against South Africa in letters to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and Dr Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian President.

To Mr Mugabe he wrote: "If the Commonwealth decided to impose a trade embargo my government could and would comply, albeit reluctantly."

To President Nyerere he wrote: "I believe a trade boycott would have great impact but so far no international body has yet been able to agree on implementing such a policy."

Mr Muldoon said today: "I thought I should raise this question because I think Africans particularly are taking what is for them the easy way out by going in the direction of sports with South Africa."

Trade between South Africa and African states was large, he said.

Tomorrow the Rugby Union council will give what will probably be its final consideration to representations to withdraw its invitation to the Springboks.

☐ Port Moresby: Sir Julius Chan, the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, announced today that he was going ahead with a five-day official visit to New Zealand next week, despite the impending Springboks' tour (Agence France-Presse reports).

Sir Julius said he would have ample opportunity "to reiterate our concern and to point out why we see the Springboks' tour as having serious impli- " world does not stop because of

Bilateral trade was the more important aspect of his visit, he said, but he reiterated his Government's bitter opposition to apartheid. Papua New Guinea would not boycott the Brisbane games, because the world does not stop because of a football team".

Spacecraft prepares for second Saturn close-up

Voyager 2 has sent back its first photographs of Saturn during its approach to the planet on June 28. The spacecraft was launched in August 1977 and has already passed Jupiter on its way to the outer planets of the solar system. Voyager 1, launched later on a faster trajectory overtook Voyager 2 in December 1977 and has already sent back close-up photographs of Jupiter and Saturn. Voyager 2 will pass its closest to Saturn on August 25 but will not approach as near as Voyager 1. On the off-chance that the craft will meet intelligent life, Voyager 2 carries a 12in copper record of the former American president, Mr Jimmy Carter and Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and diagrams and pictures of the Earth's biology and geology.

Moscow stirred by its first rock opera

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 9

Dressed all in black, the rock group took up positions flanking the stage. A red and blue laser began pulsing through the theatre, and with flashing lights, deafening percussion and clouds of dry ice smoke, the beat of hard rock music gave way to the amplified chant of Russian Orthodox church music as the youthful cast in white monks' robes came in procession on to the stage.

The first full rock opera staged in Moscow buffeted the young and chic in the packed theatre from the opening moment. Yesterday's premiere, already sending a buzz through the arts world, set the seal of official acceptance of Western-style rock music in the citadels of Soviet culture.

Juno and Perchance, a two-act rock tragedy based on the true story of a Russian sea captain's love for a Californian Spanish girl in 1806, drew together some of the leading names in the Soviet arts world today. The lyrics are by Andrei Voznesensky, arguably the greatest living Russian poet and the choreography is by Vladimir Vasilyev, a leading Bolshoi Ballet dancer. The show is directed by Mark Zakharov, one of Moscow's more adventurous theatre directors.

The opera, having battled its way past dubious censors, seems set to become the sensation of the autumn season, when it is to begin its run.

It is based on a poem Voznesensky wrote in 1972 about a Russian naval expedition that reached San Francisco when the town was Spanish. The Orthodox captain fell in love with the governor's daughter, a Roman Catholic. He overcame objections and was engaged, but was ordered home by the Tsar.

He promised to return to marry the girl, but died crossing Siberia by horse two years later. She waited for him for 35 years before learning of his death and immuring herself in a convent.

As with all innovative Soviet theatre, the opera is laden with political and social significance that reaches beyond the theatre walls. A love story is set against a clear parallel of Soviet-American relations.

More than once there are references to the "tense international situation". The judgment on the captain is that "he tried to link Russia and America, but the adventure did not succeed. It was still worth trying".

The Russian Church, more than ever making its quiet influence felt in Soviet life now, plays a central role. The famous Russian symbol, the Madonna of Kazan, is ever present. The ritual chants lead straight into contemporary life as a synthesizer and percussion turn the rhythm of the liturgy into a pop music refrain reminiscent of *Godspell* and *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

Indeed, the borrowings from the Western youth revolt musicals of the 1960s are striking. There is a fairly explicit love scene where rock harmony and dissonance mingle, several haunting melodies based on Voznesensky's poetry, and discotheque-style lighting shining through the plastic stage floor.

At the end the cast assemble on stage, discard their costumes—though not all their clothes—and sing "Alleluia to love" as a kind of universal credo.

Voznesensky, a respected and much-travelled poet, has only recently emerged from a cloud of official disapproval after he supported a group of writers who tried to publish a collection of uncensored material. For him the rock opera is something new. He and the rest of the cast received thunderous applause yesterday.

Voznesensky, elected two weeks ago to the board of the official Writers' Union, has increasingly been drawn to Soviet pop culture—he wrote the words for a best-selling pop record last year.

Last year he was unable to accept an invitation to a poetry reading in London, but he will visit Britain to give readings from *Juno and Perchance*—the names of the captain's ships—at the Roundhouse in London in November.

DISSIDENT JAILED

Prague, July 9.—Mr Jiri Gruntorad, a signatory of the Charter 77 human rights document, was jailed for four years and sentenced to three years of forced residence for subversive activity, including editing unofficial documents.

Pentagon decides to sell 54 tanks to Tunisia

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 9

As part of its policy of assisting countries which stand up to Libya, the Pentagon has announced that it intends to sell 54 M60 A3 tanks to Tunisia.

A Pentagon spokesman said today the proposed sale was designed to help Tunisia defend itself against the Libyan threat. Libya's hostility to Tunisia had, he said, been amply demonstrated by the Libyan-backed dissident attack on the Tunisian city of Gafsa in January last year.

The sale of the tanks would be the largest arms deal the United States has concluded with Tunisia for several years. However, Pentagon sources emphasized that the deal, which still has to be approved by Congress, would not upset the military balance in the region.

Tunisia has about 60 ageing French AMX and American M41 tanks, compared with about 2,400 medium Soviet-built tanks possessed by Libya.

Testifying before the Senate foreign relations committee yesterday Mr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, said that while it was up to African countries themselves to stand firm against Libyan subversion, "we recognize that African nations need assistance against (Colonel Muammar) Gaddafi's diplomacy of subversion

The Pentagon has also announced plans to conclude three other arms deals with Middle Eastern countries. These include the sale of 118 conversion kits to upgrade the engines and fire control systems of Jordan's M60 A1 tank force, and the supply of a new tactical ground radar system to Saudi Arabia. The proposed $75m deal with the Saudis also includes modifications to three other existing radar systems.

The Pentagon said this type of radar system was in wide use in the region and would not alter the military balance. The planned deal represents only a small portion of America's security assistance programme to Saudi Arabia, which is expected to amount to $4,400m this year.

This figure could be even higher if Congress approves the controversial plan to sell five Awacs radar aircraft and other advanced equipment to Saudi Arabia. The total value of the proposed Awacs deal is more than $5,000m.

However, the deal has run into strong opposition in Congress.

Paris talks revive friendship

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 9

Mr Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the President of the Ivory who is often described with President Leopold Senghor of Senegal as the Sage of Africa, today became the first African head of state to be received at the Elysée Palace by President Mitterrand.

The meeting was very friendly, as befits two men who have known one another well for 30 years.

Today's meeting also marked the injection of more warmth into Franco-Ivorian relations, which had been cool since President Giscard D'Estaing's visit to Abidjan in 1978. The Ivorian head of state had repeatedly expressed concern about the failure of the French Government to contain Libyan subversion in Chad and other parts of central Africa.

When M Mitterrand was elected President, he sent him particularly warm congratulations, which expressed the hope that "the sense of justice which you have always shown will lead France to support the just demands of African countries in their struggle against speculation and for a just remuneration for their labour".

Mr Houphouët-Boigny declared as he left the Elysée Palace that he was very happy and comforted by his talks with President Mitterrand.

M Mitterrand on his side insisted that he was anxious, for reasons of their old friendship, that Mr Houphouët-Boigny should be the first African head of state he received in Paris. "We talked man to man for more than three hours", he said, "and had a lot to say about the future of our two countries, of Africa and Europe, and of peace in the world."

One thing the two presidents discussed today was the financial aspect of Franco-Ivorian economic cooperation, which is very substantial (one third of the French cooperation budget goes to the Ivory coast); and the problem raised by the failure of Ivory Coast, which is the world's leading producer of cocoa, to sign the international commodity agreement

The fall in cocoa prices since 1978 has meant a sharp cut in revenue for the Ivory Coast. From 1985, oil production is expected to take over from cocoa as the main force in the Ivorian economy.

NZ budget increases beer price

From our Correspondent
Wellington, July 9

The budget presented to Parliament tonight by Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, foresees an upturn in the economy which has been stagnant with virtually no growth since the first oil crisis. The budget predicts a growth rate of 3 per cent a year throughout the 1980s.

The Government is promoting energy-related developments based mainly on natural gas found off the Taranaki coast but it also assured farm, forestry, manufacturing and fishing industries that their investment needs would not be overlooked.

New duties will raise the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes by 7 cents to $NZ1.05, a litre of beer by 3 cents to $NZ1.41 and the price of spirits will also go up.

Trial date in Broglie case fixed

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 9

The change of government may give a new impulse to legal proceedings in the still unsolved case of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie, the prominent leader of the Republican Party, who was assassinated in broad daylight in Paris in December 1976. The Chamber of Accusation of the Court of Appeal has decided to send for trial before the Paris assizes next November four of the persons charged in the case and detained for the past four and a half years.

One of the accused, M Gérard Frèche, aged 36, who is charged with murder, has confessed to being paid 50,000 francs (£4,500) to shoot the politician. Two of the others are M Guy Simone, aged 38, a former police inspector, who allegedly acted as a go-between; and M Pierre de Varga, aged 61, a former business associate of the victim, who is accused of instigating the crime. They are charged with complicity to murder.

The Broglie affair developed later into a political and police scandal when the satirical weekly, *Le Canard Enchaîné* alleged that senior officials had knowledge of plans to murder the prince and that the Minister of the Interior of the day, M Michel Poniatowski, took no precautions to prevent it

A parliamentary commission of inquiry was set up in 1979 to investigate the political responsibilities involved, but it came to no conclusion. Three successive judicial investigations were also made into the case, including one by a member of the Court of Appeal. It is on the basis of these investigations that the Chamber of Accusations gave its ruling.

Hundreds die in Ghana tribal massacre

Wulensi, Ghana, July 9.—A small bar room brawl led to savage tribal fighting in northern Ghana last month in which hundreds died and thousands were made homeless.

Eyewitnesses in the village of Wulensi, about 175 miles north of Accra, said that warriors of the Konkomba tribe stormed in just after dawn on June 21, killing more than 500 members of the rival Nanumba tribe with guns, bows and arrows and cutlasses and burning down their homes.

Reports said that 520 bodies of men, women and children had been burried. Police and troops who moved in to put down the fighting said that between 200 and 300 more people might have died in neighbouring villages.

With the Nanumbas refusing to work their farms or travel in the area without army protection, the planting of yams, the staple root crop of Ghana, has been disrupted, opening up the prospect of famine next year.

The Government has declared the region a disaster area, set up a national committee to coordinate relief work and banned the carrying of arms, the Ghana News Agency said. President Hilla Limann is to visit the area at the weekend.

The trouble started in late April, according to the agency, with a brawl in a beer bar between two men, a Nanumba and a Konkomba, in the Nanumba district capital of Bimbilla. Local people were reluctant to discuss the incident but some reports said the fight, which involved the son of the local Nanumba chief, was over a girl.

In recent years, educated Konkombas have claimed that their basic human rights are infringed by the subordination of their semi-nomadic tribe to Nanumba domination. The Nanumbas claim a right to appoint chiefs to Konkomba villages and to extract tribute in the form of unpaid labour and food.

For their part, the Nanumbas assert that their customs and traditions have been violated by Konkombas who have settled in their tribal areas.

A government official who asked not to be identified said the conflict was made worse by tension between the traditional tribal authorities and the civil government in the area.

"We are in a difficult transitional period here," he said. "The traditional ways are breaking down and the new ways are not yet efficient."

More than two weeks after the attack on Wulensi the stench of death still hangs over the village. Heavy rains have undone the work of the gravediggers. The head and shoulders of one half-decomposed body protrudes from a shallow grave in the main street.

The village is nearly deserted as the Nanumbas who survived the attack have fled into the bush. A few refugees returned under military escort to salvage what they could from the ruins while some Konkomba women searched for anything of value left by the fleeing villagers.

At the small police station a chicken picked its way among the blood-soaked clothing of the 100 or so people who died after seeking refuge within its walls.

Eyewitnesses said the Konkomba agreed to respect the sanctuary of the police station until one of those who had fled there opened fire on them.

The Army managed however, to protect Bimbilla from attack by surrounding tribesmen.

The tribes are observing a truce monitored by the Army, but the siuation is still tense. Government services havxe all but stopped in Bimbilla as the civil servants who fled the town have not yet returned.

Bimbilla's streets teem with refugees from the fighting which has made an estimated 20,000 people homeless. More arrive every day with their belongings.

Food is running critically low. There are no relief workers. A doctor arrived 10 days after the fighting stopped. Emergency medical care wis given by untrained people at the Roman catholic mission. Critically injured people were driven 100 mles over rough roads to Tamale.—Reuter.

Eight ministers face axe in Nigeria coalition crisis

From Our Correspondent, Lagos, July 9

With the collapse of Nigeria's two-party coalition, the dominant National Party has called on ministers of the People's Party to resign immediately.

The ministers affected are Foreign Affairs, Education, Civil Aviation and Sport, as well as four ministers of state—Interior, Communications, Labour and Finance. The most senior, Professor Ishaya Audu, the Foreign Minister, was yesterday on an official visit to Bulgaria.

However, a spokesman for president Shagari said today that it was not certain that all the Peoples Party ministers would automatically cease to hold office.

Under Nigeria's constitution the Cabinet is chosen on merit and not party alignment. The spokesman said that some of the ministers could be retained because of their outstanding records, provided they broke with their party and joined the National Party or stayed on as independents.

But, the spokesman said, all People's Party ministers, chairmen or directors of public sector companies and members appointed to university councils, must first resign. The basis of their present appointments was the now broken coalition agreement.

Speaking about the termination of the party accord on television last night, the National Party chairman said that he was sad the People's Party had to descend to making false charges against the National Party.

He said his party had accepted the People's Party's six months' notice of termination with immediate effect, because anything else would have been "hypocritical and unnecessary".

Man in the News

Poet makes an indecisive president

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, July 9

President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, whose ruling National Party has just been deserted by its coalition partner, is a paradox in the cut-and-thrust world of Nigerian politics.

With the Nigerian People's Party now becoming the fourth party ranged in opposition against him, President Shagari will carry on as best he can under the country's American-style constitution, which does not oblige his party to have an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

Yet among ambitious colleagues and rivals, President Shagari has never shown a burning desire to hold office.

In a nation noted for corruption he is renowned for his integrity. In a gregarious society he is retiring, reticent and reflective. And in a materialist milieu he is deeply religious and a regarded Hausa poet.

These are President Shagari's strengths. Unfortunately, 21 months after Nigeria's return to civilian rule these are seen to be insufficient. As a politician he is respected but not admired. Like Mr Jimmy Carter he is acknowledged as a simple and sincere but also ineffective politician.

President Shagari's style has been lofty and remote. His tactic has been to ride out Nigeria's many crises by doing nothing. He is tolerant of criticism and always democratic, but he has proved indecisive and the Government gives the appearance of drifting.

In the 21 months that the President has been in power the country has been rocked by an oil scandal over alleged embezzlement of $2,800m (£1,435m), quarrels over revenue allocation and constant threats to his coalition.

Senators and representatives cheat and squabble while the budget runs into deficit. Governors challenge the President in court, while their own legislatures are in disarray. Smuggling, corruption and armed robbery are increasing while textile, cocoa, groundnut and palm oil production is steadily running down.

In foreign policy, the absence of any clear framework for Nigeria's initiative over Libyan involvement in the Chad civil war has caused Nigeria to paint itself into a corner. President Shagari's critics say he suffered from the delusion that when Nigeria called Libya had to answer.

In the recent border dispute with Cameroon, the latter's refusal to give clear answers to Nigeria's hasty ultimatums has left the "giant of Africa" seemingly stung by a fly. While the people are demanding armed action, the Government has had to soft pedal the whole issue.

In the domestic economy, the Government's initial response when faced with a general strike threat last May was to ignore it. When eventually the strike materialized businessmen argued that the economy demanded a firm stand against a wage rise. However, the Government conceded the principle in a few hours

Mr Shagari: A paradox in Nigerian politics.

The President's critics argue that it is almost as if ennui has overcome his Government. Tough decisions are shelved because the complexities of tribal and ethnic conflicts impede all action, projects are started but rarely finished.

The foreign ministry is drifting because the promised revamping at the onset of civilian rule has still to be finished.

In a year and a half of its existence the National Assembly has passed only three Bills. The administration has still to post its ambassadors. Six months after the launching of the fourth five-year development plan, its details are still not made public.

That democracy has survived in Nigeria is a fact and the President deserves great credit for the achievement. But this success itself makes his failures all the more poignant.

MISSILES SEIZED IN NAMIBIA

Windhoek, July 9.—Security forces last night killed another 16 black guerrillas in Namibia and seized arms and ammunition which included Sam 7 missiles, Major General Charles Lloyd, the South African commander, said today.

The announcement brings to 98 the number of insurgents killed in clashes with the security forces since the beginning of July, and to 662 the number killed since the beginning of the year.

General Lloyd said that none of his men was lost during the clash and that the South Africans captured a large quantity of Soviet-made equipment.—AP and Agence France-Presse.

LIQUOR TOLL REACHES 245

Delhi, July 9.—The death toll in India's illicit liquor poisoning rose to 245 today as victims were still being taken to hospital in the southern city of Bangalore.

The disaster also hit Mysore, 80 miles from Bangalore, where 16 people were killed by the same spirits. Police have arrested 60 people on charges of selling the lethal drink, believed to contain methyl alcohol.

Harijans seek solace in Islam

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 9

The Indian Government has promised MPs to find out why hundreds of Hindu villagers in south India have suddenly become Muslims.

The converts are all Harijans, Mahatma Gandi's term for Untouchables the lowest order in the caste system. Their defection, regarded by some Hindus as alarming, is primarily a protest against the way Harijans are humiliated by society.

Although the concept of untouchability is outlawed, millions of Harijans in rural India still live under the extraordinarily complex apartheid which has been their lot for thousands of years.

The development of education and urban society in recent years has gone some way to softening caste differences in cities. But in the countryside, where most people live, Harijans are still expected to "know their place" at the bottom of the social scale. They live on the fringes of villages, draw water from their own wells, do most of the menial jobs and have to avoid "polluting the air" the higher castes breathe.

Harijans are not allowed to run tea stalls or barber shops, have to remove their shoes when passing through higher caste districts and are not allowed to wear shirts. They are also often brutally ill-treated by landlords, foremen and policemen.

It seems clear that the defections spring from deep-seated feelings about the oppression under which the villagers have lived with little hope of relief.

Concerned about the conversions to Islam, MPs have called on the Government to "nip this evil in the bud," and to find out whether Harijans have been bribed to change faith.

There is a long history of Hindus becoming Muslims. Many have converted out of conviction, others have done so in the hope of political advantage. But for centuries most of the low caste and outcaste people who have crossed the religious frontier have been opting for the relative equality found in Islam in preference to their wretched status

Commitment to improvement of the Harijans' lot is one of the pillars of the constitution and of government policies. The Untouchability Offences Act is supposed to free Harijans from the tyranny of petty rules, but traditional practices are often stronger than the law.

Economic and educational improvement for more than one fifth of India's people who make up the so-called scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is sought through a quota system which guarantees them jobs, school places and legislature seats.

The Harijans' economic lot is hardly like to improve after conversion to Islam. Muslims tend to be in the poorer section of society, and, like the supposedly casteless Sikhs, have developed their own kind of caste system.

Parents face fines threat

CIVIL DISORDERS

Steps the Government are taking in the aftermath of the recent riots in Liverpool and London were outlined during noisy and at times angry exchanges involving the Prime Minister at question time in the Commons.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that the Home Secretary was looking at all possible assistance to the police, by way of equipment.

The Government was looking at any changes in the law which might be possible.

We are also (she said) looking at ways in which compensation could be paid as quickly as possible to those whose property had been gutted in the riots.

We will be looking at everything we can do to try to improve the general environment of the areas. The irony is that in Liverpool these matters have occurred in an area where a great deal of money has been poured in through the urban programme and in housing.

The thing is to get the money used better and in a more humane way than in the past.

During questions to Home Office ministers earlier, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, announced that the Government intended to introduce legislation to give the courts powers to inflict heavy fines upon the parents of youngsters convicted of causing damage.

There is to be a debate on civil disorder in Britain next Thursday.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe, C) began questions to Mrs Thatcher, saying: Considering the maintenance of law and order and continuing spread of violence, would she consider it might be necessary for the Government to recognize that the use of water cannon in addition to CS gas might be necessary to prevent arson, looting and the unprecedented attacks made on police?

Mrs Thatcher: I am wholeheartedly with him in his desire fully to support the police and see that they have every facility available which they need.

The Home Secretary fully endorsed the use of CS gas in Merseyside. We need to consider what other equipment police may need and the use of water cannon is certainly not ruled out.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab): What is the logic in spending £5,000m on Trident missiles to protect us against the Russians who have not smashed one shop window, and yet our cities have been flattened by gangs of marauding unemployed youths on whom she is not spending an extra tuppence halfpenny to find work?

Mrs Thatcher: That is an absurd question from a person who sat behind a government which put into effect Chevaline and at the time believed in an independent nuclear deterrent.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo, C): Since any MP who has visited a country in which there is real and grinding poverty will attest there is no correlation between poverty and the rioting and looting we have had in this country, should we not seek an explanation for these deplorable events in some of the seditious sociological claptrap which is passed out in our schools as education?

Mrs Thatcher: There are many poor societies which are scrupulously honourable in everything they do, and would not sink to some of the things we have seen in Merseyside.

I agree with the leader in the *Daily Mirror* which said that the violence in Liverpool had nothing to do with the city's problems of pay, housing and unemployment but said it was a "spree of naked greed." (Loud Labour interruptions.)

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): You stupid woman.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): All of us in this House condemn looting and violence in the way it has happened. We condemn it in the strongest possible terms.

Has the Prime Minister had a chance to study the debate last night on higher education and its relevance to these matters? Does she and her colleagues, in the light of the situation, intend to proceed with the act of barbarism and cut university places which is proposed?

Could she not come forward and say that she is going to put that policy into reverse?

Mrs Thatcher: I must take issue with Mr Foot that the latest reductions of some 3 per cent in university education have any relevance to the present situation.

Crime has increased by 500 per cent since 1960, but equally places in universities have gone up enormously since that time. There is no connexion between the two.

Mr Foot: There are more than 10 engineering places in Japanese universities for every one here. Does she not think that is of some relevance to economic performance? Yet the Government intends to cut 20,000 further places under her proposals for higher education.

Mrs Thatcher: The latest programme of the University Grants Committee provides for an increase in science and technology places. In that respect Mr Foot's point is fully met.

There are a considerable number of places in polytechnics which were meant to take charge of vocational training to a greater extent than universities.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C): Outside the Commons there are many people who feel that this House is paying insufficient attention to the immediate problem, which is law and order.

Some Labour MPs seem to be condoning violence . . . (Loud Labour protests.) To suggest rioting in Liverpool because of Japanese students . . . (Renewed protests) . . . is totally ridiculous.

Many people feel we are not taking seriously enough this question of support of the police, and the fact that once a state loses the monopoly of violence other people will take it. That is the danger . . . (Renewed loud Labour interruptions.)

Mrs Thatcher: I hope that no one in this House—no one on this side—either condones or excuses violence on the scale which we have seen recently. It is totally inexcusable and totally unjustifiable.

This Government in particular, and especially the Home Secretary, have given every support to the police, and I reiterate this today, in their arduous and dangerous duties.

We have increased the numbers in the police in England and Wales by some 6,000. Their morale is good and they are carrying out their duties superbly. We must support them to the hilt.

We must try to find out more about the causes of this violence and try to bring home to each and every citizen of this country his duty to obey the law.

A Labour MP: Including you.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): It was entirely predictable, and was predicted, that if this society sends half its youngsters straight from school on to the dole queue, it will cause more damage to our social fabric. If society rejects its young people and says it has no use for them, they are likely to reject society and act anti-socially.

Unless her Government gives employment and jobs to our young people she will create a situation in this country where she will be asking the police to do the impossible.

Mrs Thatcher: Because young people are unemployed, we gave priority to the youth opportunities programme. In a particular area where violence and rioting has occurred, a great deal of that has been undertaken by children who are actually of school age—some of the age of 9—16. It has nothing whatever to do with the dole queue.

Of course we will try to find all possible jobs, but again in that particular area the history of labour relations does not encourage firms to go there . . . (Loud Labour protests). That is why we have to have so much emphasis on small businesses.

Mr Heffer: Stupid woman.

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C): The recent breakdown of law and order in certain of our cities calls for a more positive reaction than the supply of helmets to our police.

Will she take steps to consider the reintroduction of corporal punishment for those aged under 18 for a trial period of three years?

A Labour MP: And cut off their hands.

Mrs Thatcher: We have no plans to do that.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne, West, Lab): The policies she is pursuing are ripping away the fabric of our society. She is being portrayed as the biggest vandal in this country.

Her Government is regularly mugging the British taxpayer. We had an example yesterday of the gas industry.

Does she not see any connexion between this and her portrayal of Top Cat? People do watch television.

Mrs Thatcher: I think his question is ridiculous and absurd. No one is more anxious to get genuine jobs than I am, but nothing is more irritating than when we have people who have jobs, going on strike for more pay. (Renewed Labour protests) I am concerned about unemployment.

Mrs Thatcher: Those who are frequently on strike for more pay know that in the absence of increased production, more pay can only be given at the expense of someone else. They preempt for themselves the money which could otherwise be used to provide jobs for others.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) was seen to be gesticulating at Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OffUU) who was sitting on the bench across the gangway from him. There were loud interruptions.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Many of the contributions made during these questions to her have been more closely related to the Warrington by-election than to any desire whatsoever on the part of those who have made them to make a positive contribution to a serious and grave problem. (Conservative cheers)

Heffer: Stupid woman

Fraser: Outside critics

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The questions have certainly not been directed towards providing new genuine jobs, which can only be done by providing goods and services at a price which people in this country and overseas will pay. No amount of yowling and scowling will get away from that.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) rose on a point of order to protest to the Speaker: The Prime Minister on three occasions has attacked the people of Liverpool.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): Mr Heffer knows that he can only raise with me a point of order and not a point that he wishes to register.

Mr Heffer: I am making the point that the Prime Minister has referred three times to the people of Liverpool. She has attacked them. (Labour cheers and Conservative interruptions)

The Speaker: I know I did not call him. He must take his turn with everyone else.

Mr Heffer: I do not care whether you call me or not. (Interruptions)

The Speaker: I will bear that remark in mind.

He added, in reply to a further intervention from Mr Heffer, that a point of order could not possibly include criticism of another MP. It must be a point of order and not an attack on anyone else.

Mr Heffer: Is it legitimate for MPs in this House to attack communities and constituents without MPs being allowed to say one word in defence of their constituents? (Lab cheers)

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C): Perhaps there would be less hooliganism on the streets if there was less frequent hooliganism in the House. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Heffer, persisting with his point of order, I am not talking about myself. There are plenty of MPs from Liverpool. Why was not one MP from the City of Liverpool called in order to be able to refute the allegations made by the Prime Minister?

The Speaker: Mr Heffer knows as well as I do that there are several MPs for Liverpool. It so happens I did not call them.

They had been called earlier when this issue of Liverpool was much to the fore during questions to the Home Secretary.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab); on a further point of order: I had always understood that a certifiable condition was a debarment from membership of the House of Commons. Is there not a case now where the House should collectively examine the lunatic utterances of Mr Enoch Powell, both inside and outside?

The Speaker: To make a personal attack under the guise of a point of order is very unfair.

Labour pledge on ordnance factories

DEFENCE

A Labour Government would take back any Royal Ordnance factories sold off to private enterprise on terms that guaranteed the purchasers derived no financial benefit, Mr Arthur Davidson, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Accrington, Lab) said when he opened a debate on the Army.

He said it was shameful and an affront to the loyal, dedicated, hard-working and highly skilled work force in the Royal Ordnance factories that the Government should have created a cloud of uncertainty over their future by initiating a study into the factories. The Government semed set on the course of privatization.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): On the same basis the minister ought to consider selling off the Army to Securicor. There is no reason to stop at the Royal Ordnance factories. The avy could b on the same principle. (Laughter.)

Mr Davidson: I do not agree with selling off the Army, the Navy or the Royal Ordnance factories. The unions strongly opposed to anything in the nature of privatiation.

The Labour Party will fight privatiation, together with them, by all means in our power.

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces (Blackpool, South, C) said that the Government hat proposed orderly changes in the constitution of the Royal Ordnance factories to overcome difficulties.

There were a number of possible ways in which private industry could with advantage play a greater part, but a number of factors had still to be explored. In reaching its decisions, the Government would seek to provide greater sales and job opportunities for the factories for the benefit of defence and of those who worked in them.

It had been decided to place a contract for developing new night sights for the Chieftain tanks with Barr and Stroud of Glasgow, which would provide a new capability to engage the enemy at night. The equipment would enter service in the mid-1980s.

By the middle of the decade it was expected that the holdings of helicopter-borne anti-tank missiles would be increased by a osctor of six.

The army would have a healthy and broad-based equipment programme through the 1980s. However, increased expenditure would have to be balanced by some manpower reductions. The Army's trained strength was planned to be reduced by up to about 7,000 men and to some 135,000 by 1986.

The bulk of the reduction was expected to be achieved through savings in the Army's infrastructure and support organisation, particularly its headquarters, training and general-management structures. The reduction in numbers would be achieved so far as possible through natural wastage.

Last year was the best for recruiting for 10 years. The outflow of trained soldiers had dropped dramatically. Fewer soldiers were leaving than at any time since the Army became an all-volunteer force in 1962. So it sought high standards in those wishing to join.

The Territorial Army would be)ogreased by 16,000 men and women, raising its strength towards the end of the decade to 86,000.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said there were two arguments which had not yet been advanced in favour of this country having its own nuclear deterrent. One was that if would ensure this country against the eventual abandonment of Europe by America, and secondly it would give Britain the means, in the event of Europe being defeated in a major conventionally fought war, of bargaining with the Soviet Union.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C) said that cash limits had no place in defence or in law and order. The one overriding priority must be the defence of the United Kingdom.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C) said Britain's Nato friends would accept her small professional army so long as she put much more effort into finding an increased number of trained reserves. It was here that the TA was so valuabl.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, SDP) reminded former Labour colleagues that several times since 1945 there could have been a war but it not been for the nuclear deterrent.

Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C said that if Britain was to produce a territorial force worthy of front line support role the training period should be extended beyond the existing 42 days.

Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces (Bromley, Beckenham, C) said Exercise Crusader was the largest exercise of its sie undertaken since the war. The Government would be producing a report for Parliament in the autumn on the lessons learnt.

It was desirable to practice reinforcement procedures much more often and more thoroughly than hitherto.

No final decision on the Royal Ordnance factories had yet been taken. A number of factors had still to be explored.

The debate was concluded.

Police must be free of politics

HOME SECRETARY

Chief police officers should be completely free of political control in carrying out their operational duties, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in answering questions on policing methods in conditions of potential racial friction.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe, C) had urged that the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis be instructed to issue guidance to police divisions in such a situation.

Mr Whitelaw replied: I am sure that the Commissioner of Police is already well aware of the need to ensure that policing methods adopted in various parts of the Metropolitan Police District are appropriate to local conditions.

Mr Brown: Will he confirm that the police are instructed to enforce law equally in all parts of the metropolis regardless of whatever the proportion the ethnic minority might be

Mr Whitelaw: Yes.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): If the Scarman tribunal makes substantial recommendations about police methods in conditions of potential racial friction, can we be assured that the Home Secretary will see that police forces inside and outside the metropolis accept the recommendations? Will he provide the resources to make sure they can be carried out?

Mr Whitelaw: I cannot say what the tribunal will report, but when it does I shall consider most urgently with the Commissioner and all chief constables the implications of the report.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C): Has not the time come when the Government has to consider the installation of riot police in different uniforms to the present police?

Mr Whitelaw: I would hope very much we can avoid setting up two police forces. I believe it would be a mistake. (Cheers.) I believe it would lead to great difficulties.

I undertook to ensure that protective headgear would be pro vided. Between 1,700 and 1,800 helmets are available. Three hundred were used in Manchester last night and they proved to be effective.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab): Changes in police methods are crucial to get racial peace and harmony and if action had been taken five years ago, we might have avoided Brixton.

Mr Whitelaw: I would not accept that. I will be discussing the Scarman report with the Commissioner and see if we can reach a sensible solution to the situation. I would not accept the aspersion on the Commissioner.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): In sending out guidance to anybody, would the Home Secretary invite elected members of local authorities to avoid at all costs stirring up any more racial difficulties for the police services,

Whatever the causes, it does not help if elected representatives of local police authorities go into areas and suggest those arrested for breach of the peace should be released before they are brought before the court to be tried.

Mr Whitelaw: I believe it is enormously important that chief officers of police in carrying out their operational duties and the operational requirements put upon them, should be free of political control. It seems to be implicit that political control be exercised on chief constables and I deplore that. It would be against our constitution.

The Labour Party and the Conservative Party have always believed that operational control should be for chief officers and I stand very firmly by that, and I hope they will be given full support in the difficult tasks that these particular times are placing upon them.

Mayhew: Suggestions to be considered

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C) in other exchanges said: An increasing proportion of the violent and anti-social violence has been committed by juvenlies who become the vicious criminals of tomorrow.

Is it the Government's intention to intoduce at a very early stage legislation to give the courts power to inflict heavy fines upon the parents of youngsters convicted of such crimes?

That might make a contribution to making people sit up and take notice that law and order is increasingly in danger.

Mr Mayhew: I agree with what Sir Bernard Braine has said about the importance of parental responsibility for the actions of their children. I believe that has increasingly been neglected in recent years.

Yes, we do hope at an early stage to introduce legislation which will bring home to parents, in the manner which he has suggested, that they have a responsibility which they will be made to fulfil.

Riot damage payments may be speeded

The Government was considering urgently whether the paying of compensation under the Riot Damages Act could be speeded up, possibly by means of interim payments, said Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, when he was urged to take special measures to help small businesses who had suffered in recent riots in British cities.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) said the Riot Damages Act will not meet the full costs of replacing their businesses and these costs will be borne by the ratepayers. The national exchequer ought to go some way to meet the costs.

Mr Mayhew: The Riot Damages Act, 1886, provides for compensation, subject to certain conditions, to be paid by the police authority out of police funds to any person whose house, shop or building has been injured or damaged or destroyed or whose property has been destroyed or stolen by people in the course of a riot.

It has always been a principle that where damage has been caused through riot, the funds for compensation have been found from local resources. There has always been a fair amount to be said for that.

We will consider what has been said but I cannot offer any commitment to extend the basis on which compensation is paid.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): Will he confirm that claims under the Riot Damages Act 1886 must be made within 14 days. Because of the magnitude of events over the last few days, could that period be extended?

Mr Mayhew: These deadlines are always interpreted in a sensible way. I would be surprised if any claim has been turned down because it was not made within a reasonable period beyond the deadline.

Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab): Many features of the Riot Damages Act need looking at. Will all points raised today be examined?

Particularly, will the Government review the kinds of damage for which a claim may be made under the Act, not only the speed with which the claims may be made?

Mr Mayhew: I give an assurance that all points will be considered.

Problem of record prison population

PRISONS

The prison population now stood at a record 44,600 in England and Wales, but it was important that custodial sentences should be given for serious offences, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary said during questions about the length of sentences.

In an exchange with Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, Mr Whitelaw criticized her for making impertinent suggestions about the prison population when the Labour Government had not done anything to improve matters.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) told Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) that the only national information available on sentencing this year concerned prison receptions.

Receptions of sentenced prisoners as a whole (he said) are up, but those of prisoners sentenced to over 18 months were appreciably lower in the first four months of 1981 compared with 1980 and slightly lower than in 1979.

I continue to support the lead given by the Court of Appeal regarding custodial sentences for less serious offences.

Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C): The prison population exceeds 44,000 in England and Wales. What steps does he contemplate to deal with this alarming situation?

What reassurance will he give to the public that those people convicted of rioting, crimes of violence and robbery will continue to receive exemplary sentences?

Mr Whitelaw: The prison population, since the prison officers' dispute, has risen substantially to over 44,000.

On the future, I remain of the view that it is important that custodial sentences are given for the serious offences and to those who need to be given custody for the protection of the public.

Equally, there are less serious cases where the sentence can well be non-custodial.

In many cases, in the discretion of the courts, it may be that a short custodial sentence will be at least as effective, and sometimes more effective, than a longer one.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab): The clear and repeated exhortations of successive Home Secretaries and Lord Chancellors for sentences to be cut have not prevented the prison population again rising to a new record and dangerous level.

It is time for him to introduce legislation to cut the maximum length of sentences or do prisoners have to go on hunger strike to negotiate improvements? (Protests).

Mr Whitelaw: If he wishes to have rational consideration of custodial and non custodial sentences, I do not think the particular example he gives makes his advocacy or my task any easier.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, Lab): To what level must the prison population rise before he will consider introducing legislation to make some offences non-custodial and reduce the maximum sentence for some other offences, rather than relying on exhortations to the courts which do not seem to have been very successful?

Mr Whitelaw: I am surprised that she, who had responsibilities in the Home Office, could possibly make impertinent suggestions about the prison population size. The Labour Government did nothing to deal with the future of the prisons, prison buildings, maintenance or anything at all.

It is no good people who did nothing in power coming along with ideas. I am anxious to deal sensibly with this problem and I have made some proposals.

I am the first Home Secretary for a long time who has made any effort to deal with this problem.

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, Tooting, Lab), in later exchanges, said that the prison population of 44,600 in England and Wales was an all-time high.

With lack of work, lack of association and overcrowding, our prisons could explode into appalling violence at any time (he said).

When will ministers start to take note of what prison governors and the Prison Officers' Association are saying about the need for a drastic reduction in the number of people in prison?

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office: It is a serious matter. That is why the Government is looking to see what ways there may be, consistent with maintaining the proper protection the public needs and deserves, to reduce the prison population. The present level represents a potential threat.

Day's debate on recent riots

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, remaining stages. Wildlife and Countryside Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Tuesday: Finance Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Wednesday: Finance Bill, further progress on remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on civil disorder.

Friday: Motion on Northern Ireland Appropriation (No 2) Order and other orders.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: British Nationality Bill, committee, second day.

Tuesday: Education (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Transport Bill, third reading. Employment and Training Bill, committee.

Thursday: British Nationality Bill, committee, third day.

Friday: Education Bill, committee, third day.

Barbuda separation pleas unsuccessful

OVERSEAS

The Government would not think it right to introduce a new Bill to affect separation of Barbuda from Antigua, Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when successfully seeking approval, late last night in the Commons, of the Antigua Termination of Association Order.

The order comes into effect on November 1 this year when Antigua becomes a fully independent sovereign state in the West Indies.

He said safeguards had been entrenched in the new constitution. The Government were satisfied that the Antiguan Government had fulfilled their commitment to the Barbudan people who had achieved a unique degree of devolution.

The Government had carefully considered various Bardudan requests for separation from the associated state of Antigua before independence but were satisfied that separation would not be justified. The Antiguan Government was firmly opposed to separation.

Mr Giles Radice, for the Opposition (Chester le Street, Lab) said the Barbudan people believed they would be badly governed, that Antigua would not reflect their interests, and that they would not get a fair share of public spending.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down, South, Off UU) said Antigua and Barbuda had been linked only because the Imperial power decided they should. I am sorry we are making a mistake (he said.)

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Barbudans had not received the money to which they were entitled from Antigua. There was no United Kingdom interest in compelling the Barbudans to become part of Antigua, and the Barbudans, having tried lawful means, might turn to other means, as happened in Anguilla.

Minister attacks Paisley speech on recruits

ULSTER

The recent speech by the Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U) in which he announced a recruiting drive for a paramilitary force, was criticized by Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, when successfully sought approval of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order 1981.

Lord Elston said it was tragic that on the very day the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Mr Humphrey Atkins) announced his proposals to bring nearer the day when Northern Ireland could exercise responsibility for the government of its own people, the terrorist cause should have received such uniquely valuable assistance from a man who claimed to be a Protestant leader.

He went on: To tell private citizens "We have a choice, men, to make. Shall we allow ourselves to be killed and murdered by the IRA or shall we go out and kill the killers?"

To announce a recruiting drive for a paramilitary force in which

Elton: What terrorists want to hear

"I intend to march thousands upon thousand s of men"—that is precisely, exactly and above all what the terrorists want.

When Dr Paisley cries "havoc" it is not the terrorists who should tremble. His war cry is whot they have been fighting to hear since 1973. When Dr Paisley cries "havoc" it is the whole of the rest of the people of Northern Ireland who are put at risk. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Longford (Lab): We understand the prosecution of Dr Paisley for that speech is under consideration. Is there any news on that?

Lord Elton: The text is still under consideration. I cannot tell him any more.

Earlier the order extending direct rule in Ulster for a year was approved after Lord Elton had said there seemed to have been a careful attempt on all sides not to shut the door finally on the Government's proposal for a Northern Ireland Council.

Lord Moyola (C), a former Prime Minister of Northern meland, said there would be no solution until the terrorists were defeated. He would like to see a devolved government in Northern Ireland, but in the rresent situation the best thing to do was not to talk endlesslyn about initiatives and solutins but ajbout direct rule.

They should be seeking to improve the present system, at the same time making it clear that what was needed was a period of stability during which the Government should concentrate on defeating terrodism and dealing with the difficult Northern Ireland economic situation.

The Earl of Longford said a Labour Government should come out with a new statement saying that a united Ireland was its objective.

Viscount Brookeborough (C) said the Government should appoint a director of information to coordinate all Government information about Northern Ireland.

The late Frank Maguire's brother promised to stand for glection in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and put his papers in. Frank Maguire's wife was intimidated to make him not stand.

That fact should have been blazoned across America. The Roman Catholic population was given the opportunity to carry out a tribal vote. That justified the appointment of a director of information.

Lord Elton, said the basis of the discussions with the Irish oommission for Justice and Peace was that they were not in the process of negotiating a settlement.

If only the hunger strike wre ended the attempt at duress wouod end, and the Government could see what it could do.

Warning to EEC on disputed budget

EUROPE

It was vital that the EEC responded adequately to unemployment so the Commission had proposed a 40 per cent rise in commitments credits in the preliminary draft budget for 1982, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the budget, said.

Although this might look large it wasmodest compared to the problems they faced, he said.

Mr Tugendhat, in presenting the 1982 proposals, said one of the highest priorities of the Commission was to see the adoption of an undisputed budget in 1982 on which the execution of)ommunity policies could be based.

In the rectifying budget for 1981 which he also had to present, they had sought to restore a proper annual relationship between payments and commitments credits.

Unless the dispute concerning the 1980 and 1981 budgets was resolved, this year's budgetary procedure was likely to be conducted in the shadow of unresolvd contentious issues which could prevent agreement on the 1982 budget.

The Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, and the Commission must bend their efforts to reaching a satisfactory compromise in December. It was important to adopt the priliminary draft budget in a single reading.

The Commission looked forward to a worthwhile and fruitful conciliation meeting with MEPs on July 22 before the Council of Ministers had its first reading of the 1981 rectifying budget and the 1982 preliminary draft budget on July 23.

They welcomed Lord Carrington's assurances about conciliation when he addressed the Parliament as President of the Council of Ministers.

The 1982 budget represented an increase of 15.1 per cent on 1981 in commitment credits as amdned by the rectifying budget, and payment credits show a 16 per cent rise. Within this, compulsory expenditure rose by about 12 per cent whereas non-compulsory spending increased by about 30 per cent.

The compulsory element increase was to a great extent determined by agriculture and in 1982 the estimate for that showed a rise of 12.8 per cent. This was open to misinterpretation because if they discounted the effect of the rectifying budget, the rise would only be 8.4 per cent.

This demonstrated that the underlying rate of increase in farm spending was still too great but lower than previous years.

The share of agricultural guarantee expenditure in terms of payments credits was 62.3 per caant or 67.2 per cent if they discounted expenditure in favour of the United Kingdom.

For the EEC regional fund, an increase in commitments of about 26 per cent had been proposed. Requests for further staff were modest.

Case for judges conducting inquests

CORONERS

MPs from both sides called for changes in the system of coroners' inquests. There were cheers for a suggestion by Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) that the Home Secretary should have the power to bring in a judge to conduct an inquest where there were allegations about the police.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office had said that the Government had reviewed the coroner system in the light of public concern about one or two recent inquests. The Home Secretary had already accepted certain recommendations of the Brodrick Committee relating to deaths in custody and the selection of coroners' juries.

He does not, however, consider (he went on) that at the present time any further changes are necessary.

Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab): Coroners are not the right people to conduct inquiries into killings or deaths with a high degree of political sensitivity because relevant evidence, including police inspectors, reports, is normally withheld and because coroners, in many recent cases, have clearly been biased.

Verdicts of misadventure are treated as acquittals, as though there had been a trial, when there has not been. Will he take steps to make sure that these more serious cases are held in the High Court or before a police ombudsman?

Mr Raison: It is not the function of an inquest to attribute blame. Other methods of inquiry are available, including criminal proceedings.

It is open to anyone aggrieved by an inquest verdict to appeal to the High Court or with the leave of the Attorney General for an inquest verdict to be set aside or a fresh inquest ordered.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C): Some of us on this side will be disappointed with the answer. There is a considerable amount of co rones'corurts.
coroners' courts.

It is not enough to say that some of the recommendations of the Brodrick Commission have been implemented. Nearly all have not and it is now 10 years old. He should take more drastic action than he is proposing.

Mr Raison: There is concern which has been expressed about one or two cases only. They represent a minute fraction of deaths investigated by coroners and of inquests held in a year.

Mr Christopher Price: If like me, Mr Raison had attended the inquest on the New Cross fire, he would agree that it has done enormous damage to the processes of justice and to race relations.

Where serious allegations are made about the police it is an inappropriate case for a coroner, who relies so heavily on the police and has not got the experience of a High Court judge to conduct proceedings in an even-handed way, which is more appropriate in these cases.

The Home Secretary should have the power to bring in a judge instead of a coroner. (Some cheers.)

Mr Raison: High Court judges already have the powers of coronors but fundamental changes in the procedures of coroners' courts would be needed to enable a judge to act as a coroner, particularly to enable a judge to take over from a coroner who has already opened an inquest, which he usually does within a short time of a death.

I am not sure that changes are justified. A coroner is an independent judicial officer, and I have no authority to act when he carries out his duties within the law.

Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab). It is no reflection on coroners in general or a particular one to suggest that there are some cases where they are not best suited to carry out politically sensitive, highly-publicized cases.

Will he consider whether one method would be to keep the inquest system but, in particular cases, for the Home Secretary to appoint a judge to do the same job as a coroner otherwise does?

Mr Raison: Apart from the principle, there are a number of severe problems about that course, particularly about which cases the Home Secretary should make such a decision about.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30) Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, Lords amendments. Licensing (Amendment) Bill, committee stage. Lords (11): Belize Bill, second reading. Debate on new information technologies.

Compensation for crop damage

TRANSPORT BILL

Government new clause to enable the amount of compensation for damage to crops caused by railway engines to be raised from the present limit of £200 was approved in the House of Lords late last night before the conclusion of the report stage of the Transport Bill.

Lord Skelmersdale, a Lord in Waiting, said it would enable the existing figure of liability to be retained until the Secretary of State prescribed a new one. Consultations would be needed with interested bodies on whr the new figure should be.

Also approved was a new clause, moved by Lord Nugent of Guildford, to allow the compulsory seat belt wearing provision to be applied to Northern Ireland.

The Criminal Attempts Bill and the Iron and Steel Bill were read the third time and passed at today's sitting. The Northumbrian Water Authority Bill was read a second time.

In this final extract, Mohamed Heikal considers what may be Khomeini's legacy to Iran and asks

Who will succeed the Ayatollah?

Khomeini is extremely shrewd, but his single-mindedness at times leads him to adopt attitudes which can only make one gasp. "The Revolution did not take place to provide people with food," he told me. No doubt man cannot live by bread alone, but the problem of unemployment, already acute under the Shah, has grown worse since the Revolution, and those without work naturally want enough to eat, and the jobs which alone can provide that.

Khomeini is not interested in economic theories. When challenged, he will point out that the officers who have seized power in so many Arab countries, and the princes who have inherited power, know as little about economics as he does; and as a *faqih* he fairly lays claim to more wisdom than they. But the others are susceptible to argument and to advice: *how can anyone argue with absolutes, or offer advice to a faqih* whose inspiration comes from somewhere outside?

Post-revolutionary Iran has been in desperate need of some form of economic planning. Although oil production has been cut back, there are three million barrels of Iranian oil reaching world markets every day, *which means a daily* income of between $120 and $150 million. There should be some agreed programme for making the best use of this revenue.

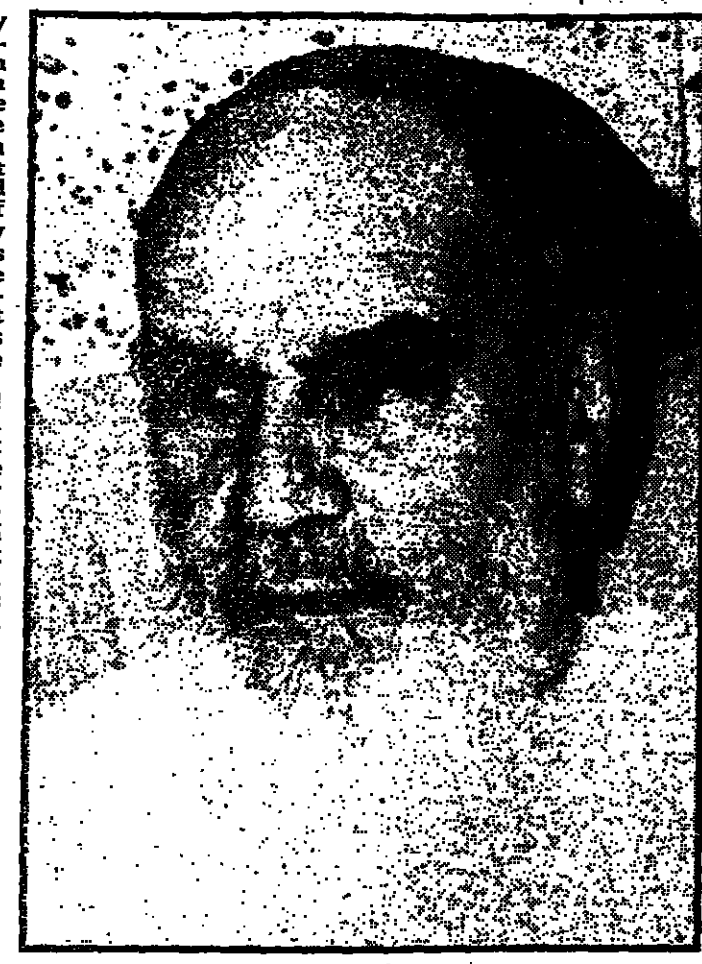
President Bani-Sadr explained to me that there were many projects which had been *started under the* former regime and which it *would have been sensible to* complete — not all the enterprises sponsored by the Shah were inspired by *folie de grandeur.* For example, there was a $600 million project for new *housing outside Tehran* which would have provided much-needed homes for hundreds of families, and which could have been completed after the Revolution in three months of *concentrated* work. But *nothing* was done.

Bani-Sadr would have liked to see the adoption of a short-term plan to cover worthwhile projects already started and capable of completion in about a year, and after that a long-term plan for orderly development.

But instead of this the *people have continued to be* summoned day after day for fresh and *virtually* uncontrolled demonstrations. How can a country be said to be governed where students are allowed to arrest a cabinet minister simply because they happen to have *come across a document* showing that once in the past he had met someone from the American Embassy?

It was to Khomeini, and not the prime minister, that people went if they *wanted* something done. It was the Imam and his family, *not* the cabinet, who mattered in the eyes of the people.

The fact that Khomeini was reputed to be easily *swayed* by the last person he spoke to made matters *worse.* Discussions would take place between Khomeini *and a visitor or group* of visitors, and subsequently bits of these discussions would be made public by the participants and presented as definite rulings by the Imam. The result was total confusion.



Khomeini at 80: he thinks and talks in terms of absolutes, but for how much longer can he continue to rule Iran?

It has to be admitted that Khomeini showed enormous *skill as a revolutionary* strategist. He had the *patience and determination* required to effect the overthrow of a formidable regime. He showed a sensitivity to the moods and yearnings of his people which *is* almost unique in Persian history. This will always ensure him a prominent *place* in the story of our times. But his inability to consolidate the ground gained must severely detract from his claims to true greatness.

Excesses of the early days

Those who know him appreciate that Khomeini is a kindly man, but he does *not trouble to present* the softer side of his nature to *the world. When the Pope* approached him on the subject of the American hostages his answer was a scathing attack in medieval language: "Do not concern yourself with what is happening in Iran. Turn your eyes towards what is happening *in America. Why did* you remain silent when Jerusalem was occupied?" — and so on. It was not to be expected that Khomeini should learn the language of diplomacy, but he ought to have let his diplomats talk to other diplomats.

There can be no doubt that many of the excesses of the early days of the Revolution created a thoroughly bad impression in other countries, which neither Khomeini nor those closest to him did anything to counteract.

There were arbitrary arrests, and an estimated *55,000 people were brought* to trial, often in secret courts and without any opportunity to defend themselves. About 350 people were executed in the first three months, and executions have continued ever since, often on what appear to be the flimsiest charges and after trials which are a mockery of *justice. Khomeini insists* that these trials and sentences have been governed by *qassas* (punishment), not by *intiqam* (revenge), but the distinction is not always obvious.

Khomeini thinks and talks in terms of absolutes, and he *is conditioned absolutely* by his view of Shia history. He can never forget the tragic results of the battle of Siffin, and this has left in him a profound suspicion of anything to do with arbitration or compromise.

It is in foreign as much as *domestic affairs that his* inability to compromise has created complications which a wider knowledge of the world — or, should one say, a more worldly approach — could have avoided.

Iran remains one of the biggest strategic prizes in *the world,* thanks to its geographical postion and *natural wealth. Whoever* rules it — or fails to rule it — Iran will remain an area of conflict between the superpowers.

But Khomeini quarrelled with Russia, and allowed the American hostage problem to be exploited by the *mullahs, who for their own* purposes wanted to keep the country in a perpetual ferment. The hostage problem was, in fact, ineptly handled on all sides.

Tension on the border *mounted. There were some* armed clashes after one of which Bani-Sadr was reported as saying "If Iraqi provocation continues I cannot prevent my army from marching on Baghdad." Just as in 1914 troops on both sides embarked for the front shouting "Nach Paris!" "A Berlin!", so *along this forgotten frontier* between two races and two creeds *old hatreds* revived.

The Iraqis feel confident that either Iran will suffer an internal collapse, or the present regime will be replaced by one from the army, which will recognize the reality of the military situation and be prepared to make peace. Of course, anything can happen, but *because of its strategic* importance it is unlikely that the super-powers would ever be prepared to stand idly by while Iran collapsed, or that any regime would be more willing to compromise than the government of mullahs has shown itself to be.

Khomeini believes in *Islam as the universal* verity which eclipses nationalism and is a unifying force. But a country like Iraq depends on nationalism for its survival — Iraqi nationalism and Arab nationalism. Take those away and it will *split* up among Sunnis, Shi'is, *Kurds, and perhaps even* smaller fragments.

In the same way, in the other wing of the Fertile Crescent there are people at work only too eager to destroy the concept of Arab nationalism and divide up the area into a number of *small sectarian states* — Jewish, Maronite, Alawite, *Druze, and so on.* This is not a new idea, but it is the exact antithesis of *all* that the Arab nationalist movement has been struggling for in this century.

Indeed, one of the paradoxes of the Iraq-Iran war is that the spirit which has inspired the Iranian armed forces to resist is more nationalism than religion. True, the Iraquis have been *as astonished* as were the Shah's soldiers and police at the fanatical courage of some of the Iranians opposed to them. I have heard Iraqi generals telling President Sadam Hussein: "They come at us like madmen!"

But for the Iranians it has *become a patriotic* war, just as Stalin made the war against the *Nazis* a war for Mother Russia rather than for communism. Already Khomeini has seen the Islamic content of the revolution he brought about diluted in his lifetime by the *nationalism he professes to* have so little time for.

What does the future hold? As long as Khomeini lives, things are not likely to change substantially. His prestige remains enormous, and he is able to keep the masses in a state of permanent alert which makes the *consolidation of other* power groupings in the country *almost impossible.*

The mullahs can present a united front against the lay politicians, but they are divided by many personal and regional rivalries. In theory Khomeini has a destined successor in Ayatollah Hussein Muntazari. Earlier this would probably have been Ayatollah Mahmud Talaghani, who might have played a useful stablizing *role, but unfortunately* he died a few months after the Revolution.

Power gained with Soviet support

Muntazari is a good and sincere man, *but simple in* the ways of the world. I was once talking to Ibrahim Yazdi in his presence, and when he heard us speaking in English Muntazari was horrified: "Why are you using the language of infidels? Have you forgotten *that the language of the* Koran is Arabic? Have you forgotten that the language of the angels and of Paradise is Arabic?"

This leaves the communists and the army. Many people fear that it is the communists who will inevitably *fill the vacuum* resulting from Khomeini's disappearance. I think this is most unlikely, unless they are brought to power on the backs of an invading Soviet army, and that nightmare of the West can be ruled out because Iran, unlike Afghanistan, is very definitely not in an indeterminate area of superpower influence.

Moreover, communists in Iran suffer from several *crippling disadvantages.* In the first place, Khomeini or no Khomeini, the *Shia* Persians are a people who have religion in their bones, and for them the atheism of communism rules it out as an acceptable creed.

Then the Tudeh Party's *total commitment to Moscow* has identified it with one of Iran's *habitual* enemies. In Tsarist days Russian expansionism was in continual conflict with Persian nationalism, and Stalin and his successors have demonstrated that Russia's predatory *instincts* are not dead. The Tudeh Party's backing for *the* Soviet puppet *Azer*baijan and Gilan republics after the war has not been forgotten.

Because of this the party has never played any significant part in affairs. In the *great struggle* over oil nationalization it was actually in opposition, and when the revolutionary movement got going in 1977 its leadership failed to understand its significance and were late in jumping on the bandwagon.

The only time when *communism attracted a size*able number of recruits was in the aftermath of the counter-coup. At present communists are weakened by sectarian divisions. There are at least eleven different splinter groups of Marxists operating under various labels, but all very much on the periphery of political life.

What about the army? This remains the only organized force in the country, and its standing has been *inevitably strengthened* as a result of the war with Iraq. As General Walieddin Fellahi, Chief of Staff of the Iranian army, *said to* me: "Thanks to the war the army has been purged of its sins. Today it is no longer the army of the Shah which fired on unarmed citizens, but the army which has successfully defended the integrity of the Motherland."

Many people have been planning to make use of the army for their own purposes. Soon after the fall of the Shah the Americans began encouraging the minorities — Kurds, Baluchis, and others — hoping that the army would have to be *rebuilt to cope with their* insurrections, and that, when this had happened, it would turn on the mullahs in Tehran. But any validity this calculation may once have had has been destroyed by the war.

Nor are the exiled *politicians and generals* who claim to have contacts with elements in the army likely to find much comfort. If there is a cell of resistance in the army it will operate on its own and not on direction from outside. Conspirators are not *normally willing to hand over* the prize thay have won to someone else.

The Iranian Revolution, like the French and Russian Revolutions, has found itself quickly having to face an external as well as an internal threat, and it may *well be that war will help to* consolidate this revolution as it *did* the earlier two. Much will depend on the social and class affiliations of the new breed of officers and NCOs who have gained promotion as the result of the Revolution and the war.

It may also be that history will repeat itself in other ways, *and that there is even* now somewhere in the ranks of the revolutionaries a Bonaparte or a Stalin waiting to seize his chance.

Ayatollah Muntazari — in theory the destined successor of Khomeini: a sincere man, but simple in the ways of the world.

The Return of the Ayatollah, by Mohamed Heikal, from which these extracts have been taken, will be published by André Deutsch in November.

Court of Appeal — **Law Report** — Chancery Division

Trustees' role as landlords

Patel v Patel

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Sheldon.

[Judgment delivered July 8]

The Court of Appeal, in allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mahendrakumar Patel and Itadevi Patel, from a decision of Judge Tumin sitting at Willesden County Court, held that there was nothing in the Rent Act 1977, which stated that personal representatives *could* not be landlords for the purpose of claiming *relief under Schedule 15,* case 9 of the Act. The judge had *dismissed the plaintiffs' claim* for possession of 9 Garratt Road, Edgware, *Middlesex.*

Schedule 15 provides Grounds *for possession of dwelling-houses* let on or subject to protected or *statutory tenancies . . .* Case 9: Where the dwelling-house is reasonably required by the landlords for occupation as a residence for — (a) himself, or (b) any son or daughter of his over 18 years of age, or (c) his father or mother, or (d) if the dwelling-house is let on or subject to a regulated tenancy, the father or mother of his wife or husband, and the landlord did not become landlord by purchasing the dwelling-house or any interest therein after — (i) November 7, 1956, in the case of a controlled tenancy; (ii) March 8, 1973, in the case of a tenancy which became a regulated tenancy by virtue of section 14 of the Counter-Inflation Act, 1973; (iii) *May 24,* 1974, in the case of a regulated *furnished* tenancy; or (iv) March 23, 1965, in the case of any other tenancy.

Mr P. Morgan for the plaintiffs; Mr Bharat Patel, the defendant, in person.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the house had been jointly owned by *Mr and Mrs* H. M. Patel, the brother and sister-*in-law of the first plaintiff.* They had been tragically killed in a road accident in 1977 leaving behind two infant children.

The plaintiffs were appointed guardians of the two children, and, after taking out letters of administration to the estate of Mr and Mrs H. M. Patel, held the *house as personal representatives.* Subsequently, the plaintiffs adopted the two children.

In June 1979 the plaintiffs, by *written* agreement, granted a one-year tenancy to Mr Bharat Patel, who was not a relative. That tenancy expired by *effluxion of* time and the defendant remained *as a statutory tenant.*

The plaintiffs claimed possession of the house under Schedule 15, case 9, of the Rent Act, 1977. The judge dismissed their claim holding that he was bound by two authorities of the Court of Appeal, *Sharpe v Nicholls* ([1945] KB 382) and *Parker v Rosenberg* ([1947] 1 KB 371), to conclude that they were not landlords for the purposes of case 9.

The reason for the judge's taking the approach which he did was the way those two cases had been dealt with in the textbooks. The proposition which had found favour with the textbooks was that personal representatives could not be landlords unless they had a beneficial interest in the property.

In his Lordship's judgment that was not what the cases decided. *The true ratio* of those cases was that personal representatives could not normally claim relief under case 9 because if they did they would be acting in breach of trust in the sense that they would be claiming trust property for their own personal use. *There was* nothing in the Act which said that personal representatives could not be landlords.

The plaintiffs as personal representatives were also trustees for the two children. They were not acting in breach of trust by seeking to live in the house with the children.

Those exceptional circumstances took the case out of the ambit of *Sharpe* and *Parker.* The judge erred in holding that he was bound by those two decisions.

His Lordship would set aside the judgment and make an order for possession.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Sheldon delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Herbert & Gowers & Co.

DELAY CAN FRUSTRATE ARBITRATION

Paal Wilson & Co A/S v Partenreederei Hannah Blumenthal

Mr Justice Staughton in the Queen's Bench Division said that an arbitration agreement could be frustrated where a fair trial was *impossible* because of delay caused by both parties.

The buyers of a ship commenced arbitration proceedings and served points of claim on the sellers in 1974. The issue arose as to what oral representations had been made by the sellers in 1969 when the ship was sold.

HIS LORDSHIP said in a commercial list case that there could scarcely be a fair trial of an oral transaction of business eleven years later. The application of the rule of frustration to arbitrations was not ruled out by the House of Lords in *Bremer Vulkan v South India Shipping Corporation Ltd* (*The Times,* January 27; [1981] 2 WLR 141).

His Lordship would follow the Master of the Rolls in *The Splendid Sun* (*The Times,* April 11) (reported as *Andre et Compagnie SA v Marine Transocean Ltd* [1981] 3 WLR 43) and said that there could be frustration of an arbitration agreement where it was delayed by the mutual default of both parties.

A declaration that the arbitration agreement had been discharged by frustration was granted.

Gift to non-resident wife not exempt

Gubay v Kington (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered July 6]

The capital gains tax exemption in paragraph 20 of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act, 1965, relating to the disposal of assets between husband and wife, did not apply to a gift of shares by a husband, resident in the United Kingdom during part of the relevant year of assessment, to his non-resident wife.

Even though they were living together in the normal sense, because *of* the provision in section 42 (2) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, the wife could not be treated as "a married woman living with her husband" in the year of assessment, with the result that the gift could not qualify for the exemption.

His Lordship so held in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Albert Gubay, from a decision of special *commissioners determining* an assessment to tax for 1972-73 of £7,250,000, by reducing it to an agreed amount of £1,399,965. Had the appeal succeeded the assessment would have been reduced to £7,650.

In July 1972 the taxpayer gave 479,638 *shares* in Kwik Save Discount Group Ltd to his wife. On April 4 *of that year* she had taken up residence in the Isle *of* Man. The taxpayer remained resident in the United Kingdom until October 1972 although he had throughout visited his wife and lived with her in the Isle of Man on most weekends. Accordingly he was resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for part of 1972-73.

Paragraph 20 of Schedule 7 provides: "(1) If, in any year of assessment, and in the case of a woman who in that year of assessment is a married woman *living with her husband,* the man disposes of an asset to the wife, or the wife disposes of an asset to the man, both shall be treated as if the asset was acquired from the one making the disposal for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the *disposal* neither a gain nor a loss would *accrue* to the one making the disposal."

Mr J. E. Holroyd Pearce, QC and Mr Robert Venables for the taxpayer; Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the reference in paragraph 20(1) to a "married woman living with her husband" had to be construed in accordance with section 42(2) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, *1970. That* section provided, inter alia, that a *married woman shall not* be treated as "living with her husband" if "*one of* them is and one of them is not resident in the United Kingdom for a year of assessment".

The special commissioners had upheld the Crown's case that paragraph 20 could not apply to exempt the gain arising on the gift from tax because at the relevant time the taxpayer's wife could not, by reason of section 42(2), be treated as living with the taxpayer.

The taxpayer contended on two alternative grounds that the exemption did apply. First he argued that it was irrelevant whether his wife was to be treated as living with him or not because in paragraph 20 the phrase "and in the case of a *woman* who *in the* year of assessment is a married *woman* living with her husband" applied only where it was the wife who made the disposal.

Undoubtedly the paragraph could have been more clearly drafted, but nevertheless the taxpayer's construction was im*possible to accept: the phrase was* intended to impose a condition applicable to a gift by a husband to his wife or by a wife to her husband.

The more substantial question raised was whether under section 42(2) the taxpayer and his wife, who were in fact living together *in the ordinary sense of those* words during the whole of 1972-73, *had to be treated* for fiscal purposes as living apart.

The taxpayer argued that that section did not require them to be treated as living apart because neither he nor his wife were resident in the United Kingdom "for" the year of assessment. His wife was throughout resident in the Isle of Man and he could not be described as being resident in the United *Kingdom* "for" the year because he had given up his resident status part way through it.

The Crown's answer was that section 42(2) applied to the case because a person was resident "for" a year of assessment if he was chargeable to income tax for *that year.* The taxpayer, *although* resident for only part of the year, was chargeable to United Kingdom tax for the whole period.

Clearly the word "for" when preceding a word denoting a period normally meant "during". But it did not follow that in the context of section 42(2) it *necessarily had that meaning.* It was a natural way of describing a person who had the status and quality for tax purposes of being so resident for a year of assessment.

The taxpayer was such a person. *Accordingly* the section applied with the result that the exemption in *paragraph 20 could* not assist the taxpayer.

Solicitors: Rooks, Rider & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Junior counsel for the plaintiffs in *Auty and Others v National Coal Board* (*The Times* July 1) was Mr Simon Grenfell. Mr Ross appeared for the purpose of receiving judgment only.

Ecology

Missing a chance to save Britain's wild places

No single feature of the Government's controversial Wildlife and Countryside Bill has caused such dismay as the inadequacy of its protection for Britain's dwindling moorlands. Next Monday, at report stage in the House of Commons, the issue will come to a head. The outcome could be crucial for the country's few remaining tracts of wilderness.

These wonderful open landscapes are the very essence of our upland national parks — in the Cheviots, the North York Moors, the Brecon Beacons, Snowdonia, Dartmoor and elsewhere. If they are tamed and enclosed, their wild grandeur, the very reason they were designated national parks in the first place, is destroyed.

Yet they are being remorselessly eaten away by agricultural reclamation and afforestation.

Startling new evidence from Birmingham University last month shows that the rate of loss is now far higher than anyone imagined. It is running at a national rate of more than 12,000 acres a year — which, if continued at the sane rate, would lead to the loss of all the country's moorland within 30 years.

Since this rate of loss shows no signs of slowing down and since farmers and foresters are under great economic pressure to maintain reclamation, this forecast is well justified.

There is nothing in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill — nor in the new amendments tabled by the Government yesterday — that remotely addresses the scale of the problem.

The Government accepts that it is an important issue. But the Bill's approach to *protecting* moorland rests exclusively on the goodwill of farmers and foresters — the very people who, however well-disposed to conservation, stand to gain from reclamation.

Compensation in some form is necessary

Encouraged by bodies like the National Farmers' Union (NFU) and the Country Landowners' Association (CLA), the Government has concluded that only voluntary agreements and handsome annual compensation payments to the farmers and landowners who forgo "improvements" can guarantee to keep the remaining moorlands intact.

Conservation bodies — and the Labour Opposition — believe this approach is bound to fail if national park authorities are not given a back-up power to prevent conversion when voluntary methods break down. But they agree that compensation in some form is necessary.

The Government's confidence in the 'goodwill" approach rests entirely on recent experience in the Exmoor National Park. Between 1954 and 1979 more than 20 per cent of Exmoor's moorland, 12,300 acres, was lost.

But after national publicity in 1977 which led to Lord Porchester's historic "Study of Exmoor" and intensive pressure on local farmers from the NFU and CLA, the rate of loss there has slowed.

But how significant is Exmoor? Until the Birmingham findings emerged last month there was little hard evidence to challenge the Government's contention that only on Exmoor has moorland reclamation been a serious problem.

The acres that are disappearing

'The position on Exmoor is exceptional . . . . In no other national park is the position so exceptional", the Earl of Avon told the House of Lords on March 16.. It was on this basis, suspect though it appeared to many, that the Lords narrowly declined to amend the Bill to add a reserve compulsory power for moorland protection for national park authorities.

The debates in the Lords had proceeded on the assumption that, at *the very most*, 250 acres of moorland a year were disappearing.

The Birmingham University findings dramatically overturn this *assumption*. The problem is far worse.

"Britain's moorlands are being enclosed and reclaimed at an average rate of 5,000 hectares (12,355 acres) a year", says Dr Martin Parry, the senior geographer who heads the university's "Moorland Change Project", funded by the Social Science Research Council.

The project's interim findings, which were summarized recently in the *New Scientist*, are based on an analysis of moorland reclamation in seven of the country's ten national parks. They show that in the Brecon Beacons, Dartmoor, Snowdonia, North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Northumberland and Peak District, reclamation is proceeding rapidly — and may even be accelerating.

What is more, a growing proportion of this conversion is biting into primary moorland — uplands which have never before been put under the plough.

These findings triggered a remarkable commitee stage debate in the House of Commons on June 11. The Opposition spokesman, Mr Denis Howell, urged the Government to review the Bill's approach to the moorland question in the light of the new figures. The exclusively voluntary approach, tailored to the special circumstances of Exmoor, might not be appropriate for the "sensational" situation now revealed by the Birmingham team, he suggested. He urged the Minister, Mr Hector Monro, to keep options open on the Bill's final moorland provisions until Department of the Enviroment officials had had time to explore the implications of the new figures with Dr Parry.

But the Minister was adamant. "The rate of loss in our national parks has slowed down substantially in recent years. . . . The voluntary approach is working", he replied, but he did not produce evidence of any kind to refute the new Birmingham findings.

The Government then used its majority in the commitee to defeat the Opposition's amendments. In the context of a supposedly non-partisan conservation Bill, it was a surprising display of intransigence.

On Monday fresh amendments to provide a reserve compulsory power will be debated. The Government's new amendment, on moorland mapping, fails to meet the point.

The Bill as it stands has few friends among the conservation organisations who ought to have been its greatest supporters. The moorland issue shows why.

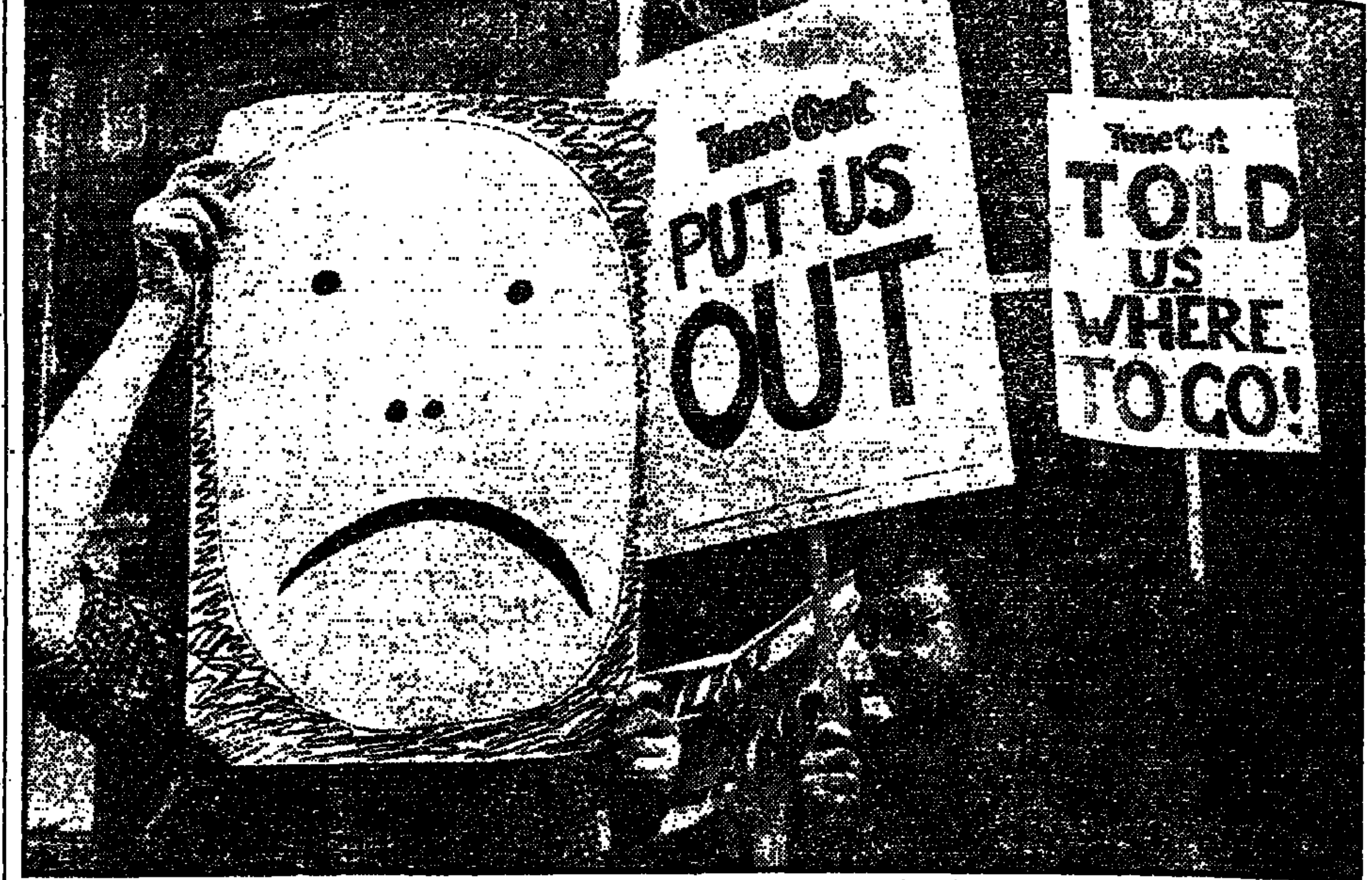
But weak though the Bill now is, it has had one undeniable merit. It has been the catalyst for a deepening of public and Parliamentary understanding of the pressures now affecting the countryside. The very existence of the Bill has helped to generate new evidence on losses of wildlife habitats, on endangered species, on the impact of grant-aided land drainage — and now on moorland.

Yet unless the Government is prepared to act more generously on some of these matters, during the Bill's final stages, it will have simply stoked the fires for fiercer future controversy.

Robin Grove-White

The author is director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

Enjoying the Brecon Beacons — but the moorland is vanishing at a rapid rate.



Time Out staff demonstrate after their eviction: unexpected support

Trends

The class of '68 goes back to war

"The kids who are joining the staff now don't have the fire in their bellies that we had", mourns a mid-thirties board member of Friends of the Earth, the environmental protest group, where after months of intense internal wranglings there is now an uneasy truce.

"He'd just like to turn the thing into the Bourgeois Guide to the Galaxy", insists Duncan Campbell, news editor of *Time Out*, dismissing his erstwhile proprietor's too-capitalist schemes for the capital's hep-leftie listings paper. Two months of trouble have seen a sit-in, a lock-out, and this week staff demonstrated in Fleet Street.

"We've been infiltrated by the far-out left", says Anthony Steen, Conservative MP and founder and reluctant board member of the pensioners' aid group Task Force, where the whole staff is under notice to quit at the end of this month.

The battle is on for the alternative bureaucracies which are at the heart of the postwar baby bulge's attempt to run the world in its own image. The class of '68, the year of *Time Out's* birth, have found themselves the victims of their own success, caught in generation gaps, mortgage repayments, and even the dreariest problem of all, maintaining enthusiasm for protest when the opposition has half conceded you were right all along.

At several of the fringe, protest or volunteer organizations, boards of directors are trying to assert old-fashioned authoritarianism over staff members who like to think of themselves as self-starters and have never been schooled to enjoy obedience.

At some, where common purpose and friendships were once enough to unite the team, boards now feel that hierarchy is in order. Tom Burke, who presided over a period of mid-seventies growth at FoE, is a member of its board (which has now proposed employing at least one executive type at near market rates). "Frankly, what we are doing amounts to the substitution of organization for inspiration", he says.

"In this world we shouldn't expect that the most effective means of operating FoE will automatically provide an ideal working style for staff", says a confidential working paper by FoE's board. "Under no circumstances should the former be second to the latter . . . anyone who cannot accept this argument should find themselves an appropriate life-style organization." It is a clear call to shape up, or ship out.

The rights of management to manage are at the core of disputes at Friends of the Earth, Task Force and *Time Out*, where the staffs have come to expect — in *Time Out's* case the habit is enshrined in the union's house agreement — a good deal of autonomy and consultation. "But don't accuse the consultation process of being inefficient", says a senior *Time Out* freelance: "BL would give its eye-teeth for our working record and profitability."

In some cases, the brotherly principle of wage parity is in question: at *Time Out* and Friends of the Earth, the workers have for years had equal pay. At FoE it is poor, and has been seen as part cause of the very high turnover of staff: the board wants to take on some more expensive people. "But that merely means that the organisation becomes top-heavy", says a staff member: "We already have fewer campaign staff than we used to: this will make the imbalance worse."

At *Time Out* the 60-odd staff all earn £8,500: hardly a Third World salary, in spite of the air of street-revolution which these sleek socialists seem to cultivate. But with sales rising (up to 90,000 a week) and profits of about £250,000 on a turnover of £3m, why rock the boat?

"Parity has become increasingly restrictive. I think it would be absurd to take on a 20-year-old at these rates. And if I start a new venture, I can't do it if I have to pay the sort of rates that apply to a paper which has been running for 12 years", says Tony Elliott, the founder and boss of the paper. He believes now that he should have cracked the whip earlier.

While the boards huff and puff with structures and hierarchies and market rates, their staffs are inclined to point to the grassroots support for a more radical approach. Tony Elliott is accused of wanting to hire charismatic writers and to swing *Time Out* more into line with his new-found affections for the SDP (he denies it hotly). Meanwhile, just like in the early days, his staff are producing a broadsheet in a cellar. *NOT* — "a strike broadsheet, *not* an alternative *Time Out*", insists a writer — is in its seventh issue. "We were surprised at the amount of support we got from readers and advertisers", says Nigel Fountain, a senior *Time Out* man.

At FoE it is uncertain to what extent the local groups and supporters will support the board's new approach: there are now 18,000 card-carrying Friends of the Earth. The likely outcome is that the staff will put up with their dissatisfaction at the new plan rather than endanger the group's work.

But at Task Force the situation is more dramatic. Anthony Steen started the organization in the early 1960s as a way of linking the willingness of thousands of young volunteers with the needs of pensioners. "We had 15,000 volunteers at our peak: probably it's around 2,000 now. But we just don't know, because the staff won't tell us", he says.

Mutual intransigence has left the two sides in a thoroughly pettish state (all these rows between people who share worthwhile ends but cannot agree about means have become extraordinarily intense). They cannot agree about the role of volunteers. "They don't want to roll up their sleeves and work", says Steen. "Times have changed", Hackney Task Force's Alistair Wallace says. "Odd-jobbing is no longer the answer to pensioners' needs. We work closely with councils now helping pensioners get their rights. Local authorities fund 70 per cent of our work, and are happy to do so.

"I think that the staff and the board each conceive of completely different organization", says Irene Loach, the latest of several Task Force directors, who has now resigned even before the board's threatened closure. "Both are completely viable. They are just not the same organization."

Both Tony Elliott and Anthony Steen are sad that what they see as politicization — with or without overt party allegiance, and the latter believes his group is a *victim of politically-motivated leftists* — has taken over organizations set up on the premise of providing a new way of looking at the world, and a new way of running things.

Meanwhile, Tom Burke shares the anxiety of most of the workers in these threatened groups: "What is terribly sad is that we've become enmired in the sort of difficulties we always saw in the organizations we were fighting. All this matters so much because we must get back to the business of doing the job we set out to do."

Clearly, the groups' difficulties stem more from success than failure (even FoE, born in 1971, is experiencing increasing support for its rather lacklustre campaigns, though it has severe financial problems). As they grapple with the premonitions of middle age, their mortality is hardly in question yet. Rather, they are grappling with maintaining the forceful ethos, the powerful feeling of group identity, common to any tin-pot institution which sets itself up to take on the rest of society. Their problem is that now they virtually represent an alternative establishment of their own. Perhaps they need a club, the Other Athenaeum, so as to get together and talk things over in peace and quiet.

Richard North

Medicine

Liver transplants—the quiet success story

For most people, transplant surgery implies operations to replace hearts or kidneys. Here in Britain in the past 18 months massive publicity has gone to the two hospitals with continuing heart transplant programmes, and patients and surgeons have become household names.

Yet, without television coverage or newspaper headlines, a third British medical team has quietly and successfully been transplanting livers. Professor Roy Calne's surgical unit at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (in collaboration with Dr Roger Williams' liver unit at King's College Hospital, London), has carried out 108 liver transplants since 1968. Thirteen of their last 22 patients given new livers are still alive, giving a one-year survival rate of more than 50 per cent. Of the 37 patients given heart transplants in roughly the same period, 20 have died.

Liver transplantation in man began 18 years ago, after extensive research on animals. Until recently the results have been disappointing in comparison with kidney transplantation, which has long been routine in countries round the world.

Kidney surgeons have several advantages. Use of a mechanical artificial kidney can restore their patients to good health before the operation and can take over again if anything goes wrong — many patients have had more than one transplant. Because the body has two kidneys, many patients can benefit from the donation of a kidney from a living relative. Technically, too, the operation is relatively straightforward.

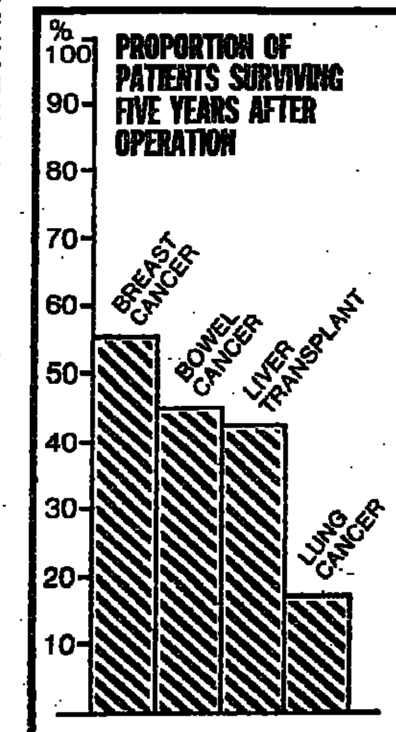
In contrast, the patient with liver disease only has one chance. The liver is the biggest organ in the body, weighing 3-4 lb, and functions as a chemical factory. All the blood returning from the stomach and intestines to the heart passes first through the liver, which processes and stores the chemicals extracted from food. The liver also produces proteins vital for blood clotting and eliminates chemical wastes in the bile.

No satisfactory artificial liver has yet been devised, so that, as his liver begins to fail, the patient is likely to have become dangerously ill by the time a transplant is considered.

The liver surgeon faces other problems, too. Organs are in short supply, since the liver has to be removed from a donor certified as brain-dead but with a functioning circulation; attempts to transplant livers removed after the heart has stopped beating have been abandoned. Technically, too, the surgeon has a difficult task in removing a bulky but delicate organ and in connecting up the bile ducts. Many of the early failures were due to leakage of bile or blocked bile ducts.

The current surgical techniques and the recent results of the Cambridge programme have been described by Professor Calne and his team in a report in the *British Medical Journal* today.

First the healthy liver has to be removed from the brain-dead donor. During this procedure the liver is chilled by circulating a cooling fluid through its blood vessels and bile is washed out of the bile ducts and the gall bladder. Once removed and cooled the liver may be stored for up to 10 hours before transplantation. The Cambridge unit has recently joined units in Holland and West Germany in a cooperative scheme to match the liver with the most suitable patient awaiting treatment.



Replacement of the patient's diseased liver takes several hours. The operation is likely to be made more difficult by defective blood clotting due to faulty liver function; but a series of technical advances have reduced the risks of complications from leakage or blockage in the bile passages.

Another major advance has been the recent introduction of the new drug cyclosporin A, which seems likely to prove the most effective means of controlling attempts by the body's immunity system to reject the transplanted organ.

How good are the results? The pioneer of liver transplantation, Thomas Starzl of the University of Colorado, has now transplanted more than 200 livers. In his most recent series, operated on since 1974, 65 per cent of patients survived one year and 42 per cent are alive five years after the operation; and longest surviving of all the patients has now passed the 10-year mark. Many of the patients have been children born with defective bile ducts.

Here in Britain the difficulty of obtaining donor livers from children has led Professor Calne to concentrate on adults. Some patients with liver cancer have been treated successfully, but often the tumours have spread beyond the liver and these patients may die from recurrent cancer. The best results have come in patients with cirrhosis of the liver and chronic hepatitis. Patients with alcoholic liver disease are rarely suitable.

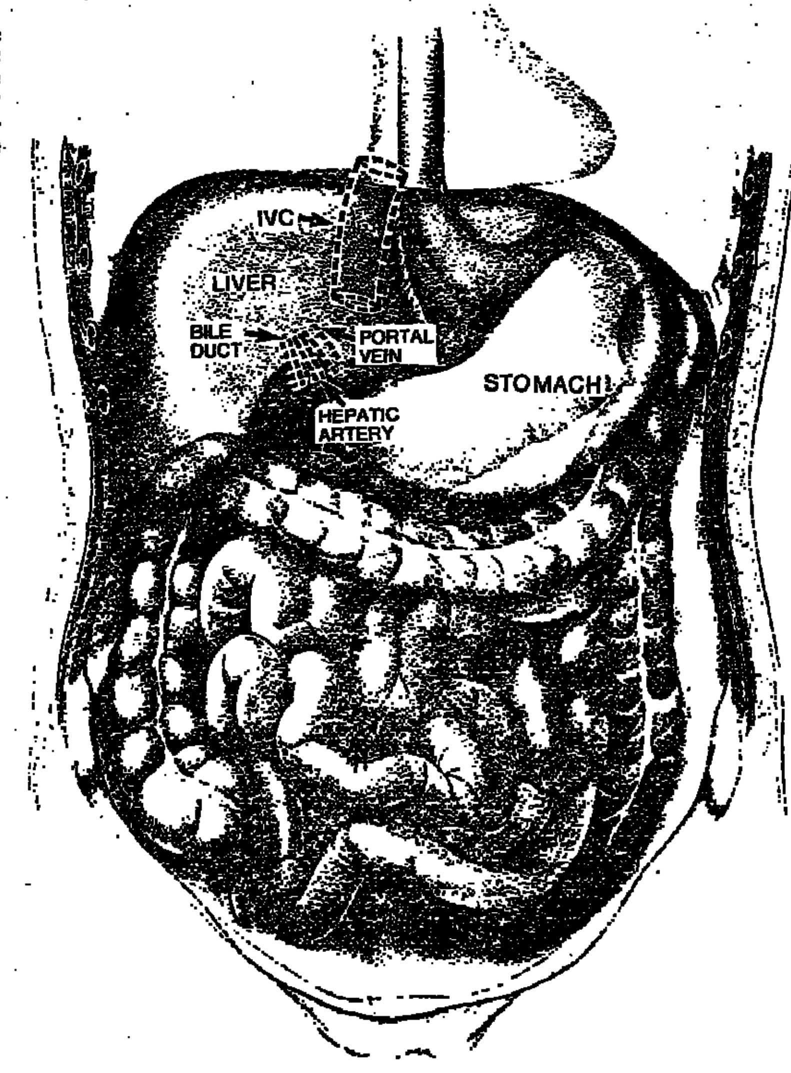
Six of the pioneer patients are alive between four and six years after operation. The recent rise in one-year survival to 50 per cent is due to technical improvements in the operation, the use of cyclosporin, and selection of patients with liver diseases that are unlikely to recur.

As has proved the case with other transplant procedures, the results may be expected to improve further as patients are referred for treatment before their illness reaches a terminal stage. At present, with conventional treatment, patients with cirrhosis and other non-cancerous liver diseases face a long, progressive illness ending in death. Professor Calne and Dr Williams believe that in such cases transplantation offers a good chance of excellent rëhabilitation, especially for young patients. They also claim that the costs of transplant treatment may well be less than those of prolonged conventional care.

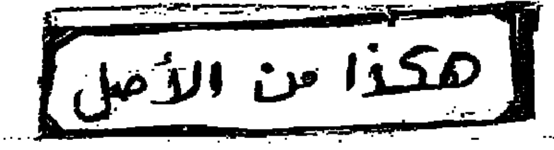
In the long term, liver transplantation could become as much part of routine medical treatment as is kidney transplantation. The technical problems are well on the way to being solved. But, as with all kinds of organ transplantation, the shortage of donors is the main constraint.

"Liver transplantation has come of age", says the *British Medical Journal* today. It will become established only when donation of organs (and the necessary acceptance of the concept of brain death) have become as routine as blood transfusion.

Dr Tony Smith



The joints made by the transplant surgeon in the vessels behind the liver: two in the inferior vena cava vein and further joins in the bile duct, the hepatic artery and the portal vein.



مكتبة الأهل

BMW have never felt that ostentation served any useful purpose.

So this new addition to the BMW 5 Series range doesn't flaunt its additional performance.

Only an aerodynamic spoiler hints at what lies beneath the bonnet: a six cylinder 3.5 litre fuel injected engine, which, in the racing version above, produces 470 bhp.

In this version, developed by BMW Motorsport for everyday use, it develops 210 bhp. So it's in no way being strained beyond its limits.

And without needing the extravagance of 12 cylinders or turbo-charging, it can reach 60mph in approximately seven seconds.

This is not, however, one of those high performance engines whose sheer brute force almost bullies you to drive faster than you want to go.

It's perfectly happy to dawdle along through traffic in top. And then, even below 1,000 rpm, it can pull away without snatch or shudder.

Nor is this one of those intimidating machines whose performance is almost unstoppable. For, along with the carefully developed suspension, 10" diameter disc brakes are fitted on all four wheels.

A precaution which results from our conviction that a car's braking should always be faster than its acceleration.

We're also convinced that engineering efficiency rather than just raw performance is the criterion by which any car should be judged.

So we've ensured that the M535i uses up to a third less petrol than those few cars that are as fast.

And that it can comfortably take five people and their luggage, instead of two people and their attache cases.

A fact which prompted the Financial Times, who know a good investment when they drive one, to observe of the M535i "It really does make a nonsense of cramped and nervous supercars costing more than twice as much."

There will, of course, be those for whom the notion of a race bred engine is more than their driving style actually needs.

Which is why the BMW 5 Series offers you no less than five different engines, so you can have exactly the amount of power that you want.

And though the performance of individual engines is more restrained, it is never compromised.

The two litre 520, for example, offers you a sophisticated in-line six cylinder engine. Instead of resorting to the cruder configurations that seems to tempt mass produced cars in its class.

Nor, too, is the character of any of the cars in the BMW 5 Series range ever compromised.

Each one remains a driving machine, tauter and more solid than cars whose drivers demand less.

Because each one remains a BMW: a car whose heart is in exactly the right place.

BMW

THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 5 SERIES START AT £6,985. THE BMW M535i COSTS £12,745. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. DoE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: M535i URBAN CYCLE: 14.6 MPG (19.3l/100KM), 56MPH: 32.9 MPG (8.6l/100KM), 75MPH: 26.6 MPG (10.6l/100KM). FOR A 5 SERIES INFORMATION FILE, PLEASE WRITE TO: BMW INFORMATION SERVICE, P.O. BOX 46, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, OR TELEPHONE: 01-897 6665. (LITERATURE REQUESTS ONLY). FOR TAX-FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. RING 01-629 9277.

Let us shake off these policies of despair in Ulster

by Shirley Williams

"Children are great copyists" said Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Liverpool, surveying Toxteth's burned and broken streets.

What were they copying, these young rioters and looters with stones in their hands and hoods over their faces? The answer must surely be Northern Ireland, which casts a longer shadow over the mainland than we care to realize.

The images of violence in Northern Ireland, night after night of stoning and rioting in Derry and west Belfast, have added their own bitter flavour to the unstable mixture of youth unemployment, racial tensions, ugly environments and heavy-handed policing that have led to the riots on the mainland. If our society is to defuse the potential for explosion in the cities, the running sore of Northern Ireland must be dealt with.

But so much has been attempted and so much has failed. Can anything be done?

The climate for a fresh approach is unpropitious. In spite of the persistent efforts of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, the hunger strike in the Maze continues, and allegations of bad faith and procrastination are already being made on both sides.

Yet there are some signs of hope. The recent *Sunday Times* poll showed that a majority in the North believe in power sharing, and saw it as the only mutually acceptable way forward. In the Republic, the new Fine Gael/Labour Party coalition wants to involve Northern Irish politicians in the Anglo-Irish talks insofar as these impinge upon Northern interests.

The Taoiseach, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, has strong family links with the North, and believes in closer contact at a personal level between the two parts of Ireland. Indeed, the desire for a settlement of the Northern issue is now intense in the Republic, where it is increasingly admitted, privately if not yet publicly, that reunification would be a dubious blessing.

Sensible Irish politicians do not want a million angry Protestants in their midst. Nor would they welcome the colossal financial burden of security and social welfare benefits Britain now bears.

Politicians in the Republic believe that the context of discussion must be broadened beyond the single issue of the hunger strike, for that focuses attention on the most difficult area of all, where negotiations are conducted between the Provisionals and the British Government through intermediaries. One approach is to secure greater economic aid for the province through the EEC.

The economic dimension of the relations between Northern Ireland, Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland has received little attention, yet it is a crucial factor. Expenditure on pensions, unemployment benefit and public services are heavily subsidized, amounting to some £15 a week for every citizen in the province.

An independent Ulster would not begin to afford current levels of pensions and benefits. Nor could the Republic. Shorn of the union with Britain, Northern Ireland's standard of living would be similar to that south of the border. Both are, in European Community terms, relatively poor.

'If our society is to defuse the potential for explosion in the cities, the running sore of Northern Ireland must be dealt with'

Last month, the three Members of the European Parliament for Northern Ireland, Rev Ian Paisley, John Hume and John Taylor, sponsored a resolution calling for additional economic aid for the province from community funds. A special task force was established under the Commissioner for Regional Policy, Signor Giolitti, which is to report back urgently.

The Republic is already a substantial beneficiary of the Regional Fund and of the Social Fund, which finances a wide range of employment and educational projects, some of them highly innovative. A joint committee on which both Northern and Southern elected and official representatives served could be established to advise on the use of Community funds. Part of the additional funds from the Community might be allocated to the joint committee to decide how they might best be used in the interests of the entire island.

A second approach should be a renewed initiative towards power sharing. Within Northern Ireland, power sharing has been difficult for Protestant politicians to accept. It might be easier to take the preliminary step of sharing accountability rather than power.

Humphrey Atkins has suggested an advisory council, drawn from elected MPs, MEPs and district councillors. It seems likely that there will be pressure for the council to be elected directly. The British Government could then offer to transfer certain functions back to Northern Ireland, at least those functions normally carried out by county councils in England and Wales. The condition of such a transfer would be a 75 per cent vote of the advisory council.

This majority would require Northern Irish politicians who wanted functions transferred back to them to seek the agreement of both the Protestant and Catholic communities.

Political power would depend on reconciling their needs. As a safeguard, provision might be made for a vote of confidence by the Council on the administration of transferred powers, perhaps on the basis of an annual report from the appropriate department.

These two suggestions might help to break the present logjam; indeed it is encouraging that new ideas are now being floated in many quarters. Some of these, such as an independent Ulster, repartition, or the withdrawal of troops without any political agreement between the communities in the North, seem to me policies of despair.

There are other radical ideas which I believe the British Government might seriously explore with the Irish Government—especially a joint select committee drawn from the Westminster Parliament and the Dail to look at Irish problems, or an Anglo-Irish Court of Appeal for crimes committed by political extremists.

Such proposals are usually dismissed as impractical. They do, however, offer the chance of moving toward a political solution—and without political solution no lasting answer to the Northern Irish tragedy can be found.

A tale of three cities

The hotel-and-airport existence of the European Parliament has for 20 years been the most unneccesary of the scandals which afflict the Community. Holding its plenary meetings sometimes in Strasbourg and sometimes in Luxembourg, and its committee meetings and political group meetings mainly in Brussels, it has wasted its own energy and its taxpapers' money quite frivolously; but until last Tuesday it did have the excuse that the frivolity was imposed on it by the Council of Ministers, not chosen by itself.

Tuesday's debate and vote gets the worst of both worlds, in that the European Parliament for the first time decided to take its own decision, and then took the wrong one. Here is the story.

Last November, pushed beyond endurance by its doubling in size, and emboldened by the fact that it was now directly elected, the European Parliament "requested" the Council of Ministers (since the Treaty of Rome gives the decision to the member governments) to fix the *seat* of the Parliament by June 15 this year, and declared that if it did not, the Parliament "would have no option but to take the necessary steps to improve its working conditions". By June 15, the Council of Ministers had done no such thing: they simply endorsed the status quo.

The ball was now squarely in the Parliament's court. It could not continue sheltering behind "teacher won't let us", because all parties have long accepted that the *seat*, which can only be decided by the ministers, is different from the *place of work*, over which the Parliament had repeatedly declared its own control.

It fell to Mario Zagari, an experienced and non-inflammable Italian socialist who has been No 2 in the Italian Foreign Office, to act as rapporteur on the question. He pitched his report correctly, and protected his resolution against a series of votes on pro-Brussels amendments which ran constantly between 120 and 180; such a figure contains hope of change in the mid-term, but not next year.

Zagari proposed that all the plenaries should henceforth be in Strasbourg, and the committee and party group meetings "as a general rule" in Brussels: in other words, he proposed the Parliament should cease entirely to meet in Luxembourg and meet in only two cities, not three. This the Parliament accepted.

As to the Parliament's 3,000-strong secretariat (no, that's not too many for members using seven languages) he proposed that the Parliament should "take account of" the two-city decision when deciding on its location.

Strasbourg's conference hall: just one of the EEC's three homes

This was accepted too, but so was a highly significant rider which spoke of the need to prevent the secretariat's travelling too much, and prattled of "latest means of telecommunication both for personal contacts and for document transmission", and "most advanced techniques ... to facilitate cooperation" and all that.

In other words, the Parliament decided that though it would no longer meet in Luxembourg at all, its Secretariat should be helped to stay right there, in Luxembourg, and carry out its duties by telephone and cathode-ray conferencing.

Imagine that in 1570 the House of Commons, having been hitherto forbidden by Queen Elizabeth I to approach any nearer to her and her ministers than York, had declared it would meet where it thought fit, and had then decided to remain in York, and keep its Clerk in Peterborough. Or that in 1776 the United States Congress had been told to set up house in New York, while President and Supreme Court set up in Washington, and that in 1800 Congress had defied the President and had threatened to march on Washington, and had then staved weakly in New York. What future would British or American democracy have had?

The European Council of Ministers is in Brussels, and the European Commission, and the embassies to the Community are there, and the Lomé convention offices, and the specialist press and television; all the working parts of the world's biggest trading bloc and biggest aid-giving bloc are there. And now the European Parliament has decided to stay in Strasbourg. What future does European democracy have?

Strasbourg is of course one of the most coherently beautiful cities in all Europe, and one of the best-run. Its Mayor, Pierre Pflimlin, made a splendid old-time speech on Tuesday; he was prime minister of France in the Fifties an dis still a member of the European Parliament. The bridge between France and Germany; the city of reconciliation ...

That is one strand: Strasbourg is symbolic of the first reason for the existence of the European Community, and the music and the food are wonderful. Everybody loves going there, compared with Brussels.

Another strand in this unfortunate decision was sheer deference. The election of François Mitterrand to the French Presidency, following his visit to Strasbourg at the end of his campaign, when he promised to continue President Giscard d'Estaing's policy on the seat of the European Parliament, had the effect of completely splitting the Socialist Group. (The French Communists, breathing pride in their new-found position in French government, exclaimed in horror that a move to Brussels would be a move towards supranationality.) The French Right of course chose Strasbourg. And a lot of German members live quite close ....

All that is human, and must be allowed for. But there is no escaping the real political meaning of Tuesday's decision. It is that a majority of the directly elected members are going along with those governments which do not wish the European Community to obtain the extra popularity and power it would obtain if its Parliament were to become not only democratic, which it already is, but effective as well.

To be effective, it must enjoy regular, easy and enforced contact with its executive, just as every real Parliament in the world does, by being in the same city.

In the whole debate, no single mention was made of the powers that could be used to bring the Council of Ministers to heel, so that an ignorant observer could have supposed (as many still do) that such powers do not exist.

The cost of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is part of the Community Budget. All that was needed was for the Parliament to delete that part, to write in a provision for itself to move to Brussels (which would save more than it cost after a year or two anyhow) and if the Council changed it back to reject the whole budget, and to continue doing so until the Council accepted the position.

Beside the simple political reality of this, the Council would hardly get far by arguing before the European Court that the Parliament was not only changing its place of work, but also deciding its seat. The Parliament could argue back that the Council had in any case broken the Treaty of Rome by *not* deciding its seat, in 23 years.

Direct elections presented the opportunity to do all this; it has been missed, and it will be hard to try again for quite a few years. In the meantime the majority of Members of the European Parliament (though no British ones so far as is known) will have to defend themselves as best they can against the charge that they prefer to inhabit the two sumptuous palaces which have now been built for them by Mayor Pflimlin, to dine on the *foie gras* and muscat that their vast allowances so easily purchase down there, to go to work in the special river boat through that lovely town, and to bask in the approval of yet another French President who knows so well how to isolate and cocoon—to prefer all that rather than add the strong voice of democracy to the bureaucratic-national *ensemble* in Brussels.

Wayland Kennet

The author is a former Member of the European Parliament.

What has become of our national pride?

David Watt

It is a great relief for all of us to be allowed, on the highest Government authority, to dismiss at least one and possibly two of the possible causes of this week's riots. Unemployment is no more than a mild contributory factor. After all, there has been high unemployment elsewhere without riots (has there not?), and some of the culprits were too young to be employed anyway. Even race, it seems, cannot have been the primary cause, at any rate in Toxteth, since so many of the rioters were white.

The trouble with this yarn, apart from the fact that it defies common sense, is that it leaves us with no plausible scapegoats—except the parents of the rioters and, for those of a leftward bent, the police. I hope therefore to be forgiven for putting forward another set of culprits altogether — namely this Government and, to an only slightly lesser extent, its two predecessors.

This accusation is based on the proposition that the horrible events of the past week are only the latest symptoms of a deeper malaise — the fact that the Government itself and the subsidiary organs of state, the police, the Civil Service, and the armed forces, are suffering from a loss of authority. The reason is not simply that it is hard to respect a government that is divided and apparently unable to deliver economic success or a bureaucracy that is on strike; it is also that the forces of law and order do not have an entirely credible entity to represent. They should, and in one sense do, represent "the community" or to put it more grandly, the British nation.

But those whom they are trying to control, whether black or white, no longer seem to share a positive vision of what this country is and what it might be to be British. In other words, we have lost, or at least mislaid, some of our collective sense of assured national identity. Lacking this overriding sense of shared purpose and loyalty, is it surprising that the British polity has a tendency to disintegrate into a collection of pressure groups, social classes, regional groupings, economic vested interests —and races?

The main assumption underlying this question is, of course, open to challenge. I shall be told that British nationalism, even jingoism, is alive and well and living in the Labour Party, on the football terraces, in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, and at No 10 Downing Street. And are we not about to celebrate with vast popular acclaim an event which testifies to the enduring power of the greatest national symbol of all—the Crown?

To these objections I reply that there is a large element of strain about most of these manifestations. They lack the easy assumption, certainly of the superiority, but even of the validity of things British that we were able to *show* 30 or even 15 years ago. When Mrs Thatcher *is* complaining about being "*swamped*" by immigrants, or the National Executive of the Labour Party is denouncing the EEC, or English football fans are bashing every Swiss head in sight, they are all reacting defensively, seeking to define Britishness by reference to others rather than by knowledge of ourselves. Only the royal wedding has some of the old panache, but even then we seem to be embracing it with a kind of desperate fervour that is itself revealing.

Three issues of national unity

But assuming that I am right about the underlying uncertainty, the question is whether politicians can be expected to provide the missing psychological ingredients. Some will certainly say they cannot. Minimalism after all, is a concept of government which can be applied beyond the immediate bailiwick of Mr John Biffen. And yet if one examines three main areas where national unity has been an immediate issue in recent British politics, the charges against our political leaders stick.

1. Unlike the French, who have never had any difficulty with the concept of black Frenchmen, or the Americans, who brought themselves, mainly by moral exhortation, to accept full equality of rights, the British have lacked the self-confidence and the political leadership to adopt a mental definition of "Britishness" which for practical purposes includes blacks or which persuades blacks to adopt it themselves. Successive governments since the mid-1960s have taken an entirely defensive attitude to the race issue. It has been bottom of the list of priorities, a vote-loser.

In spite of endless Cassandra warnings from those working in the field, nothing serious has been done to spread equal employment opportunities for blacks throughout Britain's economy, to reform police complaints procedure, or to make the coloured community feel that they had a stake in being British—that authority, in other words, was their authority

2. Politicians have been altogether too apologetic in the face of "small is beautiful" arguments and have failed to produce a persuasive defence of "diversity in unity".

The alternatives open to us are not necessarily "big" or "small"; they may be "small, frantically and unsuccessfully trying to struggle on its own" and "small, with its own independent functions, bound productively into a wider union".

This confusion had a baleful influence on the Devolution debate. The political battle was basically fought between hard-line centralists and hard-line devolvers, the Devolution Bills being uneasy compromises between the two camps rather than being offered as a genuinely constructive way of making Britain work better.

At the other end of the scale the EEC debate has also been a victim. The Common Market has been presented to the British public either as the dawn of a brave new supranational era or as a diabolical conspiracy to suppress British sovereignty, rather than as a framework in which Britain worked more constructively and harmoniously with its neighbours.

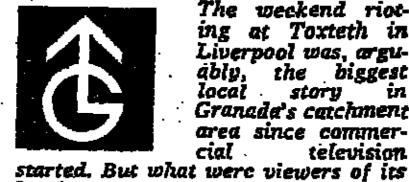
3. The economic policies of the present and the immediately preceding governments have been not only unsuccessful (thereby smothering any stirrings of national self-confidence) but have positively reduced national unity. There is nothing intrinsically incompatible between a left-of-centre government and a purposeful national consensus; but the last Labour government caved in to a sectional interest—the trade unions. Similarly, there is nothing which shows that individualism and liberty cannot be reconciled with a strong state —indeed it has been the stock-in-trade of Conservatism for 200 years that it is best qualified to reconcile the two. But under the Thatcher Government the Conservative slogan of "one nation" is mocked by the vast chasm which stands between employed and unemployed.

All could be lost by default

Nobody supposes that politicians can produce a genuine national self-confidence and patriotic consensus overnight. (It is easy enough to whip up jingoism in a hurry but that, as I said earlier, is a different matter). Nor can anything be achieved by mere exhortation. (If it could, Mrs Thatcher's attempt to instil some British pride into her listeners by a frankly nationalistic approach would have produced the desired effect long ago). What we need, and what we have not had for 20 years, is a settled spell of good government and moderate, persuasive political leadership.

All the same, government, by its actions, and by its presentation of issues, has a choice between staking out the claims of a valid British state which deserves the loyalty of its citizens and their faith in its future; or it can allow all this to go by default. One does not get the impression that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are thinking in these terms; and they are suffering for it. Patriotism, as Nurse Cavell wrote, is not enough; but unless there is enough of it around government becomes very difficult.

THE TIMES DIARY



The weekend rioting at Toxteth in Liverpool was, arguably, the biggest local story in Granada's catchment area since commercial television started. But what were viewers of its local news programme, Granada Reports, *offered on Monday evening? A half-hour* Flintstones *cartoon.*

The reason for the lack of coverage was indeed stone-age farce. A crew was sent to Liverpool to shoot a half-hour special. Unfortunately, someone overlooked an agreement with the film technicians' union, the ACTT, which forbids local news crews to shoot more than 800ft of film (roughly seven minutes on screen) without the aid of a bigger unit.

The crew got the programme together only for the ACTT—which in this instance might stand for the Association of Cretaceous and Triassic Technicians—to show its fossilized attitude by pulling the switch.

The next idea was to mount a studio discussion, but then the Neanderthal Union for the preservation of the Jurassic (NUJ) said that if ACTT were not going to play ball, they wouldn't play either; and there would be no programme at all about the riots.

Not really so different from the average Flintstones *plot.*

A space age facelift for the Mona Lisa

Carlo Pedretti, the world authority on Leonardo da Vinci, will have some exciting news for art lovers when he gives a lecture, enigmatically entitled "From submarine to Skylab", next week. His talk accompanies the exhibition on Leonardo's nature studies and the Codex Hammer, which receives its private view at the Royal Academy today and opens to the public tomorrow. In the talk Professor Pedretti will announce that he has restored the Mona Lisa—without touching it.

He told me yesterday that Leonardo was one of the first people to observe, in a scientific way, the blueness of the sky. The master's attempts to explain the colour were—for the time—broadly correct and apparently he incorporated his theories into his backdrop for La Gioconda—that's one of the things that gives the painting its special quality.

In the past few months, Professor Pedretti and Skylab scientists in southern California have been studying photographs taken by Skylab in outer space to explore in great detail just how light produces this blue effect in the sky. They now think they have found the answer, and this has helped Pedretti, who is professor of art history at the University of California at Los Angeles, to work backwards from special transparencies of the present, I gather somewhat dirty, Mona Lisa, to produce a number of slides of how she would have looked on the day she was painted.

A computer, developed to enhance space photographs, has been programmed with Leonardo's theories enabling his intentions to be reproduced. Professor Pedretti will show his transparencies in his talk.

The professor did not confuse me with further scientific details but I gather that the news is especially exciting for picture restorers since it means they can now treat expensive paintings in an experimental way without risk.

Inside story

Jubilation at Paramount Pictures in Hollywood over its imminent release of *First Monday in October*, in which Jill Clayburgh plays a blonde, conservative judge from an American sun-belt state who becomes the first woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court. On the heels of President Reagan's nomination of Sandra O'Connor as a United States Justice, wags are beginning to scan *Variety*, bible of the showbiz world, to see what his next move will be.

Five-star solution

I had intended not to return to the subject of getting rid of guests who have outstayed their welcome, but a letter from the Rev D. G. Richards of Merioneth has changed my mind. He writes: "Most of my friends visit me for what I call a 'Windsor Castle', which is dinner, bed and breakfast. This is the way that the Queen entertains when the court is at Windsor." A nice idea; I can see it catching on.

Last week I suggested that all these hints should be brought together in a book, which could be left at the guest's bedside. I now hear that something very similar, *The Ghastly Guest Book*, by Andrew McCall, will be published by Hamish Hamilton on October 1.

On the one hand, Mr McCall gives us Rose Henniker Heaton's poem, *The Perfect Guest*:

"... She caught the train she said she would,
And changed at junctions as she should,
She brought a light and smallish box
And keys belonging to the locks....
When offered lukewarm tea she drank it,
And did not crave an extra blanket....
She never came downstairs till ten,
She brought her own self-filling pen...."

And on the other, Adrian Porter's *The Perfect Pest*:

"... She brought a maid of minxsome look,
Who promptly quarrelled with the cook.
She smoked and dropped with ruthless hand
Hot ashes on the Steinway grand....
She snubbed the wealthy dull relations
From whom my wife had expectations...."

My advance copy is already on guard in the spare bedroom.

Sister Stark

Dame Freya Stark, the Arabist explorer, writer and linguist (she speaks 10 languages) is in her 89th year, but still an active traveller. Yesterday she was in London to add a new title to her list of honours: she was invested as a Sister Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem at their Grand Priory in Clerkenwell. She holds honorary degrees from Glasgow and Durham universities, but I understand one of her proudest titles is the Founder's Medal of the National Geographical Society.

Dame Freya lives now in the beautiful Veneto hill town of Asolo, following the example of Robert and Elizabeth Browning and Eleonora Duse. She has been in hospital recently with back trouble. Visitors found her sitting up in bed, bright-eyed and smiling, wearing a charming lace cap—"the peasants here used to make these—alas, they don't any more".

Her concessions to great age are few: "I still swim and ride a horse and I read a lot; I can even manage without glasses. I hadn't looked at Latin for ages so I've got a fascinating volume here of Sallust's *Cataline Wars*. So useful—Latin on one side and English on the other."

Unlike many great travellers, Dame Freya makes no pretence of travelling light. "I always take three bags; I need one for my riding clothes alone. And I'm never without my big felt hat."

Peter Watson

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SOILED COIN

When events as shocking as those at Toxteth, Manchester Moss Side, Salford, Southall or Brixton occur in any country they provide a test of the quality of that society. It is a test not just of its capacity to restore and maintain public order, critical though that is, but of its ability to do so while preserving its own fundamental decency. The temptation now is to seek refuge in simplistic explanations of the horror. The trouble can be attributed partly to racial conflict, partly to unemployment, partly to insensitive policing in some instances, partly to hostility towards authority in our society. Yet none of these explanations is adequate as a full interpretation. What has been so disturbing in the comments of many of those involved has been the stream of hatred, disaffection and irresponsibility. When the safety of persons and property is so wantonly, and often irrationally, put at risk it is the fabric of the national community that is in jeopardy.

The obligation of leadership

At such a time there is a particular obligation upon all of us, but especially upon those holding public office, to behave and to speak in a way that is most likely to relieve the hatreds in society and to restore confidence. That was clearly the purpose of the Prime Minister's party political broadcast on Wednesday evening. But it is unlikely to have had the intended effect. She failed to raise the tone of her remarks to the level of events. Not for the first time she was unable to strike the right note when a broad sense of social understanding was required. This was not an occasion for self-justification, for the defence of economic policy — whether it is right or wrong — or for scoring points on the ordinary battleground of politics.

The Prime Minister curiously made no serious attempt to speak to the younger generation, white or black, who make up the vast majority of the rioters. She specifically addressed certain authority figures in our society. She singled out parents and teachers: with good cause, since the decline in the family and the school as strong and positive influences towards responsible behaviour by our youth is a modern development which we all regret. She did not, however, acknowledge the role and responsibility of government, including her Government, as a central source of authority which helps to set the tone within which social relationships are conducted. Her own style, as has been discovered to their pain by, among others, adversaries in her own Cabinet, in Northern Ireland, and in the EEC, is fierce, unyielding and confrontationalist. It has qualities of openness and honesty which attracted many in the last election, especially after years when our leaders seemed prepared to compromise any principle for the sake of a temporary and deludingly quiet life. It is not, however, a style suitable to all situations. Where social and racial tensions are involved, it can too easily aggravate divisions when we need greater harmony.

If Mrs Thatcher failed to rise to the occasion, others have sunk to unworthy levels. Certain newspapers see only black hooligans not white ones; their crude depictions of events have contributed to racial prejudice. Mr Enoch Powell promotes this fantasy; if he would divert a tithe of his misplaced eloquence to promoting tolerance and understanding Britain would be a better place. And it is anyway nonsense to suggest, as he does, an inescapable connexion between colour and street rioting. The rioters in Zurich, Amsterdam and Berlin are all white, and so are they in Mr Powell's adopted Ulster.

But it is to Government that people naturally look for an appropriate lead on these times, and it is a depressing fact that this administration has never been strong in its handling of social tensions, whether caused by race, unemployment or any other factor.

Too often the attitude has been that it is the job of ministers to apply the right economic policies, and then it is up to everyone else to respond. But it is not so easy as that to run a modern, highly urbanised society. Sometimes, it is true, the Government has been excessively criticized. The Nationality Bill, in particular, has been stigmatized as a piece of racialist legislation. That is unfair. The cause of good race relations will not be served by a soggy liberalism. The broad lines of the Bill — though by no means all the details — have been consistently supported by *The Times*, and there is no reason to change that judgement. Restrictive immigration rules, and widespread public knowledge that these rules are restrictive, are a necessary condition for the general acceptance of the minority communities who are and will remain a part of British society, whether anyone likes it or not.

The fallacy of integration

But the more that the Government feels it necessary to act so as to ensure that the rules are tight, the more necessary it is for ministers to demonstrate by word and deed that they really are concerned for race relations. With some notable exceptions, such as Mr Whitelaw, the Government has failed in this task. There was Mrs Thatcher's notorious reference before the election to the widespread fear of being "swamped" by immigrants, a fear which she seemed to be not just describing but endorsing. Since the election the Prime Minister in particular has failed to take opportunities to guide the public discussion of race relations as much as possible along constructive lines.

No Minister has shown the understanding and foresight demonstrated in opposition by Mr Peter Walker in his open letter to Prime Minister Callaghan five years ago and which we reprinted on Wednesday. Nor is it simply a matter of words. No British government has had an effective strategy for our inner cities.

Previous Labour administrations have certainly poured in public money. But it has been too often wasted by unimaginative local authorities in the shackles of inefficient and greedy public service unions. The present Government has seemed less concerned than most about having a strategy. Many of its actions have, in the short term at least, been detrimental to the deprived inner urban areas. The rate support grant system has been modified to the detriment of such localities as Toxteth. Neither party has seriously sought to involve its local citizens in the management and revitalization of their own local communities. Vigilantes arise only when community life has long failed.

What the riots have revealed is how little most of us understand the difficulties experienced by many people, especially young people in run-down city centres, in Britain today. Britain is a multi-racial society with a good deal of racial hatred, yet little is done to enable people to comprehend and combat the evil of racialism. It will not be resisted by preaching integration. That is a fallacy of the sixties. It is unrealizable, it is questionable if it is desirable, and it raises more fear and animosity than it dissipates with its overtones of inter-racial sex, marriage and a coffee-coloured Britain. Tolerance does not require that every Englishman should have a black man for his neighbour or that every Asian should forget his cultural identity. Instead we must acknowledge and understand the existence of social pluralism in Britain. Our society is composed of a patchwork of different races and cultures making it inevitably less homogenous than a generation ago. The ideal in this situation is not integration but "equal opportunity, accompanied by cultural diversity in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance", to use the words of Mr Roy Jenkins.

The Government cannot be expected to resolve such a complex and volatile problem overnight. At a minimum it can be required not to make matters worse by word or deed. More positively it should urgently examine those policy areas which bear upon the racial situation. Youth unemployment, despite the Prime Minister's protestations, must be of importance: we still await Mr Prior's long-trailed proposals. The Government might also reconsider its separate but related decisions to reduce provision for training and further education. Every place removed from this sector is another young unemployed with time and frustration to join in street violence.

The obligation on us all

Measures can also be taken at little or no cost to improve the career prospects of coloured employees. Government contracts are an underused weapon against discrimination. One of the most effective measures in the USA has been to promote qualified coloureds to positions of obvious authority — in the army, the police and above all the public service — so that the coloured community can identify with those who take decisions as well as those at the receiving end. In Britain the upper ranks of the civil service, local authorities, the military, the police, teaching (and journalism) are almost entirely white. The Government could make an immediate start by asking the public service actively to identify coloured employees suitable for promotion to high office. Citizens who share in all facets and privileges in a society are more likely to respect its authorities and its way of life.

In the end there is a limit to what any enlightened government can do about racial hatred. It can limit its expression but not its existence. The sickness lies in the minds of individuals and it is individuals who must resist it in themselves and in others, rejecting the easy prejudices of daily life. This is a moral cause and a practical one as well for we all have a vested interest in living harmoniously together. Everybody who deals momentarily in the soiled coin of prejudice conspires at the poisoning of our society.

HIGH STREET GAS

The gas workers could do their own cause no greater harm than by going on strike next week to prevent the gas industry's showrooms being sold off. Nor could the management of the Corporation do itself more harm than appearing to sympathize with them.

If the nationalized industries have gained a poor reputation in the public eye, it is at least in part because they have appeared too often an unholy alliance between management and workforce to preserve the interests of the industry against those of the consumers. If Sir Denis Rooke, Gas Corporation chairman, feels he has not got the public support he might have hoped for in resisting the Government's divestment plans, it is largely because many of his customers have had all too painful a personal experience of the standards of service given by his industry.

Yet Sir Denis — unyielding and obstinate though he may be in the defence of his Corporation's interest — has a point. Gas has special safety aspects. Its appliances cannot simply be sold to be plugged in by the customer himself like an electric fire or cooker. The gas retailing side of the business is inextricably mixed up with the servicing and installation part of the business, at present largely carried on by the state corporation. There is evidence to suggest that, however much the individual customer may complain about the erratic comedies of the service, he would prefer to call on a central organization with public responsibilities to provide this back-up service.

Sir Denis may be right in a sense. The present approach of the government is to judge nationalized industries on narrow cost accountancy. But as public services they have wider responsibilities; indeed this is implicit in the public's criticisms when they fall below expectations. Some customers, it is true, will benefit if gas appliance retailing is left to the forces of competitive large stores; they will shop around and seek good independent gas fitters. But it does not necessarily benefit the ten million customers who pay their bills across the counter of gas showrooms, the customer with an old appliance who needs a part which no high volume retailer can be expected to keep, and those who worry about safety standards. Nor will it assist British manufacturers in need of a secure home market.

The important questions that should be asked about the gas industry are about its overall structure. Is it possible to run a highly centralized gas industry which covers every aspect of the business from North Sea exploration to appliance retailing? The case for reforming this structure is strong and should be debated. The fundamental question about its selling and service side is how it can be made to operate more competitively, with effective pressures to perform better in what naturally tends to be a monopoly industry in any country.

Mrs Oppenheim's move is in this sense an irrelevance, and one that might be as damaging to the consumer as to employees in the industry. By phasing the disposal over five years she has given time for reconsideration. The unions and gas management should use that time constructively. By assaulting the customer in the apparent interest of their own job security they confirm the case against themselves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Breeding grounds for violence

From Professor Gordon Cherry

Sir, The events of Liverpool Toxteth amply illustrate the fundamental socio-economic changes which are currently taking place in metropolitan cities. From the mid 1960s onwards important trends of decentralization have been observed whereby the inner cities have emerged as problem areas of economic collapse, social deprivation and environmental decay. The 1981 census results confirm the extent of population drift to suburban and rural areas, and high unemployment rates in the inner city point to the degree of economic contraction.

These problems are going to be with us for the rest of the century and we should not delude ourselves into thinking that recovery from recession or the adoption of short term palliatives which attack the symptoms of the problems rather than the root causes will achieve very much.

Millions of words have been spoken and written over the last decade saying just these things, and occasionally politicians (notably Peter Walker in the early 1970s and Peter Shore with his Inner Urban Areas Act, 1978) have got the message. But yet we seem surprised when violence finally erupts.

The issue really is one of community despair at perceived deprivation, the loss of life chances through poor housing and lack of jobs and the absence of any escape route through education. Social discipline having broken down, violence on the streets is a response by communities for whom enough is enough.

Are politicians really capable of committing themselves long term to principles of environmental recovery and economic and social justice? Furthermore, is it not strange that at the very time when the manifest complexity of the metropolitan city is being recognized, we turn our backs on the social sciences (economics, sociology, social administration and planning), disciplines which we need for greater understanding and problem solving in our cities?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON CHERRY,
20, Blackthorne Close, Solihull,
West Midlands.
July 8.

From Mr Tony Baldwyn

Sir, As a former police officer once involved in "riots" I offer the following thoughts on the recent disturbances, albeit from the safe distance of the legal establishment:

1. Public disorder can be a stimulating and releasing part of police work which often involves long periods of inactivity and boredom.
2. Extremely strong group psychological forces can act in the police particularly at such public disorder.
3. The more violent and bewildering the disorder the greater the tendency of the police to see themselves as the last defence, which can lead to a "mission" like fervour and isolation from the very community they are apparently protecting.
4. Such tendency as in 3 can lead to the use of extra-legal means by the police to protect the establishment (including inquiring judges and barristers) and the sincere belief that those means are justified for a wide variety of reasons.
5. The police may feel let down by the establishment they are apparently protecting and develop a "ghetto" mentality of their own, which infinitely complicates the task of unravelling the causes of public disorders.
6. It is a sophisticated task for any senior police officer in charge of operations at large-scale public disorder to prevent and detect crime and see the wider social implications of orders he may issue. The less well the officer knows the area the more difficult his job will be.
7. If the police are seen as an extension of central government by those disturbing the peace, then the present economic policies of the government have unpleasant implications for the police which will not be mitigated by military-style equipment (such equipment may worsen the position of the police in the longer term).
8. Such dilemma for the police as arises from the situation in 7 can lead back to 3 and a continuing and deteriorating spiral.
9. The characteristics of this sad situation are the alienation of a government with a harsh economic and social policy from its people, the use of an isolated police force to control the ugly manifestations of long and short-term deprivation, and the complete lack of confidence of minorities (including white unemployed) and their lot will significantly improve in the short term.

Yours faithfully,
TONY BALDWYN,
Cannon Lodge,
Ferry Road,
Bray, Berkshire

From Mrs Marian Sugden

Sir, I recall the words of Sir Stanley Holmes, one-time Clerk to the City of Liverpool, speaking at a degree day dinner at the university there, ten years ago, when he said he could not believe that all the crime, violence and vandalism experienced then was the work of happy, well-housed people with good jobs.

Yours truly,
MARIAN SUGDEN,
The Master's Lodge,
Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
July 8.

Universities and economic growth

From Professor Harold Perkin

Sir, You say in your leader of July 3, "Universities under the knife", that "It cannot be demonstrated that a large university sector, nor even higher education as a whole, makes a country more competitive". You are right: it cannot be demonstrated that a plentiful supply of *any* necessary resource, raw materials, capital or willing labour, makes a country more competitive, for the simple reason that no successful country would be foolish enough to try to prove such a fatuous negative.

In the modern world of high technology and — a point easily forgotten — complex and delicate human organization, *ideas* more than land, capital and labour are the primary factor in the production of wealth, since products embodying obsolete ideas are as unsaleable as stinking fish. Universities exist to produce both ideas and the people to apply them. If Britain fails to employ such people productively while other countries succeed, that is not the fault of our universities which, as will be shown, can compete with the best in the world.

What *can* be demonstrated is that all those countries which have overtaken this first industrial nation in gross domestic product and in living standards per head overtook us first in the size of their higher education systems. The United States, Canada, Scandinavia, the major EEC countries and, above all, Japan all put higher education high on the list of prerequisites for economic growth. To take the most recent and spectacularly successful, Japan since the Second World War has raised its student population from about 4 per cent to 34 per cent of the relevant age group, while Britain has raised hers from about 3 per cent to 14 per cent.

Over a shorter period, from 1960 to 1976, Japan raised her real gross domestic product per head fourfold, from an index (1970 = 100) of 40 to 128, while Britain raised hers by a mere 45 per cent, from 78 to 113. At the same time Japan decisively overtook us in living standards per head, with a rise in per capita national income (at current prices) from $417 to $4,478 as against Britain's increase from $1,261 to $3,530.

A correlation is not a cause, of course, and higher education is not the only factor in Japan's success, but the Japanese themselves give it the highest importance in their past and future economic development. (See the Report of the Second Hiroshima International Seminar on Higher Education, *Higher Education for the 1980s*, Hiroshima University, 1980.)

It is all the more astounding, therefore, that neither the government nor the press, in gloating over the cuts in our higher education sector, should have noted that it is already the smallest per head of population in the developed world. Only its high quality and superior efficiency — we produce graduates comparable with the best anywhere in three years instead of four or five and with wastage rates of around 10 per cent instead of 50 per cent or more — have enabled us to maintain our leading place in the international academic community.

According to a study by my friend Professor Akira Arimoto of Osaka Kyoiku University, Britain stands second only to Sweden in the number of Nobel laureates per head of population with twice the proportion of the United States. In any international comparison British academics can hold their heads high. I wonder whether the same can still be said for British politicians, British civil servants or British managers?

By cutting university grants Mrs Thatcher's Government is mortgaging future enonomic growth. If de-industrialization, as it would seem from their actions, is their aim, there is no quicker road to it than to reduce our only permanently renewable resource, the innovative skills of our young people. A third-world level of higher education will rapidly produce a third-world standard of living.

One futher point: it has not escaped your notice Sir, that the London Business School is the *only* university institution scheduled for an increase in University Grants Committee grant (*Times*, July 3). Who can accuse Mrs Thatcher of ingratitude to her friends? Since Professor Alan Budd and his team are now almost the only academic economists forecasting success for her strategy. (*Sunday Times*, June 28) should not the funding of the London Business School be transferred from the UGC to the Conservative Central Office? This would save £1.5 million per annum by 1983/84 towards paying for the redundancies of their colleagues which their and her policies are creating.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD PERKIN,
Past President, Association of University Teachers,
University of Lancaster,
Furness College,
Bailrigg,
Lancaster.
July 7.

Strategy for training

From the President of the Association of Principals of Colleges

Sir, This association is rather alarmed at the implications of the Employment and Training Bill which is now in the House of Lords. The avowed intention of this proposed legislation is to allow the Secretary of State to extend industry's reliance on voluntary arrangements for training. This will be done by transferring the operating costs of training from Government funding to industrial financing and abolishing many, if not all, of the industrial training boards. The Secretary of State will have the power to close training boards even though he may receive advice to the contrary from his professionals in the Manpower Services Commission.

Your readers will recall that the 1964 Industrial Training Act was introduced because the government of the day recognized that for training to be effective it could not be left to the voluntary provision of industry. It is our view that, to abandon the present ITB infrastructure and revert to voluntary arrangements, rather than devise an improved system more able to meet national training needs cannot be considered to be a rational action.

The consultative document, *A New Training Initiative*, issued in May by the Manpower Services Commission, makes it clear that there is an urgent need to develop and implement a national training strategy. We believe that this would be impossible through any form of voluntary arrangement.

Yours truly,
L. K. STREET,
Principal's Office,
East Herts College,
Turnford,
Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire.
July 3.

Cut in music sales

From the Secretary of the Music Publishers' Association

Sir, The Music Publishers' Association, in common with many others, deplores the recently announced Government plans to close the BBC Transcription Service and strongly urges those responsible to reconsider this decision. The demise of this department which is responsible for selling the finest British musical radio programmes around the world would be a major blow both artistically and commercially to the national interest.

Many of our composers and performers are the envy of the rest of the world, and at a time when music is being increasingly subjected to severe financial and other pressures at home it cannot be other than folly to prevent those abroad from hearing and appreciating the very best of British music and musicians. We are justifiably proud of the high musical standards set in Great Britain and the abolition of the transcription services if implemented would represent a severe restriction on the musical talent of this country being heard overseas.

Commercially, too, it cannot be sensible to deprive the country of a valuable area of foreign exchange income which is derived from sales of music programmes to foreign broadcasters. Quite apart from those who would be directly affected through loss of employment, the cuts would cause a great deal of harm to British composers whose earnings would be reduced by loss of performing right fees from foreign broadcasts and from resulting public performances of their works.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DADSWELL, Secretary,
The Music Publishers' Association Ltd,
103 Kingsway, WC2.
July 7.

New look at planning

From the Chairman of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, The Stansted airport proposal would change for all time such an immense tract of valued English countryside that it really is inconceivable it could ever go ahead. Sir Colin Buchanan calls (June 22) for the scheme to be dropped and for the aviation industry to be urged instead by its political masters to develop in directions that will not trigger the intractable environmental and political conflicts which present plans make inevitable. Sir Colin is surely right.

What would such a change of approach entail? It is hard to say precisely, but the problem is hardly without precedent. Take recent developments in the water supply industry, for example. There too is an industry whose massive supply schemes (led, we were always told, by ever-growing consumer demands) have historically attracted implacable opposition. But recent indications, including the Environment Minister's admirable landmark decision last year not to permit a reservoir at Broad Oak, Canterbury, make the prospects for future such schemes distinctly uncertain.

The water authorities' response to their new circumstances shows promise. Fresh approaches are gaining ground, which 10 years ago would have seemed inconceivable. Unobtrusive demand management measures — better leakage control, more domestic metering, promotion of increasingly water-efficient appliances (WCs, taps etc) — are gaining momentum.

Water supply schemes less inflexible and obtrusive than new above-ground storage reservoirs are gaining favour — not universally, of course, but there are signs in the industry of a growing recognition that it is more sensible to plan strategically to avoid pitched battles, which (like the British Airports Authority) the industry is increasingly likely to lose. Instead, ways of sidestepping such confrontations are being built into long-range plans.

One way or another the Stansted proposal is likely to teach the aviation (and tourism) industries a similar lesson. Either they can learn now and withdraw gracefully. Or they can persist with the scheme, only to discover at the end of it all that a massive new airport is no longer a sensible or acceptable proposition in England's countryside. The prudent course would seem to be to set their considerable combined ingenuities to work immediately on dissolving the problem, as Sir Colin has recommended.

Will it be possible to find ways of meeting future passenger "demands" without a major new airport in the South-east? That surely is the wrong question. Better to ask instead how the industries can adjust their long-range strategic planning, their future research and development investment and their marketing policies to work within the new political realities they now face.

In a situation like this, as the water industry is beginning to find, necessity is the mother of invention.

Yours faithfully,
ROLAND WADE,
4 Hobart Place,
June 24.

The railway sandwich

From Mr N. B. Clayton

Sir, Railway food will probably not be missed because of its quality but its convenience merely, and, perhaps as a traditional target for abuse which is now established over 100 years (leading article, July 4). Thus Trollope in the novel *He Knew He Was Right*:

"We are often told in our newspapers that England is disgraced by this and by that; by the unreadiness of our army, by the unfitness of our navy, by the irrationality of our laws, by the immobility of our prejudices, and what not; but the real disgrace of England is the railway sandwich — that whited sepulchre, fair enough outside, but so meagre, poor and spiritless within, such a thing of shreds and parings, such a dab of food, telling us that the poor bone whence it was scraped had been made utterly bare before it was sent into the kitchen for the soup pot. In France one does get food at the railway stations..."

That is 1868: can there be an earlier record? And what about conservation of our national heritage? If railway stations can be "listed" as ancient monuments should not this protection be extended to include items on BR menus, whether kippers or the railway sandwich?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS CLAYTON,
The Mill House,
Mill Lane,
Bassingbourn,
Hertfordshire.
July 4.

Doctors' hours

From Mrs Brenda Bowcock

Sir, Is it not surprising that lorry drivers and airline pilots are restricted in their working hours because of possible danger to human life, yet hospital doctors can have a full day of duty and still be expected to work much of the night and operate the following day?

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA BOWCOCK,
Manor Farm,
Park Lane,
Endon,
Stoke-on-Trent.
July 7.

Lloyd's rebels

From Mr. N. E. Dangoor

Sir, Mr John Rew's move (report July 2) to start a second association is not in the best interests of external members of Lloyd's. What we need is an independent body not one dependent on other people and perhaps subservient to their views.

An extraordinary general meeting of The Association of External Members of Lloyd's was called in March by Mr Rew and his faction specifically to oppose Lady Middleton and her team but the rebels were soundly defeated. Moreover, the annual general meeting of the association will be held at Lloyd's on the 21st of this month to consider and adopt a draft constitution, to approve the accounts, to decide the annual subscription, to elect the committee and discuss all aspects of the association's policy. If this democratic procedure does not satisfy Mr Rew and his group then it is possible that they are only out to make trouble.

Yours faithfully,
N. E. DANGOOR,
25 Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S.W.7.

Spirit of St Louis

From the Very Reverend Roger Mercurio, CP

Sir, As a native of St Louis, Missouri, I was quite pleased on my recent visit to your city to read in the June 25 issue of *The Times* an article by John Higgins about St Louis. In my memory the words of the old St Louis chant are as follows:

First in booze, first in shoes, and last in the American league.

There may be varying versions of the third line of this sing-song chant, but there is no possibility that there are varying locations for the "giant red brick home of Budweiser and Michelob". This structure has always been on the banks of the Mississippi River and not on the banks of the Missouri. Perhaps your correspondent has confused the "muddy waters" with the "Father of waters".

Very truly yours,
Roger Mercurio, CP,
Provincial Superior,
Congregation of the Passion,
5700 North Harlem Avenue,
Chicago,
Illinois 60631,
USA.
June 30.

Flight of fancy

From Mr N. E. Schooling

Sir, What a delightful coincidence that the first solar-powered aircraft to fly the Channel (report, July 8) was piloted by Mr Ptacek, whose name, in Czech, means a little bird!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEVIL E. SCHOOLING,
Naval & Military Club,
94 Piccadilly, W1.
July 8.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 9: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this morning opened the exhibition "Treasures in Trust" at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, to mark the Golden Jubilee of the National Trust for Scotland and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the Director of the Museum (Dr N. Tebble).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were escorted on a tour of the exhibition by the President of the National Trust for Scotland (the Earl of Wemyss and March) and the Chairman (the Marquess of Bute).

Afterwards The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited St Giles' Cathedral (Minister, the Reverend Gilleasbuig Macmillan).

The Secretary of State for Scotland (the Right Hon George Younger MP; Minister-in-Attendance), the Countess of Airlie, Mr Robert Fellowes, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton were in attendance.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was received by Her Majesty and subsequently, with the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

The following also had the honour of being invited: Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and Mrs Morgan and Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP.

Captain George Burnet, winner of the annual shooting event of The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty and received The Queen's Prize.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an afternoon party in the garden of the Holyroodhouse. The Prince of Wales, The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Captain Alexander Ramsay and the Lady Saltoun and th Hon Alice Ramsay were present.

The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers, under the command of the Captain-General. Colonel the Earl of Stair, Gold Stick for Scotland, was on duty.

The High Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse were on duty.

The Bands of the 1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders and the 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment played selections of music during the afternoon.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, attended by the Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield (Minister of State for Scotland; Minister-in-Attendance), the Countess of Airlie, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mrs Michael Wall, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton, left Waverley Station in the Royal Train this evening for Inverness-shire.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, this morning visited the offices of the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation at 8, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

This evening His Royal Highness attended a Gala Performance at the Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning visited the Scooniehill Group at St Andrews, Fife.

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Fife (Sir John Gilmour, Bt).

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 9: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this evening attended the Open Day and presented the prizes on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Prince William School, Oundle.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester today visited the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lietenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 9: The Duchess of Kent was present at a Service of Thanksgiving and Rededication to mark the Diamond Jubilee of The Royal British Legion Women's Section which was held at Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 9: Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, this afternoon attended a Garden Party at Blenheim Palace arranged by the Oxfordshire Branch for members of Red Cross Disabled Clubs throughout the county to mark International Year of Disabled People.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Dinner given by B. A. T. Industries at Leeds Castle, Kent.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. A. C. Hildyard and Miss P. C. Gillett
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Captain Angus and the Hon Mrs Hildyard, of The White Hall, Winestead, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Philippa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Gillett, of Northfield House, Swanland, North Humberside.

Mr T. G. Walker and Miss S. A. Emms
The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. A. Walker, of Blackfriars, London, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. G. Emms, of Pinner, Middlesex.

Mr N. G. Stephens and Miss V. A. Holmes
The engagement is announced between Nicolas Gwyn, son of Captain and Mrs H. P. Stephens, of Hinchley Wood, Surrey, and Valerie Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Holmes, of Hong kong.

Mr P. J. A. Rhodes and Miss M. S. Morgan
The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Rhodes, of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, and Maria Stephanie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Morgan, of Long Horsley, Northumberland.

Mr P. J. Ogilvie and Miss L. Vega de Seoane
The engagement is announced between Philip Ogilvie, elder son of the late Major J. J. Ogilvie and Mrs James de Courcy Hughes, of The Old Rectory, Hinton St George, Crewkerne, Somerset, and Loreto, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Eduardo Vega de Seoane, of Paseo De La Castellana, 84, Madrid.

Dr D. M. Spiro and Miss H. A. Fishberg
The engagement is announced between David Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Cyril Spiro, of Bowden, Cheshire, and Hesta Anne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec Fishberg, of Regent's Park, London.

Captain C. P. L. Sandbach and Miss N. J. L. Howard
The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Colonel and Mrs F. K. L. Sandbach, of Chaffcombe, Chard, and Nicola Jane, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. B. Howard, presently of HQ British Sector, Berlin.

Marriages

Mr J. Black and Dr S. Hollis
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 9, of Mr Jeremy Black and Dr Sarah Hollis. A service of blessing was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, uncle of the bride. An evening reception was held in Highgate.

Mr R. J. D. Hazell and Ms A. S. M. Richards
The marriage took place in Bath, on Saturday, June 27, between Mr Robert Hazell and Ms Alison Richards. The honeymoon was spent in Sicily.

Mr P. J. Kay and Mrs D. Fairbanks-Weston
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, June 27, between Mr Philip Jervis Kay and Mrs Daphne Fairbanks-Weston.

Mr N. G. Pickering and Miss J. E. Milbank
The marriage took place at Putney Methodist Church, on Saturday, July 4, 1981, between Mr Nigel John Pickering, son of Mr and Mrs John Pickering, of Stamford, and Miss Janet Elizabeth Milbank, daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Milbank, of Southlands College, Wimbledon.

Mr A. J. Recaldin and Miss S. W. MacDougall
The marriage took place on June 29 between Mr Anthony J Recaldin, of Little Farnaby, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Miss Sheena MacDougall, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David MacDougall, of Mercers, Finchingfield, Essex.

Eton College

The Summer Half at Eton College ends today. There are 130 boys leaving. Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer has been appointed a fellow of the college. The House IVs and the Aquatic Cup were won by Mr J. S. B. Peake's. In the final of the house cricket Mr R. H. Hardy's defeated Mr G. J. G. Nichols's by nine wickets.

The Eton-Harrow match will be played at Lord's on July 11 and 12. The Michaelmas Half begins on September 10.

Harrow School

Summer Term at Harrow ends today. Mr J. Webster is retiring from the staff. Mr A. J. Petherick is leaving the staff to take up an appointment at Bedford School. Mr S. G. Young is leaving the staff to take up a career in surveying. The Cock House Match was won by The Park (Mr J. G. K. Ingram) who beat The Grove (Mr G. R. R. Treasure) by seven wickets. The Torpids Final was won by Druries (Sir Alan Outram) who beat Moretons (Mr C. D. Sumner) by 30 runs. Old Harrovians who entered the school between 1923 and 1927 were entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon by the chairman and committee of the Harrow Association and later attended a concert of songs in speech room. Next term begins on Tuesday, September 8.

Funeral

Mrs H. Tollemache
The funeral of Mrs Humphrey Tollemache took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Thursday, July 9, 1981. The Rev J. A. K. Millar officiated. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Michael Tollemache (son and daughter-in-law), Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir (son-in-law and daughter), Lady Hothfield (sister), Sir Archibald Grant, Mr Francis Grant, Mr Duncan Grant, Miss Catriona Grant and Miss Sarah Grant (grandchildren).
Lord Tollemache, the Hon Michael Tollemache, Miss I Tollemache, Major J A Dubes, Lord and Lady Jessel, Sir Charles Jessel, Major General and Mrs C M F Deakin, Mrs Moreton Monks, Mr John Smiley, Miss V Legge-Bourke, Mr Rupert Strutt, Mrs Gay Strutt, Major C E Raphael, Mrs St John Aubyn, Mrs H Phillips, Mrs B Roberts, Miss Joan Lascelles, Lady (Arthur) Palliser, the Hon Mrs R Senior, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, Lady Ingleby-Mackenzie, Mr M H Seys-Phillips, Mrs Ian Edwards, Miss I Snely, Mr and Mrs P Eyres, the Hon Mrs Richard Beaumont, Mr G T Laing, Mrs David Douglas, Mrs D Simpson Harvey, Mrs David Iredell and Miss A Gubbay.

Luncheons

Baroness Elliot of Harwood
Baroness Elliot of Harwood, President of the Ladies Committee of the European-Atlantic Group, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at the House of Lords. The other speakers included Miss Christina Foyle and Baroness Vickers. Those present also included:
Lady Tasloch, Mme Eustace Lagacos, Mrs John J Louis; Lady Abinger, Mrs C Abrahams-Curiel, Lady Bennett, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Lady Frame, Lady Henderson, Countess de Lasta, Lady Lidderdale, Princess Helena Montafian, Lady Pritchard and Mrs F Thompson-Schwab.

Royal Society of Chemistry
The President of the Royal Society of Chemistry, Professor Sir Ewart Jones, was host at a luncheon held at 30 Russell Square yesterday. The guests included:
Viscount Hanworth, Dr Dickson Mabon, MP, Sir David Price, MP, Professor Sir Frederick Warner, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Edward Garrett, MP, Mr David Ginsburg, MP, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, Mr M J de Pauber Maunder, Mr B A Heaman, Dr R E Parker, Dr W G Peterson, Mr C B F Rice, Mr J R Ruck Keene and Mr C N Thompson.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner yesterday in Speaker's House in honour of Dr Bal Ram Jakhar and other members of a parliamentary delegation from India. The High Commissioner of India was present. Other guests were:
The Earl of Listowel, Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, MP, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Mr John Hunt, MP, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, Mr James Johnson, MP, Mr Julius Silverman, MP, Baroness Vickers, Mr Peter Cobb, the Rev Alan Luff, and Sir Noel Short.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House yesterday, the Lord Chancellor, the Hon Mary Hogg, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the President of the Family Division and Lady Arnold,other of Her Majesty's Judges at home and overseas, members of the legal profession and aldermen, sheriffs, members of the court of common council and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies The Lord Mayor, the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chancellor were the speakers. Other guests included:
Christian Lady Hesketh, the Minister of State for the Home Department and Mrs Raison, Sir Edmund Stockdale, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Sir Philip and Lady Foreman Mr and Mrs Brian Calwell, M Francois Giscard d'Estaing, Dr Christopher and Dr Sheelah Gardner-Thorpe, His Hon Gerald Hines, QC, and Mrs Hines, Mr and Mrs Brian Leary, Mr and Mrs T Mallinson, Police Constable Philip Olds, Mrs Miriam Snowdon and Mr and Mrs R Pickering.

Royal fans draw collectors

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A collection of fans and lace formed by the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, was sold at Phillips yesterday for £5,714.

Private collectors turned out in force to bid for her fans. An Edwardian chicken-skin painted fan with mother of pearl sticks, a gift from Emma, Queen Mother of the Netherlands, in 1901, sold for £580 (estimate £120). The same collector secured a brise fan of the 1890s given to Princess Alice by Victoria Eugenie Battenberg, Queen of Spain.

The Countess was Queen Victoria's last surviving granddaughter when she died at the age of 97 in January.

Her executors have spread their business around the auction houses; Christie's yesterday offered four of her carpets, including an antique Tekke Turkoman at £6,500. Sotheby's had her collection of South African art

Birthdays today

Miss Virginia Wade, the British tennis player, is 36.

Mr James Aldridge, 63; Mr Arthur Ashe, 38; Mr Tommy Carmody, 25; Sir John Cockram, 73; Sir Arthur Collins, 70; Mr Denzil Freeth, 57.

Saddlers' Company

At a Court meeting held on July 7 the following were elected Master and Wardens of the Saddlers' Company for the ensuing year to take office on July 22:

Master: Mr R. P. Laurie, Key Warden: Major P. B. Snowden, Quarter Warden: Mr C. F. R. Barclay, Renter Warden: Mr C. C. Taylor.

The election day service was held at the Parish Church of St Vedast-alias-Foster.

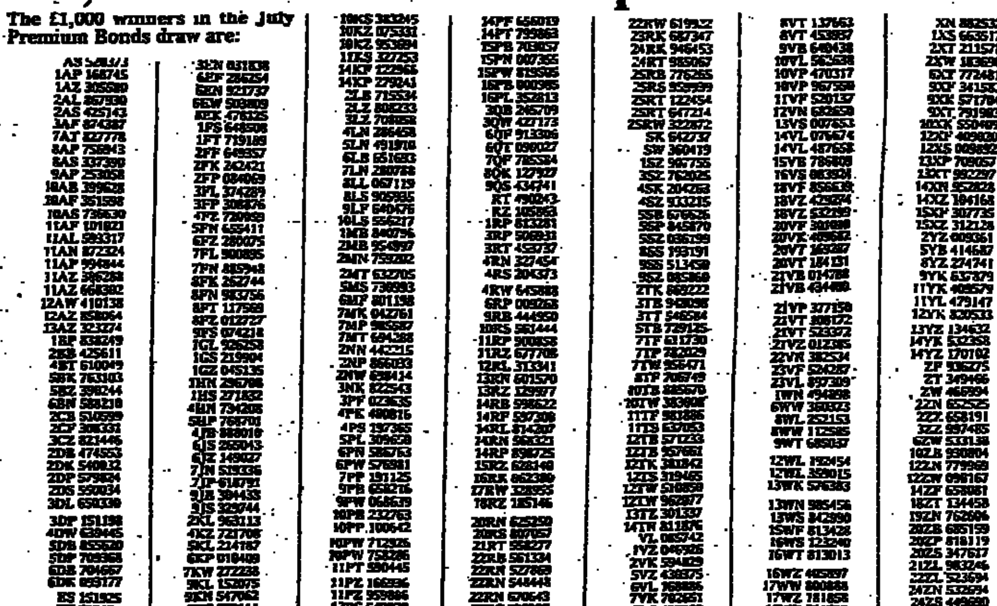
Latest wills

Lord Russell of Liverpool, the author of *The Scourge of the Swastika* and grandson of the first baron, who was editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post* from 1869 to 1919, left estate valued at £2,626 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Beddington, Anne Catherine, of Camden, London .. £329,164
Bicket, Mr Alexander, of Oxton, Merseyside, retired shipowner £260,764

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 winners in the July Premium Bonds draw are:



Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Journalism prizes are all geared to feature-writing, which is, after all, not the same thing as real reporting. In an effort to encourage young reporters everywhere, this column is instituting an annual prize to be given to the best piece of investigative journalism which obeys the following rules:

1. The piece shall be entitled: "Warehouse Blaze: No Deaths".
2. The subject of the piece must be a warehouse fire on the edge of a large town in which nobody shall die, but not less than £50,000 worth of damage be caused.
3. Any firemen mentioned in the piece must toil rather than work, and they should be weary rather than tired. They can, if you like, risk their lives again and again. If an inferno is mentioned, it must be a raging one.
4. The piece shall be about 400 words long, of which about 150 will be cut by the judges.
5. The following phrases must appear in the piece: "Flames shot more than 100ft in the air"; "Fire brigades from up to 20 miles away were called"; "Eye witnesses reported a series of explosions"; "The blaze was eventually brought under control".
6. State whether arson is suspected or not. If not, do not forget to mention the cigarette stub which almost certainly started the blaze
7. Report a comment from *either* a weary fire officer who had nothing but praise for the magnificent way his men reacted, *or* a nightwatchman who was lucky to escape with his life, as the building went up like a powder keg.
8, Extra marks will be given for any local resident who has been warning for years that this sort of thing could happen,
9. Specify to the nearest 10,000 gallons how much water was poured on to the conflagration.
10. Include at least three misprints and one missing line in
11. Entries should either be telephoned direct to the judges, or written on small pieces of paper the size of large confetti.
12. The entrants should not use his own name on the piece. It must be signed "from our own reporters".
13. The first prize is £100, of which £50 will be paid immediately in taxes and the rest at some future unspecified date.
14. The closing date of the contest is about an hour from now.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.
* denotes Distinction

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. PART 1
(G) special merit in Greek Composition; (g) candidates who have satisfied the examiners in Greek composition; (L) special merit in Latin composition; (l) candidates who have ...

Wellington and Pemb: Y P Pidgeon, (1), (g.l), Southend HS and Newn: D E Powell, (1), (l), Cheltenham Ladies Coll and Newn: C D A Ramsey, (2), Beauchamp Coll, Oadby and Wygeston Collegiate and Girton: M A Rose, (1), St Paul's, London and Trin: B A Rubens, (1), (l), Camden and Emma: S K Smith, (1), King's, Peterborough and Qu: N F Spencer, (1), (l), Westonbirt, Tetbury and Newn: B E F Stockl, (1), (g.l), St Paul's, London ...

... side, Dame Allan's, Newcastle upon Tyne and Tr H: C A Janoe, Oswestry HSa and Ellesmere Coll and Girton; F M Jenkins, Mathew Boulton Tech Coll, Birmingham and Jes; C M Kennedy, Malvern and Qu; A M Kent, Reigate SFC and Newn; C M L Kent, Westminster and Cath; T C Knight, Batley GS and Cath; M Langfield, Deacon's, Peterborough and Tr H: J A Lawrence, Whitgift, Croydon and Down: A N Long, Kenilworth Advance ...

OBITUARY

MR LEONARD CRAWLEY

Distinguished sportsman and writer

Mr Leonard George Crawley, distinguished amateur in golf and cricket, and golf correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* for a quarter of a century, died yesterday. He was 77.

Crawley's facility for games was largely inherited and to a certan extent instinctive. Cousins and uncles had blazed a sporting trail to Harrow and Cambridge before him. For the most part they had excelled with the moving ball; Leonard was the first to reach the top as a golfer.

Had he continued to give all his time to cricket he must surely have played for England, as he did for Britain at golf. But it became necessary for him to make a choice, which was to golf; and the nearest he come to an England cap at cricket was when he was sounded out as to his availability to tour Australia in 1932-33.

A brief period as headmaster of a preparatory school turned out to be unlucrative, and after the Second World War in which he served with the Royal Air Force, he turned again to what he knew best, sport, and went to work in 1946 for *The Daily Telegraph*, writing occasionally on cricket but soon becoming full-time golf correspondent, a post he filled until 1972.

Sometimes he may have found difficulty in reconciling his admiration for Bernard Darwin's style with the exigencies of modern sports reporting, but his judgment was sound and his reports were widely read. He also gained some reputation as an amateur coach, his mastery of diagnosis and sense of rhythm being valued not only by Cambridge men once he had moved to Worlington, where he died, but also by leading amateurs and some young professionals.

He had great charm and more than a whiff of eccentricity. In suitable weather he had been known to turn out in a crimson jacket and trousers, and he once enlivened a Walker Cup gathering in Baltimore by appearing in a 10-gallon Stetson hat and drawing a pair of water pistols from his belt. He startled *femmes de chambre* in a French hotel off the Champs Elysées by entering the kitchen in his pyjamas in search of somewhere to heat the curling-irons for his moustache. That implement, a pair of Indian clubs, and braces in I Zingari colours at one time formed an indispensable part of his luggage.

Absent-mindedness about his personal effects, notably his top set, led to a fine crop of stories in which there figured such diverse personalities as Negro butlers from the Deep South, the head porter at the RAC club, the late Duke of Windsor and the station master at Leuchars junction.

It is a tribute to the affection and esteem in which he was held that such a legend did nothing to diminish his considerable dignity and his stylish mode of life. Nor was there anything flippant about his sporting performances. In an outburst of modesty he once said that no winner of the English championship had ever scored worse than he on his way to his victory in 1931. Yet he was runner-up in 1934 and 1937 and won other events which carried more prestige then than now.

Among them, and in addition to a number of medals at the Royal and Ancient's spring and autumn medals, were the Berkshire Trophy, the Worplesdon Mixed Foursomes three times, and the President's Putter four times, over a stretch of 20 years. He was specially proud to have finished second in the French Open of 1937 in a field of strong professionals.

He played regularly for England in the home internationals, competing in more than 70 individual matches, again over a span of 20 years, culminating in his captaincy of the team in 1955. He also "opened the batting" in the Walker Cup singles of 1947, the last of his four appearances in that golfing event against the United States.

Yet at the highest level his matchplay record did not quite fulfil expectations, for he did not progress beyond the last eight in the Amateur. Although he was a passionate advocate of the 36-hole match, as he was of the American-sized ball, he derived little benefit from the two-round contest.

He lost an English championship at the 37th to Stanley Lunt after being ahead at lunch, and the same thing happened in his last two Walker Cup singles. Up after 18 holes in each case, he had the mortifying experience in 1938 of seeing his opponent, Johnny Fischer, play six consecutive holes in three round the loop at St Andrews; and seven years later when the match was resumed over the same course, Marvin Ward, playing top for the United States, scored six threes in seven holes against him, similarly turning the tables.

In his younger days cricket occupied most of Crawley's time. While still at Harrow he had a reputation as an uncommonly fierce driver of a cricket ball. His 103 against Eton at Lord's in 1921, made when he was not yet 18, was described by Wisden as "an innings that will never be forgotten by any who saw it."

In the following year the same source said "Crawley batted more like a man than a schoolboy." He looked more like one, too. At 15 he already sported a ginger moustache.

When he was out for 98 in the university match of 1925 he failed by only two runs to emulate his uncle Eustace, the only man ever to have made a hundred both for Harrow and Cambridge at Lord's, By then Leonard had spent one school holiday from Harrow and a long vacation from Cambridge driving with great fury for Worcestershire. From 1924-37 he did the same for Essex, never playing a full season, sometimes not playing at all, for Worcestershire his highest score was 161 not out against Northants, made in three hours; for Essex 222 against Glamorgan, made in just over four hours.

Like his cousin Aidan, Leonard Crawley believed there was no better place to hit the first ball of a match than against the far sightscreen. Even so, he had considerable powers of concentration and was an astute judge of the game. In 1925-26 he toured the West Indies as a junior member of an MCC team in the days before the admission of the West Indies to Test cricket. In 1932, playing more regularly than usual for Essex, he finished in the top ten of the national averages.

A good eye in games served him equally well on the moors. He was an excellent shot, and his understanding of gun-dogs was as passionate as his interest in any of his other activities. His outspokenness inflamed some of those who stood in its way. His friends came to expect him to be having a row with someone, but much of his provocation was the reverse side of a sterling coin — the principle instilled into him as a boy never to say worse of a man behind his back than one was prepared to say to his face. He wrote regularly for *The Field*, a fitting contributor to a magazine for country gentlemen, and for a variety of golfing publications.

He married Elspeth Cameron and there were two sons of the marriage.

SIR FRANK SHIRES

Dr Magnus Pyke writes:

May I add a footnote to your obituary notice (July 7) of Sir Frank Shires?

A friend of his in the catering trade having drawn his attention to the difficulty presented by the shape of a hard-boiled egg of producing on a large scale slices of Melton Mowbray pie of uniform composition, Sir Frank put his mind to the problem and quickly developed the "long egg". This was a cylinder of hard-boiled yolk embedded in a tube of hard-boiled white.

When a "long egg" was incorporated in a pie, no more did the first slice contain at best a tiny sliver of white and only the middle cuts the full proportions of white and yolk, but all the slices became middle cuts.

Within a few months, Sir Frank had set up a factory converting by the million old-fashioned eggs into "long eggs" possessing a geometry in many ways better suited to the food-manufacturing industry.

MISS BETTY HARDY

Mrs Dorothea Brooking writes:

I would like to add a personal tribute to Betty Hardy, who was not only a valued friend, but a delightful and courageous actress.

I had the privilege of directing her in several serials for B.B.C. Children's Television. On one occasion, some years ago, she was awaiting an operation for cataract. This was unknown to me, and her part necessitated her threading a needle. Never once during rehearsals did she hint that this was an almost im possible task, which she somehow managed to achieve on the transmission day (live in that period).

She underwent considerable discomfort playing a 100-year-old gypsy grandmother. Her face had to be seamed and puckered with lines during the fortnight's filming, and in between her scenes, most of which took place in a small stuffy caravan, she was coaching her nine-year-old co-star in the Romany dialect.

She was always unstinting of her precious time, even coming down to our small village to read poetry during a flower festival. She gave enormous pleasure to so many people, and she will be greatly missed.

SIR N. CADZOW

Mr G. T. Coughtrie writes:

Sir Norman Cadzow, VRD, who died on June 21 at the age of 68, was actively involved in the Unionist Party of Scotland, having stood as candidate for the Bothwell division of Lanarkshire in 1950 and 1951.

Though not returned as MP he made a substantial reduction in the Labour majority in what was regarded as a safe Labour seat. He subsequently was elected President of the Unionist Party in 1958, and was knighted in 1959.

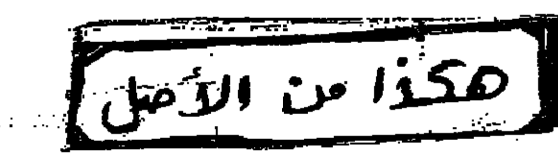
He was Rector's Assessor at Glasgow University from 1959-63.

HERR MICHAEL KOHL

Herr Michael Kohl, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in East Germany, died on July 4, he was 51.

Kohl was responsible for negotiations in the late 1960's on border crossing rights between East and West Berlin, and was East Germany's first permanent representative in Bonn from 1974 to 1978.

Marguerite Lady Lechmere, widow of Captain Sir Ronald Lechmere, fifth baronet, died on July 6 at the age of 91.



Cinema

More proof that money does not bring happiness

The Aviator's Wife, or You Cannot Think of Nothing (A)
Academy 1

Altered States (X)
Warner West End

This is Elvis (A)
Gate 3, Camden Town

Practically every week brings new confirmation of the thesis — *self-evident to everyone it seems except the people who actually finance films* — that cinema is made with talent, not with money. The more grandiose ambitions of Lord Lew have been sadly dashed, while a comparatively low budget production, *The Long Good Friday*, turned out to be one of the best things his film kingdom produced. The distributors puzzle what to do with the forty million dollar muddle *Heaven's Gate*; and EMI has *reportedly its own problems* in finishing off John Schlesinger's thirty million dollar *Honky Tonk Freeway*. Meanwhile in London one of the top box-office favourites is *Gregory's Girl*, made with a minuscule budget (not one per cent of these) provided by Scottish Television and the National Film Finance Corporation.

This week's fresh fuel for the argument is Eric Rohmer's *The Aviator's Wife (La Femme de l'aviateur)* which in terms of cost must be in much the same league as *Gregory's Girl* and is as wholly satisfying an entertainment as any to be found in London. A film of extreme formal simplicity — it is really composed of a round dozen scenes, mostly simple duologues — it demonstrates conclusively that spectacle is *in no way indispensable to cinematic pleasure*.

Rohmer called his previous cycle of films, which included *Ma Nuit chez Maud* and *Le Genou de Claire*, "contes moraux". *The Aviator's Wife* commences a new series titled overall "comédies et proverbes", a homage to de Musset, whose works were published under this collective title. The *allusion is relevant to* the formal precision and the teasing humour of *The Aviator's Wife*, as well as to the fact that the new series of films will "deal with characters who do not tend to analyse and recount their own actions (as in the "contes moraux"), but who try to understand — often very unsuccessfully — external realities".

The story is built with geometric symmetry. François is 20; Anne is 25; Lucie is 15. As François explains, with a sense of portentous discovery, "I am exactly between you". Everyone is attracted to two people at the same time. François is in the course of an affair with Anne (which is rather frustrated since she works days and he works nights, as a post office sorter) but also discovers an interest in Lucie whom he meets by chance in the Buttes-Chaumont. Lucie lightly leads him on, but she has her own boyfriend. Anne has still a yearning for her old flame, the aviator. The aviator loves his wife. No doubt the aviator's wife is in love with someone *else as well*.

And out of this premise of the divergencies and the easy diversion of emotional attractions, together with a few innocent dramatic devices like letters, coincidences, chance meetings, the play is made. Rohmer loves to hook us with transparent dramatic tricks, like having François, who has just come from the night shift, doze off to sleep at crucial moments in the plot, to keep us in will-he-won't-he suspense. (Will he or won't he, for instance, wake up in time to arrive at Anne's apartment at the right moment to see the *aviator leaving, and so leap to* quite the wrong conclusions?)

The film exerts a dual charm of artifice and reality. It all takes place in a very real Paris, closely and affectionately observed — the Gare de l'Est sorting office; the cafés; Anne's miniscule apartment under the eaves which, the aviator critically notes, would be much *better if it had a kitchen*, but then, she does not really need one.

The characters are real and living and irresistibly likable — even Anne (Marie Rivière) — cross, selfish, capricious as she tends to be in her self-absorbed unhappiness and indecision over her love life. François (Philippe Marlaud) complains (when Anne has put him about over some arrangement with a plumber) that he is too kind; and so he is in fact, with his sweet, calf-like face and unshakable, dog-like devotion. The 17-year-old Anne-Laure Meury plays the enchanting 15-year-old Lucie, dangerously unpredictable, entering all too eagerly into François's game of detection as he rather pointlessly trails the unwitting aviator across the city.

Alternately each comforts or torments the others with white lies. Anne refuses to allay François's quite unjustified suspicions of a rendezvous with the aviator. Lucie strenuously denies any love interest in her life: the same night François sees *her in the arms of a* boyfriend. It is when François is amiably deceiving Anne, by not revealing to her that the aviator is lying to her, that she speaks the words which provide the secondary title of the film. She suspiciously challenges him to tell her what he is thinking. He tells her he is thinking nothing. "You cannot think of nothing", she snaps. With Rohmer's creatures you truly feel in the presence not of actors *acting, but of people thinking*.

It is ironic that Ken Russell's best film for a long time should be a project which he did not himself initiate. The director of *Altered States* was originally intended to be Arthur Penn; and it was only after he had left the film, along with the original special effects designer, and the project had *transferred from* one company to another, that Ken Russell took it on.

He has, with commendable ruthlessness, made the thing his own. The script is by Paddy Chayevsky, from his own novel; but Chayevsky in the outcome chose to remove his name from the film: the writer is now credited as "Sidney Aaron". Russell *makes his disdain for* the scenario all too clear. He has his actors rattle through the usual pseudo-scientific jargon of science-fiction horror at such a rate that few words are distinguishable. To make sure, he will overlay loud music, fill the players' mouths with food, or, in the case of the two comic-relief scientists, have them both talk at the same time.

The technical marvels of Dolby sound do the rest. Evidently there is a lot to be said for this sound system when it comes to extreme volume or curious pitch; but on the evidence of this film it does not cope to well with the human voice. Only one word in six is identifiable as reassurance that *we are not in fact listening to* tapes played backwards.

But neither script nor story is of prime importance to Russell's purposes. Despite an elaborate historico-scientific account of the inducement of altered states by means of isolation tanks and hallucinogenic drugs, helpfully supplied (the account, that is, not the *drugs*) by the film's publicists, Chayevsky's story is strictly updated Jekyll and Hyde. Dr Jessup (William Hurt) carries his experiments in altering his states to a point at which he physically regresses to a Pleistocine apeman, who goes marauding about the city zoo, and thereafter to still stranger, earlier forms of life. Only the *all-conquering power of love in* the end averts ultimate disaster.

The comically swift dénouement, with a bare-skin clinch, clearly reveals Russell's dismissal of the story as simply a not-too-necessary starting point for a dazzling display of *psychedelic effects and unprecedented visual adventures*. He has made use of every possible technical device — macro-photography, lasers, time-lapse photography, special effects work — to achieve wild and wonderful images. Fish fly through lurid clouds, a nine-eyed lamb hangs on the crucifix, the hero's transformations are *extraordinary electronic phenomena*. The film creates its own new world of light and colour and shattering noise.

The visual ambitions and effects in previous Russell films have often seemed effortful and affected. Here the phenomena seem genuinely self-generating, authentic psychedelic surrealism. As an abstract creation, an experience rather than a narrative, *Altered States* offers something that is new, brilliant and exciting.

Even for someone without a particular prior interest in the subject, *This is Elvis*, written, produced and directed by Malcolm Leo and Andrew Solt, is a remarkable essay in cinematographic biography. From the moment of his first successes, Elvis Presley seems always to have been under the eye of cameras of one sort or another — telerecorders, home movies, newsreels, documentaries, his own feature films. For the first years of a somewhat down-at-heel Tennessee boyhood, during which black friends introduced the young Presley to Negro music, the film relies on rather discreet reconstruction, with actors. After that the story can be entirely told in direct, factual images, linked by a *narrative put into the* first persons of Elvis and the main figures in his life, *though read by actors*.

He emerges as an irresistibly likeable and ultimately tragic figure. His rise to success was in face of (perhaps because of) assaults on his corrupting influence upon the youth of America. Elvis's dual offence was to use the same kind of pelvic movements as had long been admired in female performers and to reveal his feeling for Negro music. Elvis's harshest critics, as seen in the film, tend to be unashamed racists (with names that might have been created by W. C. Fields, like Ambrose Whipple), outraged that a white boy should sing this "nigger style".

Deferentially, he cleaned up his act and image, and went off loyally to fulfil his army service, under an absurd media limelight. After serving his full *time he came back, to escalating* fame and fortune.

"When he started", cracks Bob Hope with more shrewdness than charity, "he couldn't spell Tennessee. Now he owns it". Elvis was not the first or last to succumb under the strain of success. Onstage he could seem happy and fulfilled. His private life was distorted by the glare of publicity.

The last years seem to have been numbed with narcotics and the debaucheries of sheer boredom. Among the extraordinary documents is coverage of one of the very last concerts. He is guided to the stage, a *gross*, lumbering, dazed wreck. He confuses the words of one song, reads another off a paper. Yet even at this *extreme the* thrill of responding to an audience could still achieve a brief revival.

David Robinson

Lucie, entering all too eagerly in François's game of detection: Anne-Laure Meury with Philippe Marlaud

Opera

Miniature scoring in radiant bloom

Ariadne auf Naxos
Glyndebourne

Unaccountably Glyndebourne have waited nine years before reviving again their production of the Strauss opera most suited to this milieu: set in a great house, sumptuous in manner but conversational in tone, modest in length and resources, deferentially giving an excuse for a long dinner interval after the Prologue and even providing a cue for an end to the evening's entertainment in fireworks, banging off on all sides as I write. For indeed on Wednesday *Ariadne auf Naxos* finally returned to Sussex, with the *staging spruced up for the* occasion by the original producer, John Cox.

There is only one survivor from the 1972 cast, Alexander Oliver's Dancing Master, who cuts a more elegant figure than before, neatly observed in voice and gesture. He is joined in the Prologue by a cast of similarly vital, fully developed characters, chief among them the Composer of Maria Ewing, who has at this first attempt *made the part her own*.

With lips parted in readiness for protest or passion, she acts the *adolescent to perfection*, living more intensely than the rest. She never seems to be holding anything back, yet when the music calls for it, in the latter part of the scene, her voice rises to ringing strength without losing its luscious liquid youth.

Here too *it is* marvellous to have a Zerbinetta as human as Gianna Rolandi, who sings for the first time in Europe. Hers is a genuine alternative view to that of the Composer, *and in* the main act she realizes her role as linchpin. She is the playful mistress of her crew of clowns, cleverly modelled on the Marx Brothers, but she is also attracted to Ariadne by sympathy and respect, and not just pertly indifferent to her plight.

None of this would be possible if she did not retain a remarkable capacity for expression in her voice when singing high above the stave. She is a person, not a toy, but she well knows that her music is also a flirtation with the audience, who responded to her with huge enthusiasm.

It would have needed a quite extraordinary Ariadne to keep pace with this Zerbinetta, and *perhaps the role does not make* that possible. Helena Döse, at least, is calm and statuesque until the arrival of Bacchus (forcefully acted and well sung by Dennis Bailey) reveals in her a lovely range from trembling doubt to exultant affirmation.

Unfortunately it is just at this point that the production, otherwise so sensitive, begins to go mad and trundle the scenery about. The music, of course, contains all the necessary transformation, particularly when it is being played with such resplendent mastery as Simon Rattle draws from the London Philharmonic.

For once the miniature scoring does not sound at all like an economy but rather an extension into golden realms of fine-spun harmony and instrumental song. The opera is a two-and-a-half hour concert for chamber orchestra, and a very great deal more than that as well.

Paul Griffiths

Maria Ewing: liquid youth

Alessandro
Assembly Rooms, Chichester

Handel's *Alexander the Great* opera shows that hero in a less than heroic light: vainly proclaiming himself son of Jove, suspecting conspiracy among his loyal supporters, behaving ineptly in matters amorous. Its libretto, by Paolo Rolli, supplies situations enough for the usual variety of arias, but with only the *slenderest* thread of continuity; he was handicapped by the need to provide precisely equal roles for two leading ladies — for this was the first opera in which the established soprano Francesca Cuzzoni was to her chagrin joined by *Faustina Bordoni*, and it had to be clear to everyone that neither *donna* was to be *reckoned prima*.

Later Handel found better ways of coping with this situation, for example in *Admeto*, with its searchingly contrasted characterization of Alcestis and Antigona. Here one is a Persian princess, the *other a Scythian princess*, and both love Alexander; only one can win him, and that privilege went to the new singer (as Roxana, the Persian), but not before the two have had exactly the same number of arias and duets. Symmetry is generally inimical to drama; but a couple of times Handel applies it to good effect — in a charming scene in Act II, where Alexander pleads love to each and is overheard by the other, who quotes *his music back at him*; and in the finale, where a pair of duets for each with Alexander leads direct into the final ensemble, providing an unusually strong unified conclusion.

In its day (1726) the opera was esteemed less for such refinements than for its spectacular scenes, like the opening battle, which allegedly could be heard at Charing Cross from Handel's theatre in the Haymarket (where *Amadeus* now plays). Opera 70's performance at Chichester did not disturb the Navy at Portsmouth. This was the first modern staging of *Alessandro* in Britain (an exuberant concert performance was done in the English Bach Festival at Oxford in 1966 under Charles Mackerras). This enterprising company did it modestly but intelligently. Alan Saunders had the stage sport a pair of cut-out statues, and a rear opening with sliding panels through which scenic projections could intermittently be seen, all decked with cherubs, clouds and canopies in plum-coloured paint. (Elisabeth Masters's costumes however seemed rather diversive, classical, medieval, exotic eastern all bewildering the eye.)

The work was given virtually complete (just three arias omitted), with plenty of repeats but little ornamentation, and in a new, free, mostly stylish English translation by David Osmond-Smith. It was in principle good to have the orchestra (the Consort of Twelve, 13 baroque strings, with oboes and recorders and modern horns) directed from the harpsichord, by Ian Graham-Jones, but the players are not quite ready for that — there were few decisive rhythms, many ragged entries, tempos unsurely judged and held.

Michael Waite, who sang the base part of Clitus, produced in relaxed fashion, letting the singers move to vague purpose, characterize without sense of period, and react insufficiently to events. Probably it was a mistake to treat Roxana as slave girl rather than princess; but Margaret Southwell sang Faustina's music with some charm in her bright and musical voice, placing the line nicely and showing touches of wit. Her rival Lisaura, Ann Brown, evinced some pleasing taste, but sometimes let both pitch and interest flag. Alexander, the Senesino role, was spiritedly done by Ann Lampard; although it lies low for her, she showed just the right, firm sound for a castrato part and sang vigorously, accurately and often subtly.

Stanley Sadie

Concert

Harmony all round

Polychoral music
St Paul's/Radio 3

Tallis's 40-part motet *Spem in alium* for eight choirs of five voices each, has long been one of the acknowledged glories of Tudor church music, though in the nature of things it is not often sung. Even the *New Grove* claims it as without musical precedent, but recent correspondence in *Musical Times* suggests that Tallis was challenged by the Duke of Norfolk to write it, in rivalry with the 40-part motet *Ecce beatam lucem* by Alessandro Striggio *senior*, who visited Queen Elizabeth I's court in 1567.

Striggio's piece seems to have been sung at the time, but not here since those days (*New Grove* does discuss it, under the composer's entry). For the City of London Festival concert on Wednesday in St Paul's, Roger Norrington had the bright idea *of performing both works* "in the round" beneath the dome, with his Schütz Choir, the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, and London Baroque Players, together with other polychoral pieces by Schütz.

The 40 singers stood in a *broken* circle around Norrington and a fortunate batch of listeners who could experience *the flow of* music clockwise, anti-clockwise, and all at once. The two motets are very different, plain chords in various antiphonal combinations (the modern Italian manner), with an access of marvellous harmony for "O mel et dulce nectar," in Striggio's; Tallis's piece is in the old-fashioned, Flemish contrapuntal *manner*, which sounds more dramatic to the modern intellectual ear, though there are grand *bursts of harmony*, too.

To hear them both in the same concert was a momentous treat — I only hope *listeners* elsewhere in the cathedral, or listening to the radio broadcast, caught something of the swirling circular effect: they will be broadcast together again on July 29, as part of the BBC's Royal Wedding celebrations — not for the last time, I guess, since the link between them is a hot musicological property just now, and record companies are sure to be interested.

Norrington began with an apparent *ne plus ultra*, Schütz's *Veni, sancte spiritus* for four separately disposed choirs of voices and instruments, a knock-out of antiphonal sonority in St Paul's; and he ended, equally grandly, with another terraphonic thriller, *Es erhub sich ein Streit*.

William Mann

Theatre

English equation of privilege and style

The Mitford Girls
Chichester

Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin's "musical memoire" of the six daughters of Lord Redesdale is a flimsy, superficial and class-bound piece of work; but, on its own terms, it cannot be faulted.

The authors take their stand on the deeply English equation between privilege and style. Nothing else counts. Everyone may snigger at the Mitford voice, but never mind, it has style. Jessica may have been a "*ballroom communist*" and Unity a crony of the Nazis; but the important thing is that they brought English style to their allegiances; and at least Unity did the decent thing at the outbreak of war.

For the same reason, there is no attempt to characterize the sisters in any detail. What was most interesting about them was the stylistic armour-plating with which they faced the world.

The show is a barely dramatized account of their lives from childhood to the end of the 1930s, drawn from their own writings so as to preclude any independent point of view. There is not even much sense of the world changing around them. Their world consists of a ballroom floor — a black and white pleasure dome by Stefanos Lazaridis — which periodically shrinks into Lord Redesdale's study or the Hons' cupboard, but which never admits the contaminating presence of the unprivileged.

Hitler puts in a brief *appearance* to puff the Bayreuth *Parsifal*. Jessica elopes to Spain with Esmond Romilly, but the main concern on stage is *whether she will be capable of* looking after her own underwear.

Played elsewhere, no doubt the show would be inaudible for the gnashing of socialist teeth; but if the subject is to be staged at all it is hard to imagine a better way of doing it. The girls did see the world from this vantage point; and what Patrick Garland's production demonstrates is how their experiences of this exclusive nursery determined their future lives, and how — even so — they came up with some sharp opinions and good jokes.

Even Lady Redesdale, on her day, could score a direct hit. "A communist," she tells Jessica, "should be tidier and not make so much work for the servants."

The structure consists mainly of narrative from Nancy (the eldest of the sisters) interrupted with tiny autobiographical scenes, and by prolonged dance numbers either arranged or composed by Peter Greenwell, taking us from "Ukelele Lady" (with Nancy strumming away) to "September Song" as the lights go out over Europe, with a *band of Savoy Orpheans* in constant attendance.

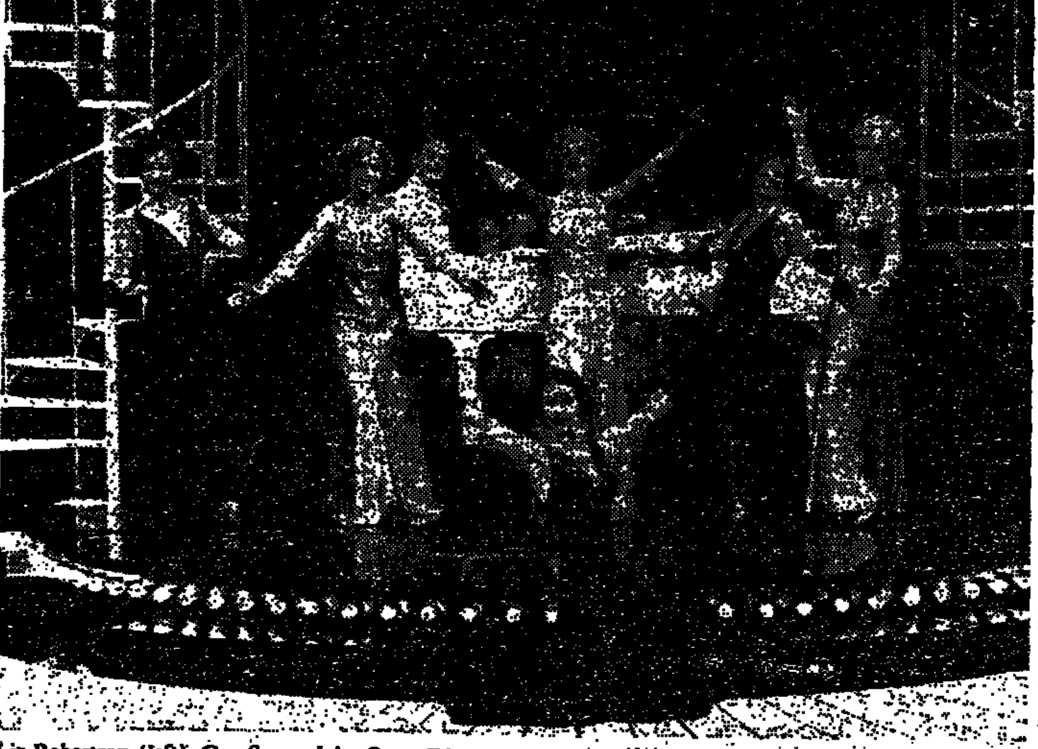
Musically, it is the blandest imaginable event, but that again is part of the formula. What skilful arrangement, well-cut dresses (by Robin Fraser Paye) and ballroom choreography (Anton and Lindsay Dolan) can do has been done to show the British upper classes at play. *And the very restrictions of the* song and dance form an exact counterpart to the accompanying social code.

"Are things tremendously bad?" Nancy asks briskly when her unemployable husband, *Peter Rodd, hits rock-bottom*. And Rodd himself, for ever abandoning half-written books and *deciding* that there are only 10,000 words in the subject of world famine, exhibits the same unshakeable assumption that style will pull him through.

Thanks to Liz Robertson's generous, warm-spirited performance Jessica emerges as the most sympathetic and least class-bound of the clan. To that extent she stands outside the *rest of the show which excels* most in exhibiting a group of strictly limited people and persuading you to find them *entertaining and even likable in* spite of their political opinions and toothy escorts.

Patricia Hodge, in this sense, carries the main weight as Nancy and as the girl's mother. There is also good doubling by Julia Sutton as Pamela and the long-suffering Nanny; and two well-contrasted juniors by Gay Soper and Patricia Michael. Alone amid the female company, Oz Clarke holds the fort as the permanently enraged Lord Redesdale and a string of increasingly unsuitable sons-in-law.

Irving Wardle



Liz Robertson (left), Gay Soper, John Owen Edwards, Patricia Hodge (below), Patricia Michael, Julia Sutton, Colette Gleeson

War with the News
Riverside

More than ever it was in the novel, Ken Campbell's stage *War with the Newts* is a swim down the corridors of power. Where Karel Capek inclined to universal metaphor, with a breed of giant newts that became mankind's slave race and ultimately destroyed mankind, the adaptation by Kenny Murray is thoroughly British, inclined to the merciless fingerpointing of the Victorian *pantomimes*, with blatant characterizations of all the most visible public figures in British life.

Subtlety is one of the losses of that approach, but there is something fiendishly accurate in the result. The end of the world becomes a thing observed through the medium of television, borrowing the various interpreters of nature and humanity who are standard fare in television households: Alan Whicker, David Bellamy and Sir Robin Day. While that means there is never an engagement with the supposed reality of the rise of the newts and their ultimate victory, it does a great deal to measure comically the British response.

The newts are there, of course. Mr Campbell is not a director to withhold the sight of the creatures splashing around, and his use of television is a live event as well. Most striking of these images is the opening sequence with natives on a South Sea island hunting the newts while a bank of television screens shows pictures of a small newt swimming.

He then moves to live coverage of the play, with a television camera transmitting coverage of Andy Rashleigh's impersonation of David Bellamy wading about in the newts' native waters.

For the first row or two, the splashing is a serious thing, particularly when Germaine Greer and Russell Harty preside over a feminist demonstration of the "method of newt procreation". But except for the water, and the transformation of public seating into Parliament and the royal box at the Palladium, the events would be in a genuine television collage of the story.

Despite some marvellous impersonations from the company, brought to Riverside Studios from the Liverpool Everyman production, and some, admittedly few, outrageously tasteless scenes featuring the heads of state and church, *there is at times the cumulative* television effect: it would seem entirely reasonable to leave your seat and raid the refrigerator.

But, much more than in television, there are multiple events that challenge the spectator. It is riddled with jokes of above-average comedy, and yet the parallels with workers and different ethnic groups come to the fore with an ingenuity that at times suggests inspiration, so the Czech original is never quite lost.

Mr Campbell and Mr Murray could probably offer a more literal *War with the Newts* in the future. It could conceivably be better. It would probably lack the comic immediacy of the present version which is *genuine old-fashioned satire*, played by a clever team of actors through caricature, this establishment of opinion-makers and politicians with the Apocalypse. It suggests that humanity's last survivors will be Malcolm Muggeridge and Robin Day.

Ned Chaillet

Television

Bellamy's Backyard Safari
BBC 1

It is not every television presenter, however much we might wish it, who is prepared to be caught fast in artificial slug-slime just to further our knowledge, but David Bellamy's botanical enthusiasm is such that he would probably not jib at the real thing. Last night he *led us down the garden path* and, in a way, up it at the same time, in the first of his four-part series, *Bellamy's Backyard Safari*, to demonstrate that we all have our own "personal schoool of evolution" close at hand.

He was specially miniaturized for the occasion so that he could look slugs, spiders and other below-ground specimens in the eye and, presumably, make us too fascinated to say "Yuk" and switch off. His voice, however, retained its full range of decibels which, in Professor Bellamy's case — and, professor be now is — is considerable. This must have *made him, comparatively speaking*, a somewhat noisy and unwelcome intruder below ground, but no matter, this Gulliver-like visitation was technically brilliant and the creepy-crawlies, as we non-botanists might call them, probably realize that he does it for love.

I was not quite sure where the evolutionary part came in though doubtless all will be made clear. Certainly the close-up photography by London Scientific Films, and the visual effects achieved at what is said to be "huge cost" by the production team, marked some kind of evolution in presentation. It was also apparent that David Bellamy's zest for exploration by microscope is spreading among cameramen. As the programme is sensibly scheduled at 6.50 pm, younger viewers are likely to benefit in knowledge and scientific curiosity. After all, these are the kind of tricks they are bombarded with by film-makers with less worthy intentions.

My own botanical knowledge *is sadly microscopic and what I* thought I had took something of a beating. For instance, I have always regarded the *ladybird* as a charming thing, christened "bird of Our Lady" because it did such a social job mopping up the pesty greenfly. Professor Bellamy called it "a vicious carnivore" but then, he explained, "Down here" — he was down a crack in the path at the time — "everything hunts everything else". Not so much different above ground really.

We have yet to see this five-millimetre but still larger-than-life Bellamy tackling the lawn, taking the plunge in a greenhouse gutter and garden pond, airborne among the spores and pollen grains, and caught fast in a spider's web. No doubt with one bound he will be free, haring away in the T-shirt and shorts that must be a throwback to his days as a deck-chair attendant.

All irresistible stuff, though some viewers may be persuaded by his revelations to take another look at those cracks in garden path and backyard — and fill them with cement.

Dennis Hackett

Tennis

All England club snub McEnroe but leave members' door ajar

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, is reported to have told the annual meeting in Gstaad that the executive board of the International Olympic Committee had agreed to restore tennis to the Olympic programme in 1988. In London, the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club announced that, because they felt his behaviour on court had brought the game into disrepute, they had decided that the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, John McEnroe, should not be elected to honorary membership.

ITF officers were in transit yesterday when the Olympic news emerged from Switzerland. But it has been clear that their campaign to make tennis an Olympic sport, for the first time since 1924, would ultimately be successful. Mr Chatrier told me recently that he expected the IOC would eventually become more flexible in their attitude towards professionals, perhaps allowing them to compete in the Olympics—and that he also thought the prospect of Olympic honours would deter teenagers from rushing into professional tennis at what many consider to be an excessively early age.

But the real reason for the ITF campaign to take tennis back to the unlamented and supposedly closed era of shamateurism and covert commercialism—from which tennis has boldly escaped in the past 14 years—is simply expedience. Their attitude was summed up in a comment Mr Chatrier is reported to have made at the annual meeting: "It was important that tennis returned to the Olympic movement because in most countries the development of sport, at grass roots, depends on government aid—and that aid is only accorded to Olympic sports."

Is it unreasonable to read into that attitude a confession that the ITF's allegiance to the principle of open competition was always up for sale? There is much to commend the system—common to Eastern Europe but not peculiar to it—of government aid for outstanding "amateur" sportsmen and sportswomen. But Olympic status can bring tennis nothing but money. Mr Chatrier admits that an Olympic tennis tournament can be of only minor significance to the sport. The plain truth is that *tennis does not need the Olympics*—and the Olympics do not need tennis.

The ITF also approved basic specifications for rackets, which do not affect existing models, and increased sponsorship of Davis Cup competition. As from 1982 the Davis Cup event will also incorporate the code of conduct and the system of penalty points already used in men's grand prix tournaments.

The McEnroe decision is a high-sounding exercise in futility. It has been customary, though by no means automatic, for Wimbledon singles champions to be elected to honorary membership "for their services to the game", as the announcement put it. The All England Club regard this as a privilege and are justified in doing so—just as anyone giving a party is entitled to select the guests. It does not follow that the champions should feel flattered by election or insulted by the lack of it. The All England Club may think themselves important but that opinion is not unanimously shared by outsiders.

They have publicly snubbed McEnroe. He deserved that, because so far there has been a sharp contrast between his playing ability and his conduct. But for McEnroe the rebuke will probably be the equivalent of water off a duck's back.

*All it means is that his arrange*ments for practising on grass will be no easier in the future than they have been in the past. Not in the immediate future, anyway. The All England Club did say that they had decided not to elect him as a member "at the present time". In other words, the closed door may yet be opened.

Britain should prevail on the surface

From Max Robertson
Christchurch, July 9

Christchurch was the home town of New Zealand's greatest player, Tony Wilding. He won Wimbledon four times running (1910-13) and, with the man who beat him in 1914, Norman Brookes, of Australia, won the Davis Cup for Australasia four times.

His name is revered and commemorated here by Wilding Park, the home of the New Zealand Lawn Tennis Federation. Remarkably it has 25 superb grass courts and even more all-weather ones. Being mid-winter, this tie is to be played indoors at the new Pioneer Stadium, which is usually used for badminton, basketball, volleyball and other recreational purposes. A "supreme" surface, similar to that on which Britain beat Italy in Brighton last March, has been imported from Auckland and seems well to the liking of the team, notably Christopher Mottram, whose methodically grooved game fares better with a reliable bounce.

Paul Hutchins, as ever, has practice and training organized in a relaxed but purposeful atmosphere, his own contributions of comment, suggestion and encouragement playing a considerable part.

On paper the teams seem to be well balanced, with Chris Lewis, the New Zealand No. 1 and rising star (he took Jimmy Connors to two tiebreaks at Wimbledon), their main hope against Mottram, who has a formidable Davis Cup record including wins over Gottfried, Panatta and Barazzutti.

Lewis, Wimbledon junior champion in 1975, hits the ball very hard on his forehand and likes to dominate at the net. To counter this Mottram has been practising his passing shots and they are going very well against the hard serving of Robin Drysdale, who was especially imported by Hutchins for the purpose.

Mottram and Russell Simpson have never met but, although at 27 Simpson feels he is improving, Mottram should have his measure. Indeed, much, as always, depends on Britain's No 1, whose racket hand, which had suffered an infected blister, seems to be healing satisfactorily.

The New Zealand captain, Jeff Robson, a former Davis Cup player and badminton international, has recruited Tony Roche to sharpen up his team and, with two probable matches against Richard Lewis, to give them much needed practice against a left hander. Lewis lost to his New Zealand namesake at Beckenham this year but looks solid in his preparation and should give a good account of himself.

The draw has decided that Richard Lewis plays the opening match against New Zealand's Russell Simpson whom he has often beaten in the past. Simpson is an improved player but Lewis is in good form and should get Britain off to an excellent start.

There follows the key match between the rival number ones, Mottram and Chris Lewis. Mottram does not like the uncertain waiting involved in playing second and it may take him a while to settle into his natural rhythm. This could prove decisive if Lewis finds his form quickly.

Mottram also has to pay second on Sunday in the final match of the tie against Simpson with the whole issue possibly depending on him. In a similar situation against Italy he rose to the challenge and trounced Barazzutti.

Saturday's doubles pair Jarrett and Smith for Britain against Chris Lewis and Simpson. The captains may make changes up to one hour before play starts. Hutchins will definitely make none but Robson might substitute Onny Parun for Simpson.

The proven team spirit of the British should prevail, with a winning margin of perhaps 4—1. If so, Christchurch is a fitting venue, for it was her son, Tony Wilding, who in 1907 with Norman Brookes wrested the Davis Cup from the British Isles.

Ashe senses a problem for his Wimbledon champion

Arthur Ashe, the non-playing captain of the United States, is worried about the effect John McEnroe's Wimbledon triumph may have on his form in the Davis Cup quarter final round against Czechoslovakia, the holders, starting today. "It's quite possible that McEnroe could have a letdown after beating Borg to win Wimbledon." Ashe said yesterday. "And the switch to cement after playing on grass could be tough."

McEnroe's victory over Borg, along with the controversy stemming from his outbursts, are expected to make him the main attraction over the next three days. Although he grew up near the national tennis centre where the tie will be played, he can expect as little sympathy as he received at Wimbledon if he indulges in any tantrums.

McEnroe will be representing the United States in Davis Cup competition for the tenth consecutive tie while Jimmy Connors, who plays the other singles matches for the Americans, will be making only his third appearance and first since 1976. Czechoslovakia wil rely on two players only, Ivan Lendl and Tomas Smid, the men who beat Italy 4—1 in last year's Prague final.

Australia are expected to beat a young Swedish team in Baastad as Borg prefers to focus his sights on winning his first US Open championship in September and not risk injury beforehand.

Argentina's powerful team should easily defeat the untried Rumanians, Florin Segarceanu and Andrei Dirzu, in Timisoara. The Argentine team is Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc, both ranked in the world's top ten, along with Ricardo Cano, Eduardo Bengoechea and Carlos Castelian.

Millfield keep their crown

Millfield School retained the Glanvill Cup yesterday, winning the Lawn Tennis Association's boys' schools competition for the twentieth time. They swept the board at Queen's Club by beating the three other area winners. *Happily Queen's escaped almost* entirely the thunderstorm which visited London during the afternoon.

Their first pair, Slater, the captain, from Norfolk, and Ng, from Hong Kong, looked the best combination on the day. Slater, bound in August for Louisiana State university to study economics, was powerful with serve and *smash whilst Ng, who lost to* the winner in the recent Wimbledon junior invitation event, was accurate and decisive with volleys

NEWPORT, Rhode Island: Hall of Fame grand prix tournament: Second round (United States unless stated): T Wilkison beat J Sadri, 7—6, 6—4; H Pfister beat K Curren (South Africa), 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; J Kriek (South Africa) beat J Lapidus, 6—3, 6—4; C Wittus beat T Mayotte, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; B Drewett (Australia) beat C Edwards, 6—3, 6—4; A Amritraj (India) beat B Teacher, 6—4, 6—4; F van Dillen beat S McCain, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; J Delaney beat V Amaya, 7—6, 6—3. Third round: Amritraj beat B Sisson (Philippines), 6—3, 6—2; Krick beat Delaney 6—1, 6—3; van Dillen beat Wilkison 6—4, 7—6.

MALVERN: British Universities Championships. Men's singles final: R Jordan (Cambridge) beat M Cottrell (London) 6—3, 7—6. Women's singles final: S Smedley (Leicester) beat J Smedley (UWIST) 6—4, 6—4. Men's doubles final: M Taylor and M Langham (Cambridge) beat S Collar and A Paton (Bristol) 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. Women's duobles final: E Wells and H Dixon (Loughborough) beat B Stewart and J Goodacre (Loughborough) 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

GSTAAD, Switzerland: Swiss Open: Second round: Fernando Dalla-Fontana (Argentina) beat M Martinez (Bolivia), 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; W Fibak (Poland) beat Y du Pasquier (Switzerland), 6—0, 6—4; H Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat K Eberhard (WG), 6—0, 6—3; V Pecci (Paraguay) leads U Pinner (WG), 6—4, 3—1.

GALEA CUP: Mexico 3, Netherlands 2; Yugoslavia 3, Israel 2; Greece 3, Poland 2. Mexico and Yugoslavia qualify for semi-final round.

Mulloy provides the highlights of a one-sided final

By Sydney Friskin

The United States, as they did last year, defeated Sweden 3—0 in the final at Hurlingham yesterday to retain the Britannia Cup for men's team tennis, sponsored by Niagara Therapy (UK) Ltd. Third place went to Australia, who beat Great Britain 2—1.

So ended an absorbing tournament which proved that older players (65 and over in this case) still have much to contribute towards the welfare of this game. Yesterday's play began with Gardner Mulloy beating Arne Fornell 6—0, 6—1, and although this match was extremely one-sided it was such a pleasure to watch Mulloy play—so calm and self assured in everything he did.

Only a brief spell of rash driving by Mulloy enabled Fornell to hold his service to 2—1, after which it was smooth running in the second set for the American. On the adjacent court Chauncy Steele disposed of Sven Westerlund 6—1, 6—0, after which the doubles match was a formality.

The doubles, however, decided the issue between Australia and Great Britain. Kenneth Lo, a Cambridge Blue for tennis (not golf and rugby as earlier reported), gave Britain a good start with his quaint touches of artistry by beating Tom Comber 6—2, 6—1. But Raf Reynolds lost in *straight sets* to Arthur Matthews to level

With Clarence Jones declaring himself unfit, Lo partnered Tommy Anderson in the doubles against Matthews and Herbert Butler, the Australians winning 6—4, 6—4. There was still a chance in the second set for the British pair who broke back spiritedly to 4—5, but they fell away again and lost after saving one match point. It was the first time that Australia had sent a team for this event.

RESULTS, Final: US beat Sweden 3—0. G Mulloy beat A Fornell 6—0, 6—1; C Steele beat S Westerlund 6—1, 6—0; Steele and F Thompson beat Westerlund and A Belfrage 6—4, 6—1. Third place: Australia beat Britain 3—1 (Australia first). T Comber lost to K Lo 6—2, 6—1; A Matthews beat R Reynolds 7—6, 6—1; Matthews and H Butler beat Lo and T Anderson 6—4, 6—4.

Cricket

Australians suffer an injury rash in the rain

By Peter Marson

BIRMINGHAM: Match abandoned.

Heavy rain brought the 55-over match between Warwickshire and the Australians to an abrupt close at five o'clock yesterday. Ironically, the sun had probed for an opening through a hazy, sticky atmosphere when Amiss and Thomas came to the crease after Warwickshire had won the toss and chosen to bat.

The Australians rested their Test match players, Hughes, Wood and their bowling quartet of Lillee, Alderman, Lawson and Bright. Marsh, denuded of his pads and gloves, captained the side which included the batsmen, Kent and Wellham; Beard, the No 2 spin bowler; Rixon behind the stumps, and the fast medium bowler Rackemann; a Queenslander enjoying the benefits of a cricketing scholarship in Surrey's second eleven.

Rackemann had been acquired for this match only to alleviate rather than augment the Australians' flagging bowling resources. Apart from Lillee and Alderman, both of whom suffered from minor ailments, a chest infection prevented Whitney from playing.

The first hour bristled with activity. Rackemann took the first wicket, that of Thomas caught at first slip by Kent in the fourth over. Having bowled four overs Hogg retired and Hughes appeared.

Lloyd fell to Beard's medium pace in the eighth over. Feeling unwell, Rixon took off his pads, passed them to Dyson and also retired. In the meantime, Marsh looked as fit as a flea as he swooped to intercept the ball in some first rate ground fielding at cover point.

Yallop's left arm medium pace was in action, too, and Amiss was just beginning to hit the ball hard when Border, at deep mid-off, made a lot of ground to his right to pluck down a lofted drive. With Humpage making some resounding blows in front of the wicket, their stand of 72 runs for the third wicket proved most productive.

Humpage was caught and bowled off the last ball from Hogg before lunch. He stands in second place in the first class averages, which testifies to his ability to score runs, and he showed admirable aggression. But in making top score of 48 he displayed several strokes which, at best, would be described as agricultural.

From 104 for four at lunch Warwickshire were in some disarray afterwards. Good bowling, poor batting, bad light, thunder and lightning and, finally, persistent rain accompanied the parting *of four batsmen for nine runs in* 10 overs.

As the rain slanted down so Warwickshire's motorized polythene sheet made its regal way across the ground, a 10-minute trip. The story goes that this has become a favourite hide and refuge for domestic and wild animals and a fox is said to take comfort in its cosy warmth.

Hogg makes a mess of Din's wicket.

WARWICKSHIRE

*D L Amiss, c Border, b Yallop	29
G P Thomas, c Kent, b Rackemann	1
T A Lloyd, l-b-w, b Beard	6
†G W Humpage, c and b Hogg	48
A I Kallicharran, c Rixon, b Hogg	13
M A Din, b Hogg	3
A M Ferreira, c Rixon, b Board	8
G C Small, b Beard	0
W Hogg, not out	1
S P Perryman, not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 3)	17
Total (8 wkts, 41 overs)	127

D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—15, 3—87, 4—104, 5—115, 6—124, 7—124, 8—124.

BOWLING: Hogg, 9—5—10—3; Rackemann, 6—1—12—1; Beard, 9—1—38—3; Yallop, 11—2—38—1; Chappell, 6—1—12—0.

AUSTRALIANS: *R W Marsh, M F Kent, D M Wellham, G N Yallop, A R Border, J Dyson, T M Chappell, G R Beard, †S J Rixon, R M Hogg, C Rackmann.

Umpires: H D Bird and C T Spencer.

A dark day illuminated by English promise

By Richard Streeton

NOTTINGHAM: The Sri Lankans, with two first innings wickets in hand, are 63 runs behind, the TCCB Representative XI.

Bad light followed by the Trent Bridge equivalent of a monsoon prevented any play after tea yesterday. By then, the Sri Lankans had been pegged down firmly by excellent bowling which carried optimism in its wake for English cricket's future.

It was unfortunate for the Sri Lankans that they should also have to contend with light which was appalling even by English standards. All day, it was heavily overcast with an autumnal mist not far away and as the afternoon went on the light deteriorated further.

Twice just before tea, the Sri Lankans, to their credit, declined the opportunity to go off, and Barclay played his part by bowling Emburey and himself. The street lights came on outside the ground during the interval when it was as dark as it might have been at the same time in December. Within minutes, the thunderstorm broke and the field was quickly littered with pools of water.

Newman, Hughes and Allott, the three fast medium bowlers, provided the main interest in the young TCCB XI's attack. Emburey bowled with his usual skill but in this game's contest he was hardly on trial. It was the performance of the other three which must have gratified Alec Bedser, the chairman of England's selectors, who was present. Newman and Hughes have played less than a dozen first class matches each, and Allott has only played regularly for Lancashire this summer.

Newman, who was allowed to leave Leicestershire, impressed the Australians, recently, when they faced him at Derby. His run up is a shade long, but he bowled with consistent hostility. Hughes, who has already attracted attention at Durham University and with Middlesex, looked the steadier, but *did not show the same fire power* on an unhelpful pitch.

Allott, another product of Durham University, was slower than both, but moved the ball both ways more. He also looked stronger than his rivals, and as a stock bowler, would fit well into the framework of a touring side.

Another feature which will have been noticed where it matters has been Barclay's captaincy. He has already revitalized Sussex as a team in his first year as captain. It is never easy to lead a scratch side in a trial, but on and off the field, there have been indications here that Barclay has again managed to forge cohesion and team spirit in a short space of time.

The Sri Lankans, resuming at 28 without loss, made a promising start and anything loose was invariably punished. One or two wounds were self inflicted, though, by players clearly unhappy to be contained. A good catch by Love in the gully as Wettimuny drove hard separated the opening pair before Devapriya sliced a drive to deep backward point.

Warnapura was held at backward short leg from Emburey's first ball, one of the few all day which turned and lifted. Dias and Mendis then shared a fourth wicket stand of 51, and batted better than anybody else. When Mendis was caught at cover, playing a forcing shot on the back foot, it was the start of something of a slump.

Newman bowled Ranasinghe with a ball of full length, and Dias after batting 130 minutes edged an outswinger which Downton took in front of second slip. De Mel benefited from the only catches dropped all day—both chances going to slip in the same over from Allott—before he hit a catch to midwicket.

The Sri Lankans will play Essex in a 50-over one-day game at Chelmsford on Saturday, July 25.

TCCB XI: First Innings, 259 for 4 dec (G D Mendis 65, M W Gatting 82 not out).

SRI LANKANS: First Innings

S Wettimuny, c Love, b Hughes	25
H Devapriya, c Larkins, b Allott	22
*B Warnapura, c Barclay, b Emburey	0
R L Dias, c Downton, b Allott	[illegible]
R D Mendis, c Parker, b Newman	[illegible]
A Ranasinghe, b Newman	[illegible]
D S De Silva, l-b-w, b Barclay	[illegible]
A De Mel, c Parker, b Emburey	21
L Kaluperuma, not out	8
Extras (b 5, l-b 1, n-b 9)	15
Total (8 wkts)	196

A De Silva, and R Ratnayake to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—72, 3—80, 4—141, 5—147, 6—171, 7—196, 8—196.

Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans.

Minor counties

PAPWORTH: Lincolnshire 170 for 9 dec (D R Parry 5 for 51) and 100 (D C Collard 5 for 35); Cambridgeshire 194 for 4 dec (P Miller 62) and 77 for 2. Cambridgeshire won by 8 wickets.

Today's fixtures

TOUR MATCH
NOTTINGHAM: Representative XI v Sri Lanka (11.00-5.30 or 6.0).
TILCON TROPHY FINAL (10.30 to 7.0).
HARROGATE: Northamptonshire v Worcestershire.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II v Somerset II.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Kent II.
HARROW: Middlesex II v Hampshire II.
NEWARK, Kelham Road: Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II.
NORBURY, Nat West: Surrey II v Sussex II.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Warwickshire II.
ELLAND: Yorkshire II v Glamorgan II.

Other match

HARLOW: Pakistan XI 396 for 3 dec and 85 for 2 dec. Essex II 273 for 9 dec and 97 for 4 (Fakih 4 for 18). Match drawn.

Worcs squeeze home to reach final

HARROGATE: Worcestershire beat Nottinghamshire by four wickets

Worcestershire secured an exciting win with seven balls to spare against Nottinghamshire in the second Tilcon Trophy semi-final and meet Northamptonshire in the final today.

Half-centuries from Rice and Randall were the cornerstone of the Nottinghamshire innings.

Everything pointed to a Nottinghamshire win when the early Worcestershire batsmen failed to score quickly enough, but later Neale, Hemsley and Younis increased the run rate.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

P A Todd, c Younis, b Inchmore	33
B Hassan, c Henderson, b Patel	38
D W Randall, st Humphries, b Patel	55
*C E B Rice, b Alleyne	58
J D Birch, c Birkenshaw, b Alleyne	10
R J Hadlee, run out	2
R E Dexter, not out	4
†B N French, c Neale, b Alleyne	0
K Saxelby, not out	3
Extras (l-b 15, w 2, n-b 1)	18
Total (7 wkts, 50 overs)	221

P J Hacker and M K Bore did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—100, 3—179, 4—202, 5—209, 6—212, 7—212.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 10—1—41—3; Pridgeon, 10—0—44—0; Inchmore, 10—0—59—1; Younis, 10—1—36—0; Patel, 10—0—35—2.

WORCESTERSHIRE

M Scott, c French, b Hadlee	38
D N Patel, l-b-w, b Hacker	18
P A Neale, run out	57
Younis Ahmed, st French, b Bore	33
E J O Hemsley, not out	44
S P Henderson, b Hadlee	7
D J Humphries, c Saxelby, b Rice	13
J D Inchmore, not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 3, n-b 1)	11
Total (6 wkts, 48.5 overs)	222

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—84, 3—138, 4—165, 5—186, 6—199.

J Birkenshaw, H L Alleyn and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 9.5—0—30—2; Rice, 9—1—43—1; Hacker, 10—1—38—1; Saxelby, 10—1—49—0; Bore, 10—1—51—1.

Umpires: R Aspinall and J van Geloven.

Second XI competition

NORBURY: Sussex II 241 (R S Cowan 55, A P Wells 97). Surrey II 230 for 6.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire II 219 and 96 for 5. Warwickshire 391 for 5 dec (R I H B Dyer 156, P R Oliver 114).

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II 295 for 6 dec and 26 for 0. Somerset II 267 for 7 dec (N Nelton 106 not out, M Olive 71).

COLSTON BASSETT: Leicestershire II 391 for 3 dec (I P Butcher 125, R A Cobb 148 not out). Nottinghamshire II 306 for 5 (M Valetta 135 not out, M Fell 109).

MANCHESTER: Lancashire II 229 and 234 for 6 (B W Reidy 25, S J O'Shaughnessy 62; G D Spelman 4 for 40); Kent II 183 (C J C Rowe 50, T Taylor 4 for 25).

HARROW: Middlesex II 181 (? Cook 85, W N Slack 59; M J Bailey 5 for 69) and 124 (Slack 54; Bailey 6 for 40, J Southern 4 for 39); Hampshire II 399 (R Smith 100 not out, C L Smith 71) and 7 for no wkt. Hampshire II won by 10 wickets.

Golf

Davis keeps weather eye on rain

By Mitchell Platts

Rodger Davis, an Australian, learned to live on a knife's edge two years ago when he led from the seventh to the thirteenth holes in the final round of the Open championship at St Andrews. Yesterday he found himself on another knife's edge after a round of 68, four under par, in the second round of the £66,000 English classic, sponsored by State Express, at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield.

This time, however, he had left the course but the trouble began when the heavens opened and the rumble of thunder and the danger of lightning led to play being suspended. The rules of the European Tournament Players Division state that if less than 50 per cent of the field finish a round, *that round* should be disregarded.

When play was officially postponed for the first time, at 2.08, only 65 of the 135 players remaining in the tournament had completed their second rounds. So it required another three players to *finish before* John Paramor, the Tournament Director, could officially declare Davis's score as being safely locked away.

Although the players returned to the course at 5.10, it was another hour before officials had to call them back in again. There were a number of players who felt it was time to call it a day at this stage, with bunkers flooded and the greens extremely difficult, but the order came again at 7.15 to restart, much to Davis's pleasure.

The Irishman John O'Leary, a member of the tournament committee, led a mini-walkout and an unhappy band who felt that the second round should have been cancelled. With an electronic power failure adding to the chaos and ruining the on-course scoring system, new holes had to be cut on some greens. Some players spent more than seven hours on their rounds and dirty linen had to be borrowed from the Belfry Hotel to mop up surplus water.

Davis seized his opportunity and 68 is a fine score at any time on the 7,182 yards course. A shot was lost at the first where he drove into a bunker but by the turn he was travelling in the right direction having holed from six, three and 15 feet for his birdies at the second, fifth and seventh.

The inward nine contained three birdies and one dropped shot, a four at the short 12th where he missed the green with his one iron from the tee. But he demonstrated his fighting qualities by holing a downhill putt of six feet to save his par at the 10th and by getting up and down from a difficult lie at the side of the 18th green to salvage his four.

Tony Charnley has produced several good rounds this season to suggest *that he is capable of living* up to the high praise he received when he finished runner-up in the German Open last year. This week, however, he returned to his teacher John Mutimer at Letchworth to establish that a recent loss of form was due to his stance becoming too closed. With that sorted out he went on to the course in a more confident frame of mind and with the help of three birdies in *his* last five holes he was able to record a 69 which gave him a 36 hole aggregate of 139—one behind Davis.

Tom Sieckmann, a 6ft 5in American from Omaha, Nebraska, joined Charnley on 139 after a 69. Sieckmann, who won the Philippines and Thailand Opens earlier this year, narrowly failed to hole from off the green at the eighteenth to join Davis in the lead. Garry Cullen, of Britain, and Stewart Ginn, an Australian, finished on 140.

138: R Davis, 70, 68.
139: T Charnley, 70, 69; T Sieckmann (US), 70, 69.
140: S Ginn (Australia), 70, 70; G Cullen, 68, 72.
142: M Mannelli (Italy), 68, 74; P Elson, 72, 70; M Bembridge, 72, 70.
143: S Lyle, 69, 74; K Brown, 72, 71; A Garrido (Spain), 72, 71; J M Canizares (Spain), 71, 72.
144: D J Russell, 73, 71; N Ratcliffe (Australia), 75, 69; E Polland, 71, 73; P Tupling, 73, 71; N Coles, 73, 71; R Fyfe, 72, 72; F Darcy, 72, 72; G Norman (Australia), 70, 74.
145: B Gallacher, 75, 70; S Owen (NZ), 70, 75; M James, 73, 72; E Rodriguez (Spain), 75, 70.
146: G Smith, 74, 72; N Price (Zimbabwe), 75, 71; N Hunt, 72, 74; E Murray, 73, 73; T Horton, 76, 70.
147: J Heggarty, 76, 71; H Balocchi, 75, 72; S Martin, 77, 70; B Waites, 72, 75; M Calero (Spain), 74, 73; B Barnes, 78, 69; A Chandler, 75, 72; B Marchbank, 75, 72; B Langer, 69, 78.
148: H Clarke, 76, 72; M King, 72, 76; D Feherty, 72, 76.
149: R Alarcon (Mexico), 75, 74.
150: MM Gallagher, 75, 75; C Cox, 73, 77; G Marsh, 75, 75; N Burch, 77, 73.
151: P Highmoor, 76, 75; B Sharrock, 77, 74; N Wood, 76, 75; C Knauss (WG), 77, 74; M Krantz (US), 77, 74; D Russell, 77, 74.
152: B Longmuir, 75, 77; D Stration, 77, 75.
153: S Bennett, 76, 77; B Smith (Australia), 78, 75; C Moody, 76, 77.
154: M Sharman, 78, 76; G Ralph, 78, 76; M Mowell, 73, 81; J Bennett, 76, 78.

Jacklin fined £50

Tony Jacklin has been fined £50 by the European Tournament Players' Division. The 36-year-old former British and United States Open champion received an automatic penalty for not turning up for the prize-giving after he had won a pro-am event on the eve of the Coral Classic tournament at Royal Porthcawl two weeks ago.

Equestrianism

Skelton emulates mentor in mud of Stoneleigh

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

After the victory of Liz Edgar, his mentor, in last year's Radio Rentals National championship at the Royal Show, Nick Skelton won the same title at Stoneleigh yesterday on St James, formerly Sunny Side Up.

In a nine-horse final contested in deep mud, he was clear in 39.7 seconds to beat Jane Sargeant (43.9), who had the only other dobuel clear on the New Zealand-bred Ladies Man. Malcolm Pyrah was also clear over the fences on Towerlands Chainbridge, but insurred five time faults for exceeding the time allowed, which put him fifth.

Richard Ramsay, who is usually to be found on the exhibitors' side of the fence, enjoyed judging the hacks, particularly his ride on Mrs Goodall's home-bred Tenterk, by Tenterhooks, who is halfway through his sixth season as a virtually unchallenged supreme champion.

The judge confirmed that Robert and Gillian Oliver have kept this lovely bay thoroughbred so happy and interested in his work that he never seems jaded or anticipates the wishes of his rider, and still goes with enormous elan and *joie de vivre*, which is by no means always the case with horses who have been shown far less.

Carole Gilbert-Scott was second in the very strong class on the grey Fair Change, by the Cornish premium stallion Fair Gledhill, who seemed *likely* to stand reserve for the championship, specially as the Royal Bath and West champion, Mrs Peter Russell Wood's Secret Agent, was too inexperienced a ride to stand higher than fifth above his stable companion, Counter Time, despite the best efforts of Stella Harries. The reserve went to the winning small hack, Mr Hunnable's Brown Buzzard, by Ardmoss, a six-year-old ridden by Allister Hood.

Mrs Peter McCanlis judged an unfortunately timed class of nine women's hacks under side-saddle, just when the torrential rain at lunchtime was at its worst, but still contrived to look as elegant and every bit as affective on a horse as her late mother, Mrs Christopher Mackintosh, who personified the heyday of the show hacks, which alas seems to have gone for ever.

The class was won from Tenterk by Jennie Loriston-Clarke on Miss Betsy Profumo and Mrs William Stirling's Catherston Courageous, a grey son of her international dressage horse, Dutch Courage.

Mrs Ponsonby judged the riding pony, brood mares and foals, and gave the accolade to Mrs Dorian Williams's grey Wingrove Stormaway, who swept all before her at Shepton Mallet and here defeated in the overall championship John Cory's selection for champion young pony, Mrs Mansfield's brown filly Rotherwood Pirouette, a yearling whose dam, Trellech Giselle, now exported, was champion here in 1979.

Stormaway has already won a Lloyds Bank qualifier for Wembley and was thus ineligible to contest another, but Mrs Hugh Gingell selected her stable companion, Burglar's Hi'light, a small thoroughbred by Burglar, to win the Lloyds in-hand title.

She and the Burringtons from Devonshire with their hunters have each won two qualifiers apiece from the 17 on offer. Burglar's Hi'light was small Hack of the Year at Wembley in 1979 before *retiring* to stud and *now* has a daughter by Enstone Artist.

Radio Rentals National Championship: 1, N Skelton's St James; 2, Miss J Sargeant's Ladies Man; 3, R Smith on Simonlz Liquid Diamond.
TOP SCORE: 1, M Stapleton's Black Andrew; 2, M Whitaker's Cappuchino; 3, G Fletcher's Buttevant Boy.

Avelar has title date

Mexico City, July 9.—The WBC flyweight champion Antonio Avelar will meet a Korean, Taeshik Kim, in Seoul on August 9, the World Boxing Council said.—AP.

Rugby Union

Trick emigrates to the United States

David Trick, the Bath wing, is emigrating to the United States on Monday. Trick, aged 20, has accepted a job as a trainee executive with a leading sports wear company. Based in New York, he will be selling, promoting and endorsing their products in the States, South America and Africa for $45,000 a year.

He was approached by the company on England's recent rugby tour of Argentina, when the former England schoolboy international scored five tries in four games, and has decided to accept the offer.

He is due to meet his Bath colleagues on August 11 for a short tour of Miami, but instead of coming back with them to England, he will return to New York. "It would be nice to earn an English cap", Trick said. "But there is more to life than playing rugby and this job is very appealing."

Trick will continue to play in the United States, and he says he hopes that he will be considered for England if and when he returns.

French captain fit

Sydney, July 9.—France announced today that their captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, has been passed fit to play in the second and final Rugby Union international against Australia on Saturday. The other change is the inclusion of Marc Sallefranque at stand-off half.

Athletics

Miss Parry looks invincible in schools event

Jane Parry, a junior international sprinter from Ellesmere Port, looks set for another triumph at the English Schools Athletics Association championships at Yeovil this weekend.

Miss Parry, whose main target this season is the European junior championships in Utrecht next month, defends her intermediate 200 metres title and appears almost unbeatable. Last year in this event she broke the record, finishing in 23.7 seconds.

At these championships there are 88 events and the most exciting final should be the 400 metre hurdles in which James Gillespie (Leicester), Max Robertson (Yeovil) and Martin Briggs (Staffordshire) are all expected to shine.

Gillespie, the recent winner of the Scottish senior title, is a slight favourite in an event in which the championship record of 53.4 seconds could be in danger. Today 19 finals will be decided with the remaining 69 finals being staged tomorrow.

Talks on new cup

Stockport's proposal for a cup competition for third and fourth division clubs will be discussed in West Bromwich next Wednesday. The idea is for these clubs to have their own zoned cup competition starting around February after they have been knocked out of the League and FA Cups.

Why the Open golf championship attracts the cream but not all the milk of America

The elite queue for an expensive Sandwich

From Frank Hannigan
New Jersey, July 9

The elite of the American professional golf tour have entered next Thursday's Open championship at Royal St George's, Sandwich, despite the lamentations of many that the cost of travel, lodging and food for last year's excursion to Muirfield drove them to the brink of poverty.

These economic problems are exacerbated by lifestyles which make it *de rigeur* to travel abroad other than in a first-class cabin, preferably on a Concorde, and accompanied by their wives.

Given these conditions, combined with a corresponding attitude about hotel accommodation, and one begins to understand, if not sympathize with, the assertion that to make the effort worthwhile an overseas player in the Open championship must finish fifteenth or better. The prize for fifteenth place is £3,500.

Despite the problems of expense, which are eased considerably by United States income tax allowing generous deductions for the cost of doing business, the American contingent will be much as it has been in recent years. In essence, this means that the Open gets the cream, but not all the milk, of the American tour.

The R and A's system of determining the starting field resulted in exemptions from all qualifying for 32 Americans. The 22 who chose to enter include eight of the 10 leading money winners of 1981.

Watson: a wild driver.

Perhaps eight or so other Americans will emerge from final qualifying on Monday and Tuesday, making the total United States delegation about 30. At Muirfield 35 Americans started.

Of the 10 who were exempt but chose not to enter only Tom Kite and Curtis Strange are enjoying good years. The remarkably steady Kite has finished tenth or better 12 times in 1981; but the major championships have never been his strong suit.

The other eight, who range between twentyeighth and ninetythird in prize money, are George Burns, Mike Reid, John Mahaffey, Bill Kratzert, Doug Tewell, Lou Graham, Howard Twitty and Andy North.

Unlike Wimbledon in tennis, the Open championship has not always been an absolute priority for all the world's best golfers. Between the end of World War II and 1960 few Americans entered; notable exceptions were Sam Snead, who won in 1946, and Ben Hogan, the 1953 champion. Neither Snead nor Hogan bothered to defend the title.

All that was changed with the coming of Arnold Palmer, who first ventured to Great Britain for the 1960 Open, and then by Jack Nicklaus, who has been a regular since his first year as a professional in 1961. Their enthusiasm for the championship influenced others to follow. Thirteen of the last 20 Opens have been won by Americans.

Nicklaus, now 41, has not won a tournament this year but he was in contention during the final rounds of the Masters and US Open. From tee to green there is no sign of a lessening of his skills; his putting, however, has become suspect.

Of those who have yet to win the Open special attention should be paid to Raymond Floyd and Bruce Lietzke. The veteran Floyd is having a marvellous year; he has won three tour events and recently captured Canada's PGA title.

Lietzke is another three-time winner this season; like Kite, he has not yet been able to play his best in the major championships, but he has the requisite shots. He also happens to be a cross-handed putter.

Tom Watson, the Open champion, is experiencing a curious year although he has won three times, including the Masters in April. He is not satisfied with his game; he has taken to hitting an occasional monumentally wild drive. A striking example occurred during the United States Open at Merion, where he was a factor until he drove out of bounds on the par-four fifteenth hole in the third round and made a seven.

Watson has managed to offset his driving problems with his putter. Tour statistics reveal that he averages only 28.4 putts a round, an astonishing figure.

David Marr, who will captain the United States Ryder Cup team this year, reported a conversation he had recently with Ben Crenshaw, who rhapsodized over Watson as a putter. Marr commented tha tit was as if Michelangelo had been heard to say of a contemporary "That guy can really paint".

Sport in brief

Miss Nadig bows out

The most successful Swiss woman skier of all time, Marie-Theres Nadig, aged 27, has announced her retirement. The Olympic downhill and giant slalom winner at the 1972 games in Sapporo ,she crowned her career by taking the women's world cup this season. At the Olympics in Lake Placid last year she had to settle for a bronze medal.

☐ A 62-feet ocean racer, The Italian Sloop, Faramserenissima, sank in the north Atlantic on her way to England to take part in the Whitbread Around the World Yacht race. She recently competed in *The Observer* two-handed Transatlantic race and was one of 31 boats entered for the Whitbread event, which will start at Portsmouth on August 29.

☐ Zoltan Szekely, of Hungary, won the men's individual épée gold medal in the world fencing championships at Clermont-Ferrand last night.

☐ Liverpool's plan to play the South American champions for the World Club Championship could be refused by the Football League.

The European champions would need permission to postpone a league game in order to play the Toyota-sponsored game in Tokyo just before Christmas and that might not be forthcoming for a voluntary entry tournament outside normal European competition.

A fixture backlog caused by bad weather would almost certainly make the venture impossible and Liverpool will also need permission from Tottenham Hotspur, to postpone the game at White Hart Lane on December 19 if they are to be able to go ahead.

☐ England meet Scotland in the qualifying round of the Uefa Youth Championship next season. Northern Ireland play the Republic and Wales meet the Netherlands.

☐ Cologne has signed the international striker Klaus Allofs from Fortuna Düsseldorf for a West German record transfer fee of 2.5 million marks (over £500,000).

☐ Fulham have signed John Crossley of York for a substantial fee. The 24-year-old Crossley was the leading try-scorer in the rugby league last season with 35. Fulham have also transfer-listed Dave Eckersley, their former international utility back at £20,000 at his own request.

☐ The world boxing association, who claim the were not consulted about the Sugar Ray Leonard-Tommy Hearns contest scheduled for Las Vegas on September 16, have stated that they will not modify either boxer's standings whatever the outcome.

Racing

Sharlie's Wimpy is the colt that bears the print of a winner

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Anything coming so soon after an excellent feast of racing such as the one we have just enjoyed at Newmarket would usually be an anticlimax. However, there is an opportunity today to see one good two-year-old in action at Lingfield Park and another at York. Paul Cole is adamant that he trains a fast colt in Sharlie's Wimpy, who is my selection for the Litho-Tech Colour Printers Stakes at Lingfield, while all the talk at Newmarket earlier this week was that Harry Thomson Jones would win with the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloys Stakes at York with Mubhedj.

The formbook certainly contains plenty of evidence to support Cole's high opinion of Sharlie's Wimpy. He won the Berkshire Stakes at Newbury in June by beating Tender King, who then went on to win the Windsor Castle Stakes at Royal Ascot. More recently, Tender King finished second in the July Stakes at Newmarket.

Earlier in the season, Sharlie's Wimpy finished just behind End of the Line at Bath and that form was substantiated at Newmarket on Wednesday when End of the Line beat Tender King by a short head. In the circumstances it will be more than just disappointing if Sharlie's Wimpy fails to give weight and a beating to his eight rivals today. Later in the evening it could be the turn of John Dunlop to be on target with Comedian (8.5) and Regain (9.5). There is every reason to believe that Comedian will face harder tasks in the future when the handicapper has had time to reassess him. He easily won his last race at Doncaster and has not been penalized for that success for the simple reason that a victory in a race confined to apprentices does not carry a penalty. So he seems to have a good chance of winning the Lingfield Hospital School Stakes. Regain, my selection for the Red Sky Maiden Stakes, could hardly have shaped more encouragingly than she did in her first and only race so far, which was over today's course and distance.

She finished third to Fair of Face and Amina and, in so doing gave many a good judge the indelible impression that a similar race was there for the taking in the not too distant future. Today should be her day because her opposition is not as strong as it was before.

Winter Words and Man Overboard, who finished second and third respectively behind Street Market at Wolverhampton, would appear to be Mubhedj's principal opponents at York. But he should be capable of brushing them aside if he runs as he did in his first race at Royal Ascot, where he finished third in the Chesham Stakes, less than two lengths behind Cajun and Treboro. That form still looks good, even though Cajun failed to win the July Stakes on Wednesday. Lester Piggott gave Cajun far too much ground to make up on the leaders in the second half of the race and, in the circumstances, Cajun did well to finish as close as he did.

Only the day before Treboro had drawn attention to the form by winning his first race and it will be disappointing if Mubhedj fails to do likewise. Come on the Blues, who was beaten by Mr Peruser at Great Yarmouth at the beginning of June, looks poised to gain his revenge on that colt in the Black Duck Stakes. But for hanging to his left so badly from halfway, Come on the Blues would probably have beaten Mr Peruser that day. He has won at Brighton in the meantime and today should benefit from Willie Carson's strong handling.

Finally Shasavaan, who was successful at York in May, is just preferred to Ganimede for the Monkgate Stakes. Shasavaan then ran well in the Diomed Stakes at Epsom on Derby day.

TOTE STEWARDS CUP: Entries and weights: [illegible]

Shergar stays in European service

By Michael Seely

European breeders have been given an outstanding chance of retaining Shergar's services for their brood mares. Immediately after Marwell's brilliant victory in the William Hill July Cup at Newmarket yesterday Michael Stoute issued a statement from the Aga Khan to the effect that the owner of the winner of both the English and the Irish Derby wants to stand Shergar at the Ballymany stud in Ireland at the end of the colt's racing career.

Thirty-four shares are on offer at a price of £250,000, the Aga Khan's intention being to keep six for his own use. This places a capital value on Shergar of £10m.

Fantastic as it may seem, this represents a generous gesture and the Aga Khan is to be congratulated on his efforts to keep Shergar on this side of the Atlantic. For there is little doubt that breeders in the United States would be prepared to pay half as much again for Shergar.

Explaining the Aga Khan's reasons and thinking and spelling out the details of his proposition, the statement said that not only did he want to give European breeders this opportunity, he also wanted to be able to stand his own mares to Shergar.

Because of the regulations concerning contagious equine metritis, this would not be possible if the three-year-old were to be sold to the United States.

After the 1982 breeding season the maximum amount of mares that Shergar would be allowed to cover would be 55. To try to soften the blow for would-be purchasers, every buyer would be entitled to one free nomination every four years in rotation.

"I want to get the matter settled before the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes", the Aga Khan said. "If Shergar were to beat the older horses easily in the Ascot race the offers from America would become too tempting to refuse". It is inconceivable that breeders will not be falling over themselves to snap up shares in this outstanding horse.

It was an afternoon of fluctuating fortunes for Stoute and his jockey, Walter Swinburn. Early in the morning the trainer and Swinburn drove to Portman Square, where the jockey collected a 10-day suspension for his reckless riding of Hard Fought against Master Willie and Vielle in the Joe Coral Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park last Saturday, the sentence to run from today until Sunday, July 19, inclusive. Swinburn said: "I received a fair hearing and after Marwell's win today, I am going to enjoy my holiday".

Swinburn's confidence has not been affected by his two recent brushes with authority. The 19-year-old jockey handled Marwell with all the coolness and aplomb in the world. Setting sail for home two furlongs out, Marwell lengthened her stride magnificently, coming home three lengths in front of Mooresytle, the European champion sprinter of 1980 and a further length and a half ahead of Sonoma, the crack French filly.

Marwell and Mooresytle looked magnificent in the paddock beforehand and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the form. Stoute has done a marvellous job of training Edmund Loder's home-bred filly, who looks better every time she runs.

The old saying that the ideal filly has a "head like a duchess with a cook's farewell behind" could have been coined with Marwell in mind: She is not very big but her powerful quarters were packed with muscle and condition.

The head of a duchess with a cook's farewell behind: Maxwell showing her wares.

Jokes and smiles greet Ronnie Corbett's first winner

The smiles were broad and the jokes galloped at Brighton yesterday Ronnie Corbett greeted his first winner, Ta Morgan, the 3-1 joint favourite.

This was ahighly popular success and there was no doubt abuot the outcome from the moment Graham Sexton, going the shortest way on the inside, slipped into the lead at halfway. Ta Morgan, blinkered for the first time, had a length and a half to spare from the top weight, Hab Dancer.

"Get up on him Ronnie", a wag in the crowd said, when Ta Morgan returned. Corbett owns Ta Morgan in partnership with Geoff Lewis's wife, Noelene, and Jack Goswell, a trainer in Hong-Kong. Corbetts registration papers were being processed when Ta Morgan won by five lengths at Folkestone 10 days ago in the colours of Mrs Lewis.

Explaining the blinkers, Geoff Lewis said: "Although he won by five at Folkestone, it should have been 10, because he's inclined to look round. The blinkers were just to make him concentrate. He's genuine enough. I may send him to Ayr or Hamilton next because that would be nice for Ronnie, who is a Scot."

Steve Cauthen and Barry Hills shared an 11-1 first and last race double with Razor Sun and Courchevel. Cauthen was superb on Razor Sun, with similar tactics to those that won him the July Stakes on End of the Line on Wednesday.

After leading throuhout in the Littlehampton Maiden Stakes, Courchevel had to survive an objection from Tony Clark, the rider of the runner-up, On Her Own. Clark claimed Courchevel had taken his round in the last furlong. The stewards decided that Courchevel had crossed, but was already a length clear. They overfuled the objection, but returned Clark's deposit.

Harry Ballantine broke the ice for the season when coaxing a burst of speed from Blackbrook Melody in the last furlong of the Hailsham Handicap. He won by two lengths and short heads separated the next four home.

Bill Jesse had a nightmare ride on Winner Takes All whose saddle slipped. He finished last and eventually fell off when pulling up. Although Jesse was able to walk back to the weighing room, he was bruised and the doctor sent him to hospital for precautionary X-ray examination.

Nick Adams, an apprentice, will never forget Oratavo, who has given him his first two winning rides in less than a week. Oratavo was not penalzed for last Saturday's success at Bath and got the better of Zaccio in the Queens Park Handicap. Oratavo, who ran in selling races last year, has now won four of his last six races and is declared to run again at Lingfield today.

York programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races]

2.0 WALMGATE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,691: 1¼m)

[illegible]

2.30 BLACK DUCK STAKES (2-y-o: £3,876: 6f)

[illegible]

3.0 PHILIP CORNES STAKES (2-y-o: £3,667: 6f)

[illegible]

3.30 RIEVAULX HANDICAP (£3,189: 5f)

[illegible]

4.0 MONKGATE STAKES (£3,085: 1m)

[illegible]

4.30 MARYGATE HANDICAP (£2,662: 1m 1f)

[illegible]

York selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Brave Hussar. 2.30 Come On the Blues. 3.0 Mubhedj. 3.30 Walter Osborne. 4.0 Shasavaan. 4.30 Audley End.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Brave Hussar. 2.30 Come On the Blues. 3.0 Mubhedj. 3.30 Abington. 4.0 Ganimede. 4.30 Audley End.

Lingfield Park programme

6.45 TWILIGHT STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £918: 5f)

[illegible]

7.15 CANDLELIGHT STAKES (Maidens: £1,375: 2m)

[illegible]

7.40 LITHO-TECH STAKES (2-y-o: £2,901: 6f)

[illegible]

8.5 HOSPITAL SCHOOL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,501: 1¼m)

[illegible]

7	0-03023	Prince Lightning, H Price, 8-5 .... B Rouse	1
8	4014	Needs Supporting, B Hills, 8-5 .... P Eddery	4
9	0300-00	Petham Belle, J Winter, 7-13 .... W Newnes 3	7

8.35 SUNDOWN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,164: 6f)

[illegible]

9.5 RED SKY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,480: 1¼m)

[illegible]

... Haynes, 8-11 .... — 5
... Smyth, 8-11 .... P Waldron 1
...ain, 4-1 Hollow Laugh, 5-1 Apachee Love, 8-1 ..., 12-1 others.

Lingfield selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
6.45 Donna Luisa. 7.15 Malgueside. 7.40 SHARLIE'S WIMPY is specially recommended. 8.5 Comedian. 8.35 Sovereign Flame 9.5 Regain.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.15 Bali Hyatt. 7.40 Salutius. 8.05 Petham Belle. 8.35 Blue Singh. 9.5 Dragon Steed.

Newmarket results

[illegible]

Blanks remains on the danger list

Joe Blanks is fighting for his life in the Royal Sussex County Hospital following his fall in the last race at Brighton . A spokesman for the hospital said yesterday that his condition remained critical.

The accident occurred at the three furlong pole of the Rock Gardens Maiden Stakes, when Blanks's mount, Sleigh Queen, slipped at the heels of another runner. Several horses appeared to gallop over the Findon rider.

STATE OF GOING (official):—Ayr: Good to firm. Lingfield Park: Good to firm. York: Good. Chester: Good to firm. Salisbury (tomorrow): Good no stalls.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS:—All engagements (dead)—The Marlestan.

Ayr programme

2.15 MIDDLETON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £995: 6f)

2	0	Burglars Gold, T Craig, 8-11 .... Mercer	9
[illegible]	03	Cedrella, E Weymes, 8-11 ...... Webster	1
5	0240	Derwent River, T Barnes, 8-11 .. Kelleher	7
8	0	Hopeful Ann, G Lockerbie, 8-11 .... Dwyer	2
[illegible]	0	Indigine, J W Watts, 8-11 .... Hide	4
[illegible]	0	Makinaria, B Hanbury, 8-11 ...... Young	10
13		Nanushka, R Hobson, 8-11 .... Higgins	8
16	0	Rosovair, W H Williams, 8-11 .... Darley	5
[illegible]	00	Sanches, R Williams, 8-11 ..... Cochrane	6
22	004	Time Wind, W Elsey, 8-11 .... J Mercer	3

9-4 Indigine, 3-1 Makinaria, 4-1 Cedrella, 5-1 Time Wind, 12-1 Derwent River, 16-1 Hopeful Ann, Sanches, 20-1 others.

2.45 MONTEGREENAN HANDICAP (Selling: £954: 6f)

1	0000	Welcombe, R Hobson, 4-10-0 .... Higgins	8
3	2100	Quality Road (C,D, B), G Richards, 3-8-4 Hodgson 5	3
5	4000	Lawtons Meadow (D), R Stubbs, 4-8-2 A. Mercer	13
6	0003	Tarleton, P Rohan, 4-7-13 .... —	5
10	0-003	Foundryman, W Haig, 4-7-11 .... Wood	11
11	0-000	Splendid Surprise, W Williams, 4-7-11 Darley	2
[illegible]	0000	Best Tradition, N Naughton, 4-7-10 Hills 5	7
[illegible]	0220	Trapezy, R Morris, 3-7-8 .... —	1
18	00-00	Paper Lad (D, B), R Peacock, 4-7-8 Webster	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodrush, D Chapman, 4-7-8 Miss Thorpe	4

[illegible]

3.15 MONKWOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,043: 1m 5f)

3	2-001	Sage King, J W Watts, 8-1 .... Hide	1
5	00-00	Scottish Dream, G Lockerbie, 7-12 Darley	4
8	-1023	Salora Lady, E Weymes, 7-7 .... Nesbitt 5	2
10	031f	Import Export (B), J Wilson, 7-7 .... —	5
11	3004	Malseedy, R Stubbs, 7-7 ...... A Mercer	3

4-5 Sage King, 9-4 Salora Lady, 8-1 Import Export, 12-1 Scottish Dream, 16-1 Malseedy.

3.45 WILLIAM THE LION HANDICAP (£1,626: 2¼m 90yds)

[illegible]

4.15 FAIRLIE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,387: 1m)

[illegible]

4.45 DUNOON STAKES (3-y-o: £909: 1¼m)

[illegible]

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Indigine. 2.45 Quality Road. 3.15 Sage King. 3.45 Atlantic Traveller. 4.15 Perfect Choice. 4.45 Rheedia.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Sanches. 4.45 Jill Buck.

Chester programme

6.30 WATERGATE APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,346: 7f 122yd)

[illegible]

7.0 [illegible]

[illegible]

6.55 MAN-VW STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,507: 5f)

[illegible]

7.20 GRENADIER HANDICAP (£2,553: 1¼m 75yd)

[illegible]

7.50 HENRY GEE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,279: 1¼m 85yd)

Bronze Medal, W Hern, 9-0 ...... Carson	3
Scarlet Town, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks	1
Embusters, G P-Gordon, 8-11 .. Duffield	2
Lady of Cornwall, B Hills, 8-11 ...... —	4

...nze Medal, 4-1 Lady of Cornwall, 11-2 Embusters, ... Scarlet Town.

8.20 RED DEER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,201: 5f)

Hello Susie Greene (CD), R Simpson, 8-8 Crossley 5	10
Miss Quaver (D), R Hannon, 8-5 .. Carson	4
Think Ahead (CD), Thomson Jones, 8-5 Cook	1
Zolio (D), M W Easterby, 7-10 .. Lowe	7
The Huyton Girls, M James, 7-7 .. Duffield	11
Bella Travaille (D), R Hobson, 7-7 Griffiths 7	2
Be Sharp (D), J Berry, 7-7 .... Charnock	8
Mummy's Treasure (D), P Haslam, 7-7 Leonard	5
Apapa Port (D), K Stone, 7-7 Paul Eddery 5	6
Boldwid (D), R C Ward, 7-7 .... Blake 7	3
Pansy (B, D), T Fairhurst, 7-7 Coates 7	9

... Huyton Girls, 4-1 Hello Susie Greene, 9-2 Miss ... Sharp.

8.50 CARDINAL PUFF STAKES (2-y-o: £1,775: 7f)

[illegible]

Chester selections

By Michael Seely
[illegible]

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
[illegible]

Top price for Gay Georgia

The British Bloodstock Agency again bought the top priced lot at the final period of the Newmarket July sales when paying 11,500 guineas for Gay Georgia. They were acting for a syndicate in Ireland who hope to win a race with her before she goes to stud. This daughter of Gay Fandango and Georgiana comes from the family of top class fillies, Display and Pourparler.

The West Country trainer, Ian Wardle, gave 7,200 guineas for the jumping prospect Stand Easy. This Connaught gelding, who won at Cagnes sur-Mer as a three-year-old, was acquired for a new owner and will go hurdling.

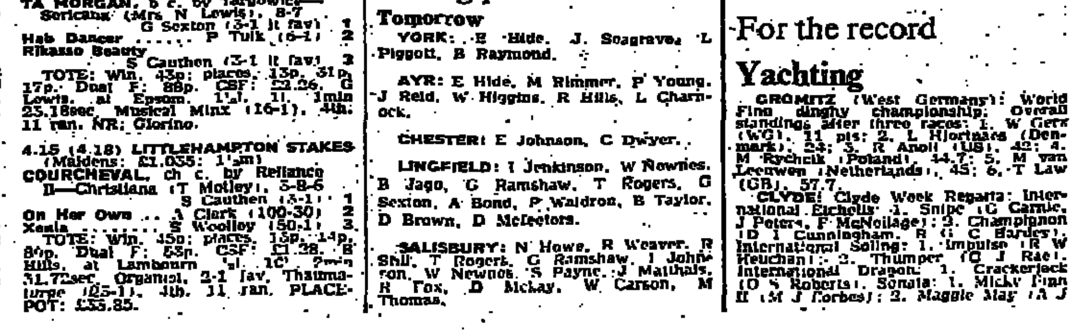
The unraced Cynical Sam, from Henry Cecil's stable, was bought by the Kent bloodstock agent, John Bartholomew, for 6,200 guineas.

The total for the two-day sale was 75 lots sold for 173,740 guineas, average 2,316 guineas. At the corresponding auction in 1980, 71 horses were sold for 113,190 guineas, average 1,594 guineas.

Brighton

1.45 (1.48) [illegible] (2-y-o ...) RAOR SUN ... Hill ...

[illegible]



Riding plans

[illegible]

Cycling

Maertens leaves his supporters gasping

From John Wilcockson
Hasselt, July 9

The remarkable climb back by Freddy Maetens to the top of the international cycling tree has been hailed as a resurrection by the European press. In the past three years he has been in the wilderness, even forgotten by his former partisan Belgian supporters, who today greeted his fourth-stage victory of this Tour de France in a frenzy of animated chanting.

As in his previous three wins—at Nice, Narbonne and Brussels—the stage ended in a 40 mph flash of ferocious pedalling, but the margin of his superiority was much greater than before.

Imperiously, he free-wheeled the final 10 metres, his arms held overhead in a victorious V sign. His only challengers were two fellow Belgians, the stage 14 winner Eddy Planckaert and Alfons de Wolf, both of whom finished two bike lengths in arrears.

This fifteenth stage was like a giant spring being wound up as the pace got faster and the crashes more frequent. Only half of the 139 starters followed in behind Maertens, including the Englishmen Paul Sherwen in thirteenth place and Graham Jones, as well as the two inseparables, Bernard Hinault and Philip Anderson. This pair of race leaders go into tomorrow's critical 24-mile time trial at Mulhouse separated by 57 seconds, following the acquisition by Hinault of today's first two rush sprint bonuses, each of 12 seconds. In reply the 23-year-old Australian picked up just eight seconds at the second of the sprints.

This was at Beringen, from where the stage had started 36 miles earlier. The route comprized two and a half circuits of this large loop, which was bisected by the Albert Canal, plus a final seven miles circuit around the streets of Hasselt. Many attempts were made by the less gifted sprinters to establish breakaways in the closing 30 miles, including a likely looking group of 10 who included Sherwen. But their efforts were doomed by the vulture-like tactics adopted by the Maertens and Planckaert teams.

The final mile included a sharp right-hand turn into a narrow shopping street, a sweep around a cobbled market square and then a high-speed loop around the town's inner ring road, leading to another sharp right-hander into the 400-metre long finishing straight.

Around this final corner Maertens was poised behind Planckaert, who in turn was being led through the bend by his two Wickes-Splendor team mates, Sean Kelly of Ireland and Guido van Calster of Belgium. Logically, one of the three Splendor men should have won; but Maertens, in the form that has won him 14 stage successes in three tours to France, defies logic.

Among the many left gasping for air in this hot and humid finale were two highly placed Frenchmen, Regis Clere and Michel Laurent, one losing 23 seconds, the other 66. This allowed two 23-year-olds to move up a place, the Belgian Ronny Claes to fifth and Jones to eleventh.

Both of these riders can look forward to improving their standings in the forthcoming Alpine stages, unlike Maertens, whose overall position of fiftieth, 18 minutes 48 seconds behind Hinault, reflects his inability to climb mountain passes with the same facility that he displays in sprint finishes.

FIFTEENTH STAGE: 1, F Maertens (Belgium), 4hr 1min 20sec; 2, E Planckaert (Belgium); 3, A de Wolf (Belgium); 4, Y Bertin (France); 5, G Van Calstar (Belgium); 6, W Tackaert (Belgium); 7, J Bernaudeau (France); 8, S Kelly (Ireland); 9, K Thaler (WG); 10, R Pevenage (Belgium), all same times. Other placings: 13, P Sherwen (GB), 4.1.20; 37, P Anderson (Australia), 4.1.20; 59, J Boyer (US), 4.1.20; 68, G Jones (GB), 4.1.20.

OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France), 56.59.42; 2, Anderson, 57.0 39; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (France), 57.03.39; 4, J Rodriguez (France), 57.03.39; 5, R Claes (Belgium), 57.05.47; 6, M Laurent (France), 57.05.48; 7, L Van Impe (Belgium), 57.05.53; 8, G Verlinden (Belgium), 57.06.32; 9, P Wellens (Belgium), 57.07.25; 10, E Schepers (Belgium), 57.07.27; 11, Jones, 57.07.36. Other placings: 32, Boyer, 57.11.45; 67, Kelly, 57.24.25; 81, Sherwen, 57.29.53.

Rowing

Most final places reserved but few for British

By Jim Railton

This year's toughest rowing regatta takes place at the weekend on the calm and picturesque Rotsee in Lucerne. The red lake offers the luxury of eight lanes for finals, but in some events where the East German and Russian crews make two entries or more, it can be guaranteed that half the final berths are already reserved. The Lucerne international is the final trial before the World championships which start in Munich at the end of August, and this famous Swiss regatta offers separate finals on Saturday and Sunday.

Britain have almost 20 men's and women's crews entered with seemingly fewer than half of that number with chances of reaching finals albeit the British women's eight are already there with, surprisingly, only two opponents, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The British men's heavyweight eight must prove a great deal both to themselves and to the selectors after their defeat by Oxford University-Thames Tradesmen in the Grand Challenge Cup last Sunday, but should at the very least reach the finals. The British eight row against Australia, France, East Germany, the young West German Osnabruck eight, two Russian eights, and London University among others. On Sunday the Russians will put together, in one eight, all their best oarsmen and this super eight should be very interesting.

Britain's single sculler, Chris Baillieu, meets an exceptional field which includes East Germany's latest "wunderkind", the 19-year-old Uwe Mund from Halle, with Pertti Karppinen of Finland, the Olympic champion (recovering from a broken hand); Peter Kolbe (West Germany), the former world champion; Georg Agrikola, the new West German denchampion; Hans Svennson (Sweden), an Olympic finalist; Alf Hansen (Norway), the world double sculls champion; and Christian Warlich (West German), the world lightweight champion, to name a few.

Britain's Olympic finalist single sculler Beryl Mitchell, has 22 opponents but is in sparkling form, and could make the frame against two new East German scullers, and renew her rivalry with the Russian Olympic silver medal winner, Antonina Makhina.

Other British crews expected to figure prominently are the Kingston coxed four and the London Thames Tradesmen's coxless four together with the British men's lightweight eight, and the London University coxless four. The British coxed fours' main rivals are the new East German four with no fewer than four Olympic gold medal winners aboard; the Russian's silver medal Olympic crew; Spain, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. I expect Kingston to show prominently in this event. The London-Thames Tradesmen coxless four meet 14 opponent, including the new East German four, and two Russian fours, including the Olympic silver medal four, and the Czechoslovaks, who beat them at the beginning of the season in Mannheim. For the first time this season, British crews in Lucerne will have some idea of their world standing, but must take note, also of top crews from the United States, New Zealand and Australia, who may still yet appear.

Polo

Cowdray Park record their first win in British Open

By John Watson

Lord Cowdray's pleasant River Ground had a crop of hay taken from it only a little over a fortnight ago and was being used for the first time this season yesterday. It looked rather brown and dry when Cowdray Park took on Mark Vestey's team, Foxcote, in league two of the British Open championship yesterday and defeated them, 11-3.

Cowdray aggregate 21 goals on handicap against Foxcote's 19 and against an inferior team looked in much stronger coordination than usual. Paul Withers, who scored six of Cowdray's goals, three of them from penalty shots, made a sound pivot, and at the same time managed to keep Foxcote's formidable Pielo Guerrico at bay.

Pearson, the Cowdray No 1 who scored three goals, rode off Mark Vestey to good effect and placed himself way up the field for passes from Withers and Jauregui; Sandy Harper defended the Cowdray goal with aplomb. This first victory in the tournament for the home team was greeted with resounding applause.

Still damp below its arid surface, the River Ground was already badly pockmarked when Alex Ebeid's Falcons met the Centaurs, who are patronised by David Jamison and Jack Oxley, for the evening encounter, another in league two. Here there were two goals difference in the aggregate handicaps, the Falcons being a 22-goal team and the Centaurs 20.

The Falcons, with Hector Merlos and Gonzalo Pieres cooperating beautifully, were comfortably ahead until the fifth chukka when the Centaurs' Oxley and Antonio Herrera both found the flags, to make it 5—5. Then in the last minute of the sixth chukka Pieres scored from a splendid backhander, giving the Falcons a 6—5 victory. This puts the Falcons at the top of their league. La Ipanema are still leading in league one.

COWDRAY PARK: 1, C Pearon (2), 2, C E Jauregui (8), 3, P Withers (7), Back: A Harper (4).
FOXCOTE: 1, Brant (3), 2, E P Guierrico (8), 3 B Gutierrez (5), Back: M Vestey (4).
FALCONS: 1, A Ebeid (1), 2, G Pieres (9), 3, H Merlos (9), Back, L Anaya (3).
CENTAURS: 1, J Oxley (3), 2, A Kent (6), 3, A Herrera (9), Back, D Jamison (2).
RESULTS: Cowdray Park beat Foxcote, 11—3; Falcons beat Centaurs, 6—5.

Rifle shooting

Champion takes the lead

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The present service rifle champion of the Royal Marines and Royal Navy, Sgt P. J. Hill, of 40 Commando RM, took the lead at Bisley yesterday after the fourth stage of the 1981 Queen's Medal championship. He has 510 to count, 13 points in front of his nearest rival, CPO N. J. Ball, a former Royal Navy champion.

In the Army Queen's Medal championship after the second and semi-final stage, nine competitors from the Gurkha Rifles were among the top 10 among the 100 going into tomorrow's final.

RESULTS: Royal Navy and Royal Marines Queen's Medal: Fourth stage: 1, Sgt P J Hill (40 Commando), 510; 2, CPO N J Ball (RN Air), 497; 3, WO2 A F Wood (RM CTC), 495. Army Queen's Medal: Second stage: 1, L Cpl Sanbahadur Limbu (7 GR), 713; 2, Cpl Ganeshbahadur Gurung (6 GR), 707; 3, Rfn Krishnabahadur Gurung (6 GR), 708.

For the record

Yachting

GROMITZ (West Germany): World Finn dinghy championship: Overall standings after three races: 1, W Gerz (WG), 11 pts; 2, L Hjortnaes (Denmark), 24; 3, R Anoll (US), 42; 4, M Rychcik (Poland), 44.7; 5, M van Leeuwen (Netherlands), 45; 6, T Law (GB), 57.7.

CLYDE: Clyde Week Regatta: International Etchells: 1, Snipe (G Carnie, J Peters, F McNeilage); 2, Championon (D I Cunningham, R G C Bardes); International Soling: 1, Impulse (R W Heuchan); 2, Thumper (C J Rae). International Dragon: 1, Crackerjack (O S Roberts). Sonata: 1, Micky Finn II (M J Forbes); 2, Maggie May (A J Findlay). Piper: 1, Sanderling (J E Wilson); 2, Tess III (A S Galbraith, A Waugh); 3, Stormpiper (J R Gibb); 4, Ruadh (D R MacDonald). Loch Long: 1, Minx (E A Marshall); 2, Vadanu (D McConnell). Gareloch: 1, Athene (I D Halligan, J Byrne); 2, Zoo (P J Cocks).

Football

SALVADOR: Tour match: Brazil 1, Spain 0.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Tampa Bay 4, San Jose 2; New York 2, Toronto 1; Chicago 2, Dallas 1; Edmonton 4, Minesota 3.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 29. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
98 23/32	85 1/2	Exch	3% 1981	98 23/32	..	3.033	11.948
100 15/16	93 3/16	Exch	12 3/4% 1981	99 3/4	..	12.782	13.094
98 3/16	88	Treas	8 1/2% 1980-82	97 3/4	● ..	8.697	13.025
95 7/8	81 5/8	Treas	3% 1982	95 1/2	● ..	3.145	11.485
102 3/4	90 1/2	Treas	14% 1982	100 3/4	..	13.897	12.741
96 1/2	85 3/8	Treas	8 1/4% 1982	95 3/8	..	8.628	13.077
96	85 3/4	Exch	9 1/4% 1982	95	..	9.736	13.810
95 1/4	84 1/4	Exch	8 3/4% 1983	94 1/4	-1/8	9.283	13.074
89 3/4	75 1/2	Exch	3% 1983	89		3.372	10.528
99 7/16	85 3/4	Treas.	12% 1983	96 3/8	-1/8	12.451	14.458
94 1/8	84 1/4	Treas	9 1/4% 1983	92 1/2	●-1/8	10.002	13.608
102 1/8	94 1/4	Exch	13 1/2% 1983	98 1/2	-1/8	13.708	14.225
94 1/16	84 1/8	Exch	10% 1983	91 7/8	-1/8	10.846	14.047
87 1/4	76 3/8	Fund	5 1/2% 1982-84	87	●-1/8	6.322	11.564
97 1/16	85 7/8	Exch	11 1/4% 1984	93	-1/8	12.096	14.548
104 3/16	94 1/2	Exch	14% 1984	99	..	14.142	14.407
81	68 3/4	Exch	3% 1984	81	..	3.703	10.665
99 5/8	88	Treas	12% 1984	94	..	12.768	14.351
109 3/4	97 1/2	Treas	15% 1985	101 1/2	..	14.798	14.482
98 7/8	92 3/4	Exch Cv	12% 1985	92 3/4	-1/8	12.941	14.565
75 3/4	68 15/16	Treas	3% 1985	75 1/8	..	3.992	11.065
96 3/16	90 3/4	Treas	11 1/2% 1985	90 3/4	-1/4	12.658	14.574
103 1/4	89 1/2	Exch	12 1/4% 1985	92 5/8	-1/8	13.228	14.551
97 1/8	90 5/8	Exch	11 1/4% 1986	90 5/8	-1/8	12.967	14.592
69 15/16	68 3/4	Treas	3% 1986	69 1/4	..	4.332	11.397
97 7/8	91 1/4	Treas	12% 1986	91 1/4	-1/4	13.152	14.536
MEDIUMS							
89 7/8	78 3/4	Treas	8 1/2% 1984-86	82 1/2	●-1/8	10.296	13.386
105 3/8	90 5/8	Exch	13 1/4% 1987	94 7/8	●-1/8	13.886	14.468
81 1/2	70 1/2	Fund	6 1/2% 1985-87	75 1/2	-1/8	8.716	12.825

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
208	117	AAH	180	..	12.6	7.0
200	96	AB Electronics	138	..	1.8	1.3
79	39 1/2	AE PLC	42 1/2	..	..e	..
237	132	AGB Research	229	-3	7.9b	3.4
29	12	AI Ind Prod	23	..	0.0	..
298	161	APV Hldgs	258	-10	12.9	5.0
71	46	Aaronson Bros	54	..	6.0	11.1
88	42 1/2	Acrow	57 1/2	..	..e	..
50	25	Do A	37	..	..e	..
65	28	Advance Serv	57	-1	4.3	7.5
200	142	Adwest Group	178	-4	10.6	6.0
428	109 1/2	Aeron't & Gen.	393	-5	2.5	0.6
37	15	Aero Needles	24	..	..e	..
600	295	AKZO	475	..	..e	..
70	30	Allen W. G.	46	..	4.4	9.7
152	85	Allied Colloids	144	+2	3.6	2.5
38 1/2	24 1/4	Allied Plant	26	..	2.7	10.4
323	222	Amal Metal	249	-3	12.9	5.4
97	51 1/4	Amal Power	92	-5	7.1b	7.8
39 1/2	23	Amber Day	24 1/2	-1/2	4.1	16.5
183	82	Amstrad	165	-5	2.9	1.7
108 1/2	53 3/4	Anderson Strath	89 1/2	● ..	5.7	6.4
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	83	● -1	7.4	9.0
11 1/2	7 23/32	Anglo Amer Ind	£10 1/2	..	73.6	7.0
37 1/2	22 1/2	Aquascutum 'A'	27 1/2	..	2.9	10.7
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	43	..	2.8	6.6

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C — E

Has the Revenue too much power? page 21

Business News

THE TIMES July 10 1981

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 519.0 down 3.4
FT Gilts 64.0 up 0.19

■ **Sterling**
$1.8775 down 20 pts
Index 929 down 0.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 111.1 up 0.2
DM2.4632 down 85 pts

■ **Gold**
$406.00 up 67.50.

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13¼-13⅛
3 mth Euro $ 18⅞-18⅝
6 mth Euro $ 18½-18¼

IN BRIEF

3-D sound for royal wedding

The royal wedding on July 29 is o provide an ideal opportunity to demonstrate the versatility of a unique British invention financed by the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

Called Ambisonics surround-sound, it is intended to record sounds exactly as they would be heard if a person were present at the live vent. It could b describd as the sound equivalent of three-dimensional vision.

The technique is based on research by Oxford and Reading Universities.

The BBC which is broadcasting the royal events live on television and radio will use the surround-sound tapes recorded during the historic occasion for their archives and demonstration.

Failures on the rise

There were 44 per cent more company failures in the first half of this year than in the same period of 1980, according to Dun & Bradstreet, the credit rating agency. Hit worst was London, where 806 companies, or 35 per cent o fthe 2,296 total, were liquidated. The home counties, West Midlands, northwest and north-east regions also suffered badly. Retailing companies had 382 liquidations, building 362 and textiles 334. Motor trades and engineering also suffered.

Financial Editor, Page 21

French order for ICL

International Computers Ltd has been awarded a contract by La Fromagerie Perreault of France for a system valued at £80,000.

£7.6m Telecom order

British Telecom has ordered £7.6m worth of telecommunications equipment from GEC.

Tank deal for Rolls

Rolls-Royce Motors has won a further £20m contract to supply power packs and spares for the British Army's new main battle tank, the Challenger. The tank will be the first to enter service with the Army powered by Rolls-Royce diesels.

Occupation ends

Some 1,700 workers have complied with a court order by ending their 14-day occupation of the Ford plant in Amsterdam.

Waterway aid possible

Government acceptance of an amendment to the Transport Bill in the Huse of Lords could boost private investment on inland waterways. The Government has indicated its willingness to consider applications for grants towards construction of freight transport facilities.

Safety legislation

Employers will have to ensure adequate first-aid arrangements for their workers under the consolidating Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981, which were presented to Parliament yesterday and come into force next July.

Offshoot jobs

Hopkinsons, the Huddersfield-based valve manufacturer, has set up a subsidiary, Hopkinsons Sales & Servace, which will be employing 100 people in a year's time through three companies at Cumbernauld, Pudsey and Llandough, near Cardiff.

Builder's plea

Employers and unions in the building industry met Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday, to plead for a change in Government policy on investment for the industry. Mr Heseltine promised to convey their point of view to the Cabinet.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Derec	5p to 68p	Kinross	37p to 571p
Bracken Mines	9p to 119p	Middle Wits	20p to 655p
Braithwaite Eng	8p to 123p	Rand Mine Props	30p to 348p
Collins W	10p to 238p	Sentrust	16p to 372p
Grootvlei	37p to 353p	UC Invest	18p to 538p

Falls

APV Hldgs	10p to 258p	GEC	10p to 718p
EAT Ind	12p to 346p	Hammerson 'A'	10p to 625p
Blue Circle	12p to 468p	Hawker Siddeley	10p to 318p
Cornell Dresses	10p to 153p	Lasmo	13p to 504p
Electrocomps	15p to 753p	Sekers Int	3p to 14p

Imperial chief quits as profits fall £41m

By Richard Allen

Mr Malcolm Anson has resigned as chairman of Imperial Group, the tobacco to brewing combine, only 18 months after taking the £100,000-a-year post.

His departure came as the group shocked the City yesterday with news of a £41m profits slump from £70.7m to £29.7m in the six months to April 30.

He is to be replaced by Mr Geoffrey Kent, formerly chairman of the group's Courage Brewery division, after a boardroom row over management policies.

Mr Kent, whose Courage operations provided one of the few bright spot sin the interim results, said that Mr Anson's departure had nothing to do with the latest figures.

He said that the board had gradually come to disagree with the former chairman's decentralized, semi-autonomous style of divisional management. "There was no crunch point—no vote was taken, Mr Anson jjust gathered he was in the minority".

He added that the board would be adopting a more "hands-on", centrally-controlled style of management.

The group would not comment on compensation terms but, with three years of his contract to run, Mr Anson could receive up to £300,000.

Imperial Group's shares fell 6p to 62½p after the results,

Mr Anson: Compensation could reach £300,000

wiping £40m off the company's market capitalization.

Imperial, whose cigarette brands, including John Player and Embassy, account for more than the British market, was severely hit by the Budget duty increases of 10p a packet. They are thought to have reduced consumption by more than 10 per cent.

The Budget accounted for more than £6m of the £23.5m plunge in tobacco profits of £26.1m.

The group also said that it spent between £13m and £14m promoting its John Player King-size brand to try to retain its market share despite increasing competition.

An even greater disappointmentto the stockmarket was the showing of Imperial's American Howard Johnson, restaurants division, acquired for £290m last year. This produced profits of only £2.4m.

Imperial cashed in £300m of gilt holdings, built up from tobacco profits, to buy Howard Johnson.

The takeover was widely criticized in the City, which was already suspicious of what were seen as ill-judged diversification by tobacco groups.

Imperial had already been pilloried for its 1978 takeover of the J & B Eastwood eggs and poultry group for £40m. This group produced only £2.4m profits in the first half.

Mr Kent defended the Howard Johnson move yesterday, saying that it was hit by recession and reduced holiday trade in Florida, where the group is strongest. He added that later figures were most encouraging.

Mr Anson, who took over as chairman after several years as deputy to Sir John Pile, said last night that there was often more than one opinion on how a group should best deploy its managerial resources.

"To resolve these differences, I have come to the conclusion that Imperial Group should have a change of chairman."

Mr Kent, hands-on management again.

Huge rise in central borrowing caused by Civil Service dispute

By Our Economics Staff

Central government borrowing in the three months to June is provisionally estimated at £7,371m compared with £4,619m in the same period of 1980.

But the increase of some £2,750m is more than accounted for by the £3,250m to £3,750m ofrevenue that the Government believes it has "lost" as a result of industrial action by civil servants.

Disclosing the figures in a Commons reply, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said that the extra interest represented 3½ per cent of the total paid to non-industrial civil servants in salaries and wages in the present financial year.

In June itself, the central government borrowing requirement (CGBR) is put at £2,240m, compared with the smae month last year. The impact of the Civil Service action during the month is estimated at about £1,000m.

On thef ace of it, the underlying trend of theCGBR looks to be broadly on course. But it is still early in the financial year, and the longer the civil servants' action continues the more difficult it becomes to know precisely how much of the "lost" revenue will ultimately be recouped.

In the three months to June, the additional interest the

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
1980-81		
June	1,331	4,619
July	804	5,423
Aug	1,592	7,015
Sept	850	7,865
Oct	162	8,027
Nov	2,835	10,862
Dec	2,248	13,110
Jan	-1,764	11,346
Feb	669	12,015
March	860	12,875
1981-82		
April	2,408	2,408
May	2,723	5,131
June	2,240	7,371

Government has had to pay as a result of its increased borrowings to cover its revenue shortfall have been put at £70m to £80m.

If the dispute remains unresolved, the interest cost is estimated to rise to about £140m by the end of July.

A bareakdown of the latest figures shows that consolidated fund expenditure rose by 9.4 per cent in the latest quarter compared with the same quarter last year. Revenue was down by 6.2 per cent, or some £800m.

Net loans by the National Loans fund were some £700m down on last year,

Japanese agree on car curbs

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, July 9

Japan has agreed to hold its share of the United Kingdom car market down to 11 per cent this year.

The agreement was reached today at talks in Sapporo between representatives of the British Society of Moto Manufacturers and Traders and Japan's Automobile Manufacturens' Association.

The Japanese delegation, led by Mr Takashi Ishihara, president of Jama, also agreed, in principle, to curb the exports of light vans to Britain this year "on a voluntary basis."

But the Japanese team said it would be impossible to meet Britain's demand that shipments of commercial vehicles should not exceed 11 per cent of the market.

In a face-saving formula designed to save the talks the British delegation, in turn, agreed to withdraw its proposal which would penalize Japanese manufacturers for exceeding the 11 per cent ceiling last year.

Earlier, the British delegation led by Mr Geoffrey Moore, SMMT chairman, claimed the Japanese had broken a gentleman's agreement by capturing 11.9 per cent of the British market last year. As a consequence SMMT has asked JAMA to reduce its share of the British market by 0.9 per cent—about 14,000 units—to 10.1 per cent this year.

The formula evolved today came 17 hours of talks lasting into the early hours of the morning.

But, significantly, the two delegations failed to issue a joint communiqué today which commits the Japanese, in writing, to any specific pledge on the issue of export restraits.

A spokesman for JAMA said its delegation was greatly relieved that a formula had been evolved to save the talks before the British delegation's departure for London.

"We are worried that if we do not solve our problems on an industry-to-industry basis the situation might deteriorate and lead to protectionism".

The British delegation has asked Japanese manufacturers to restrain exports to a level not exceeding 11 per cent of market for light commercial vehicles this year. But Mr Ishihara claims JAMA cannot hope to meet the demand because 12,000 Japanese commercial vehicles, accounting for 13.5 per cent of the British market, were sold in the United Kingdom during the first five months of the year.

In all Japan had already shipped 16,000 vans and other commercial vehicles to Britain this year, Mr Ishihara told the British delegation.

According to British estimates the demand for passenger cars will decline from 1.51 million last year to 1.41 million this year. At the same time the demand for commercial vehicles is expected to decline from 272,000 units to 165,000 units.

The SMMT told Japanese manufacturers that they would have to restrain their shipments of light lorries and vans

Petrol rises may start new price war

By Edward Townsend

A new petrol price war in Britain may be on the way if the big oil companies attempt to increase pump prices by another 6p or 7p a gallon.

They are considering a rise following the slide in the value of the pound against the United States dollar. But many fear that because prices went up by 10p a gallon just a month ago, there will be considerable market resistance to another increase.

It is also argued that discounting may be resumed, particularly in competitive urban areas, if a gallon of four star goes up to 163p and that the oil companies may be forced to reinstate garage subsidies. The withdrawal of price support by the major companies resulted in last month's price rises, which, with few exceptions, have held throughout the country.

Petrol companies said in June that they had to withdraw subsidies, which in the cases of BP and Esso were £1m a week, in the hope of ending the cutthroat competition between garages in towns and cities. Some filling stations were selling at prices as low as 143p a gallon.

According to reports yesterday, Elf and Fina are to increase their prices by 2p a gallon but these are unlikely to stick unless the major retailers follow suit. A spokesman for on leading company said yesterday: "We have reports of some people driving miles to save 1p a gallon even though this is far outweighed by the cost of getting there."

Petrol companies now will have to weigh the possibilities of renewed discounting against the losses they are suffering on downstream refining operations.

A statement yesterday by Mobil illustrated the industry's cautious approach to pricing. The June increase, it said, was a necessary first step towards reducing significant losses but it was insufficient and was the best that could be accomplished in the market circumstances.

But then the weakening of

An eye on rising prices while filling up in London yesterday.

the pound automatically put up the price of crude oil, which is traded in dollars. "We are continuing to review our position," said the company.

The decision on June 15 to cut North Sea crude prices by $4.25 to $35 a barrel was welcomed by the oil companies with refining interests although BP Oil, for example, gave warning that it needed a further reduction to return to profitability. Since then, the major companies say that the pound's fall has wiped out much of the advantage of the North Sea price drop.

However, the refiners regard as encouraging a significant rise in petroleum prices at Rotterdam, Europe's centre for spot purchases of motor spirit and crude oil. Average Rotterdam petrol prices in May were $348 a tonne; this week they have risen to $385 a tonne.

This is believed to be because of considerable buying and reselling of cargoes, but the petrol companies hope the increase marks the beginning of an upward trend in spot prices. Cheaper petrol bought in Rotterdam was the basis of much of the recent fierce price cutting in the north of England. About 20 per cent of Britain's petrol is bought on the spot market.

According to the latest issue of the authoritative Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, there are signs of a modest recovery of spot crude oil prices. Arabian light crude has risen by up to 50 cents to about $31.85 a barrel and a similar increase has boosted North Sea Forties crude to a spot level of $32.50.

Latest figures from the Institute of Petroleum show that United Kingdom demand for petrol in the first quarter was at its lowest January-March level since 1964. Inland deliveries totalled 19.1 million tonnes, a fall of 14.7 per cent from a year earlier.

British Steel plans to create 17,000 jobs

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation, which has axed more than 60,000 jobs over the past three years, is to attempt to create 17,000 jobs in affected areas by 1884

They would be in addition to in the past.

Mr John Dunbar, chief executive of BSC (Industry), the corporation's job creation subsidiary, said when the company launched a new campaign yesterday: "At a time when the impact of steel closures is multiplied by the general economic situation, we cannot rest content. Our steel areas are uniquely attractive to industrialists.

"Ours is an unbeatable package in Britain and stands comparsion with anything in Europe."

The company has received requests for information from 5,000 companies in the past three years and a tenth of them were helped to create jobs.

So far this year, the company has received 800 inquiries about job opportunities. It believes this reflects a considerable entrepreneurial spirit.

In its latest campaign, the company is to appeal by direct mail to leading companies and senior executives in the autumn.

By last March, the company had negotiated, or was negotiating, £150m worth of cheap European Coal and Steel Community loans to relieve the problems of steel closure areas.

A unique BSC (Industry) and European Social Fund training grant scheme, initially involving £2.8m, was launched last year.

☐ The Stelrad central heating group, Metal Box's major diversification outside packaging, is to close its boilermaking plant at Swinton, near Mexborough, South Yorkshire, with the loss of 260 jobs.

Howell to meet gas unions

Union leaders of 106,000 gas workers are to meet Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, today.

The meeting will be to discuss the implementation of the Government's recent decision, to order British Gas to cease retailing and sell off its 938 showrooms within five years. Department of Energy officials said Monday's planned national one-day strike by gas workers would not be discussed.

The gas unions have warned that if the Government implements its plans in full, there wlil be an indefinite all-out strike.

However, Whitehall sources were suggesting yesterday that there might not be legislation in the coming Parliamentary session.

Texaco rumours persist

Wall Street was buzzing with rumours today that Texaco is about to make a bid for a rival oil company, possibly even Conoco, which has agreed to a $7,300m (£3,883m) bid for it by Du Pont.

Cities Service of Oklahoma, the 20th largest United States oil company, is also seen as a likely Texaco target. The New York Times today quoted unnamed "authoritative sources" as stating that Texaco will definitely make a bid for Cities Service and that Texaco is completing arrangements now on a loan for about $3,000m. Yesterday Cities Service said it was not in any merger talks and wishes to remain independent.

Rush to buy up indexed stock

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The City, still astonished at the Government's decision to sell indexed-link stock offering a real rate of close to 3 per cent, rushed yesterday to buy the rump of Wednesday's £1,000m stock issues.

Remaining supplies of the stock, amounting perhaps to £400m-£500m, was sold at the start of the day's business at £86¼ per cent compared with the £86 at which stock had been allotted in Wednesday's tender.

By the close of business, investors in the stock were already sitting on handsome paper profits with the price standing at the equivalent of £88 in fully paid form.

Conventional gilt edged stocks were also encouraged by the sell-out. Prices recovered up to half a point of Wednesday evening's heavy falls in early trading, and the Government broker was able to sell a modest amount of the short "tap" Treasury 11½ per cent 1985. Later in the day, however, the market turned easier again.

After the diversion of the index-linked stock issue, all eyes were turning back last night towards developments on dollar interest rates.

The market is still uncerttin as to how far the Federal Reserve's policy may change as a result of this week's meeting of the open markets committee.

But while short-term dollar rates remained ight and the Federal Funds rate was once more above the 20 per cent level, dealers noted the Fed's

intervention in the market, on its own account, to introduce addiional liquidiy at about 20½ per cent.

It will probably be several more days, however, before it becomes apparent to what extent the Fed's policy may have changed.

In foreign exchange markets, the Deutsche mark, supported by the West German central bank, finished 85 points higher against the dollar in European trading at DM2.4632.

Sterling traded narrowly before slipping towards the close. It finished only 20 points down against the dollar at $1.8775, but was sold more heavily against European currencies. Its index against a basket of currencies fell 0.6 to 92.9.

The authorities' decision to leave the Bank of England's minimum lending rate unaltered at 12 per cent caused no great surprise and had been largely discounted in foreign exchange markets.

The general assumption is that the Bank will now be content to allow the 1 per cent rise or so seen in money market rates this week to continue without a corresponding increase in MLR itself.

Only if sterling comes under renewed pressure in the coming weeks and money market rates rise still further is the Government likely to consider an MLR rise.

Meanwhile, the handling of Wednesday's sale of the Government's second index-linked issue has set off a considerable debate both within official circles and in the City.

What seems clear is that there was considerable over-optimism as to the amount of the stock that pension funds would be prepared to buy on the basis of a 2½ per cent yield, hence the need to cut the price to a yield basis of 2.9 per cent to ensure both that a significant quantity of funding could be achieved and that pension funds would be interested in further issues of such stocks if the Government wished to make them.

The main criticism is that the Government is having to pay over the odds because of its restriction that the stock can be bought only by pension funds.

Financial Editor, Page 21

Panel turns down appeal by Collins

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel yesterday upheld the decision of its own executive that the 9.5 per cent stake in William Collins & Sons (Holdings) bought by Mr Rupert Murdoch from Mr Robert Maxwell was unconnected with other deals made between the two on the same day.

The decision, dismissing Collins' appeal against the executive's original ruling, came after two hours of discussions between the full 13-man panel headed by Sir Jasper Hollom.

Mr Murdoch's News International is bidding £25m for Collins which has rejected the takeover. The Maxwell stake brought NI's holding to around 42 per cent. Collins challenged the share purchase because, had it been connected with other transactions, it may have breached the takeover rules.

In the Stock Market, the price of Collins voting stock jumped 10p to 238p. It is understood that around 8,000 shares changed hands, but the buyer is still a mystery.

Earlier this week Sheppards and Chase announced it had bought a small amount of stock for an associate of Collins. Both Collins and its merchant bank advisors J Henry Schroder Wagg denied all knowledge of the buying, and said yesterday it was neither of them.

FOREIGN

Mexico oil sales fall by 50pc

☐ Mexico's oil sales have dropped by about half as its attempt to raise prices by $2 a barrel drives away customers, according to Western analysts.

They estimate that the total loss of sales since early last month at some 700,000 barrels a day. Mexico's exports had been approaching 1.5 million bpd. Economists believe the country will now have to make heavy new borrowings because of the loss of revenue if it is to sustain growth.

The Mexican state oil company Pemex cut prices by $4 a barrel to $30.60 last month in the face of the world oil glut, but this caused strong criticism within the county. Remex now seeks a $2-a-barrel price rise.

US sales to China

☐ The Reagan Administration has reduced restrictions on sales of high technology equipment to China and will treat it more favourably than other Communist nations, the Commerce Department said yesterday. Licence applications for more technically advanced products will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Shell in Peru

☐ The Peruvian government and Royal Dutch/Shell will tomorrow sign a contract for oil exploration in the South-east Amazon area of Peru. Shell will receive a concession of about 2.5m acres and will invest $100m (£52m) in the first two years.

Bauxite threat

☐ The National Workers Union has said it will shut down Jamaica's bauxite industry if five companies do not resume wage negotiations by the weekend. The companies involved are Alcan Aluminium, ALCOA, Reynolds Metals, Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical, and Alpart.

Ford Brazil strike

☐ Ford's Brazilian subsidiary has asked the Ministry of Labour to take the first step in arbitrating a strike by 9,000 workers. One of Ford's three factories in Brazil is idle. and the company is losing producton of 340 cars per day.

US help for Chile

☐ The Inter-American Development Bank has said it will provide loans totalling $161m (£83m) to help Chile rebuild its main North-South highway,

Japan lends to China

☐ The government-owned Export-Import Bank of Japan has agreed to provide China with loans totalling 42,000m yen (£96m).

German pessimism

☐ West German output is still likely to fall by about 1.5 per cent this year despite a recent surge in export demand, the German Institute for Economic Research said in West Berlin.

Cutback in oil exports will shrink Arab dollar surplus

By Melvyn Westlake

The Middle East oil exporters' huge petro-dollar surplus will fall sharply next year, according to today's *Economic Outlook* from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

After reaching $120,000m (£63,830m) in 1980 following the second big price rise, the surplus generated by the Organisation of Petroleum Ecporting Countries is predicted to drop to about half that in 1982—$65,000m. However, little reduction is expected in the surplus this year.

The main reasons for the decline next year are a drop in OPEC oil exports and an increase in OPEC imports of other goods.

The decline in output in Britain is forecast to end in the final three months of this year, and to be followed by a modest recovery next year.

Despite this, employment is expected to continue to fall through next year and inflation to decline to an annual rate of 8½ per cent in the second half of the year.

As the petro-dollar surplus shrinks, the current account deficits faced by some industrialised countries, notably West Germany, France, Italy and Canada, should improve. The United States on the other hand, is expected to see its current account swing from surplus to deficit.

For many developing countries, however, the situation is already serious and getting worse. Those which are net oil importers will together face a deficit of $61,000m this year, compared with $53,000m last year.

The *Economic Outlook* says that many of the poorest countries may simply be unable to increase their imports because their reserves are inadequate, external finance is not available and more of their export earnings must be earmarked to meet debt repayments and interest charges.

Two forces at work

The 24 OECD members are still being affected by two principal forces: the second oil shock, in 1979-80, and the tight policies adopted to meet it.

Recent changes in currency values may also be affecting overall demand in industrialised nations and, more significantly, the distribution of demand between them.

General business activity in the big seven industrial nations has held up better than expected at the end of last year. This was because North America and Japan performed better than expected, but it was partially offset by weak economic conditions in Europe.

At the same time, economists at the OECD secretariat have now revised downwards their predictions of output in the second half of this year and the first half of next. The recovery will be delayed by six months or more, the *Economic Outlook* says.

Although the deflationary effects of the second oil price increase is now beginning to work itself out, Government policies have become more restrictive. Budgetary policy got tighter last year in some countries and is likely to tighten further this year, the *Economic Outlook* predicts.

Outlook for inflation

Monetary policy also appeared to get tighter about the turn of the year. Generally, monetary targets for this year are tighter than those for last year, but at least partly this is due to expected lower inflation. Interest rates have risen in several countries in order to resist downward pressures on exchange rates. These movements may be transitory, the *Economic Outlook* says, but it believes that if high interest persists, business activity will be depressed further.

The short-term inflation outlook for industrialised countries has worsened, partly because of higher oil prices and partly because the fall in many currencies against the dollar has prevented the benefits of generally lower commodity prices from being felt quickly. Furthermore, the fall in European currency values will affect other import costs in many countries. The overall effect could be to worsen the inflation outlook by one-half to three-quarters of a percentage point for this year as a whole, and possibly for next year.

But, assuming no further change in currency rates, import prices are expected to have a dampening influence on inflation over the next 18 months.

☐ Economic growth in the United States next year is expected to fall far short of the Reagan Administration's forecast of 5 per cent, the *Economic Outlook* said. It forecast that growth in America's gross national product would be more than halved to 1 per cent.

INFLATION IN OECD AREA

(percentage changes seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Average 1969 to 1979	From previous year 1980	1981	1982
United States	6.6	8.9	9	7¾
Japan	7.6	3.2	5	4½
Germany	5.5	5.1	4½	3¾
France	8.8	11.5	11¾	11½
United Kingdom	12.6	18.8	13½	10
Italy	13.3	20.4	19	17½
Canada	8.1	10.5	10½	11
Total of above countries	7.5	9.0	9	8
Other OECD countries	9.5	13.1	13½	11½
Total OECD	7.8	9.7	8½	8½

UNEMPLOYMENT IN OECD AREA

	1980	1981	1982	1982 I	1982 II
Unemployment rates (% of labour force seasonally adjusted)					
United States	7.2	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
Japan	2.0	2¼	2	2	2
Germany	3.5	4¾	5½	5¼	5½
France	6.3	7½	8½	8¼	8¾
United Kingdom	7.0	10½	11¾	11½	12
Italy	7.6	8	8½	8½	8½
Canada	7.5	7½	7½	7½	7½
Total of above countries	5.7	6½	7	6¾	7
Other OECD countries	8.5	9½	9½	9½	9½
Total OECD	6.3	7	7½	7½	7½
Unemployment levels (millions)					
North America	8.4	8¾	9½	9½	9½
OECD Europe	11.6	14	15	15	15½
Total OECD	21.5	24½	26	25¾	26½

GROWTH IN OECD AREA

(percentage changes seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Average 1963 to 1979	Change over previous year 1980	1981	1982	Change over previous half year 1982 I	II
United States	2.9	−0.2	2½	1	½	2½
Japan	5.4	4.2	3½	4	4	5
Germany	3.2	1.8	−1½	2	2¾	3¾
France	4.0	1.3	−½	1½	2	2½
United Kingdom	2.2	−1.8	−1½	½	½	1
Italy	3.3	4.0	−½	1½	2	2½
Canada	4.2	0.1	2½	2½	3	2¾
Total of above countries	3.5	1.2	1½	1¾	1½	3
Other OECD countries	3.5	1.9	1½	3	3	3½
Total OECD	3.5	1.3	1½	2	2	3

Steelmakers seek cut in energy bill

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's steel industry claimed yesterday that its annual energy bill would have to be cut by a further £125m to match prices paid by its principal European competitors.

The industry, which has been among the most vocal opponents of the Government's energy pricing policy, expressed its continuing concern at the high level of United Kingdom industrial energy prices in a statement from the Iron and Steel Working Party.

The sector working party said that the industry's bill for energy supplies this year would be about £521m after allowing for the estimated £15m-£20m reduction arising from the Budget measures.

Yesterday's statement from the working party, one of a series established under the umbrella of the National Economic Development Office, coincided with the announcement of European Economic Community Commission approval for the formation of a joint venture company between the BSC and GKN for the production of wire rods.

The new company, Allied Steel and Wire, will lead to a rationalization of Britain's capacity for production of reinforcing bars and wire rods.

It will, account for about 4 per cent of total EEC capacity for wire rod production and will compete with six other major European producers. On reinforcing bars the new jointly-owned company will compete with nine other European companies and account for 2 per cent of capacity.

Allied faces a tough battle to establish itself as a profitable concern.

Hopes for some stabilization and hardening of prices rest on the effectiveness of the Commission's latest package designed to eliminate subsidies, cut production and improve overall efficiency. The British Steel Corporation axed more than 45,000 jobs last year and at least 20,000 more will be shed under the latest corporate plan.

After last year's record losses by BSC, and a steep drop in steel consumption, the industry yesterday disclosed an encouraging improvement in production.

Last month average weekly output from the public and private sector totalled 326,900 tonnes, the highest since June last year and more than 14 per cent greater than in May. But output over the first six months of the year was substantially below levels of two years ago, with last year's production distorted by the three-month strike at the beginning of last year.

EEC urged to act on textiles

By Our Industrial Editor

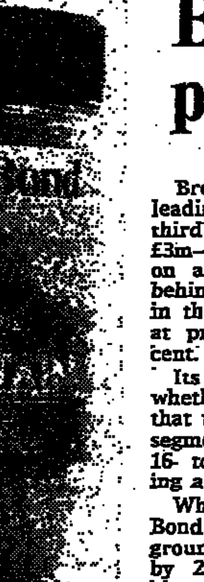
Europe's textile industry, which has shed almost one million jobs over the past eight years, has urged the EEC Commission to adopt a tough line on imports from developing countries in discussions which begin next week on the renewal of the GATT Multi Fibre Arrangement.

Comitextil, the Brussels-based organization representing the European textile industry and its three million employees, yesterday urged the Council of Ministers to ensure that in the talks with developing countries, textile imports were limited to an annual growth of no more than 1 per cent, which represents the estimated growth in EEC consumption of textile and clothing products.

In a letter to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary and current chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council, Comitextil emphasized the importance of the EEC talks, which begin next week, to the future of the industry in Europe.

The organization stressed the need for European ministers to establish a detailed negotiating position devoid of vagueness and ambiguity. It added that the industry would find it incomprehensive if the council merely fixed its objectives in global terms.

Comitextil has called on the EEC to reaffirm basic objectives.



Red Mountain: grounds for optimism

Brooke Bond finds a preference for coffee

By Our Commercial Editor

Brooke Bond Oxo, Britain's leading tea producer, with a third of the market, is putting £3m—its biggest spending yet on a single product launch—behind a dash for a larger share in the coffee market, of which at present it has only 7 per cent.

Its success will depend on whether research proves right that the biggest coffee-drinking segment of the population—the 16- to 35-year-olds—is demanding a stronger flavoured brew.

What has impressed Brooke Bond Oxo is that sales of fresh ground coffee last year rocketed by 20 per cent, leading the biggest fresh coffee producers, Lyons Tetley, part of Allied Lyons, into their first television promotional campaign, costing £500,000.

Brooke Bond Oxo believes that the heavy promotion of its new freeze-dried brand, Red Mountain, will not only bring increased share of the present instant coffee market, which accounts for most of the total coffee market, itself worth £280m a year in sales.

With total spending by all manufacturers in coffee advertising now likely to be about £11m in the next 12 months—Brooke Bond Oxo already spends £1.5m on coffee advertising—people are expected to drink more of it.

Coffee is one of the few grocery sectors still showing growth, according to Brooke Bond Oxo, while the food market generally is largely static.

The average Briton at present consumes between two and a half and three cups of coffee daily, compared with four and a half cups of tea.

Tea sales in volume have been declining slightly but that does not reflect a lesser number of cups drunk.

Investment tax relief extended

By Philip Robinson

The Government yesterday widened the appeal of investing in small business by saying that tax relief would be available for those who invest in wholesale and retail distribution concerns.

The Government previously had defined these as trading companies, and the accountancy profession had made clear that they would find difficulty in recommending this investment to clients on such a vague definition, which could be open to many different interpretations by the Inland Revenue.

The new definition, in an amendment to the business start-up clauses of the Finance Bill, emerged in a written Parliamentary answer in the House of Commons.

Tax relief now will be available to those who invest in companies that take physical possession of materials as part of their business. Those who merely buy and sell anything from steel bars to whisky will not qualify as a tax relief investment.

The Government also has reduced the minimum investment that will be allowed for tax relief from £1,000 to £500 (in any one company in any one year) in the hope of helping small investors.

People who wish to band together in "investment clubs" of put cash in small business through investment trusts will not have to prove their individual allowances with the Inland Revenue.

This will be done by the administrators of either body and relief will be split according to the amount invested.

The Government proposes to change the rules relating to capital gains tax on the disposal of holdings.

US firm pulls out of European Airbus

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 9

The American General Dynamic Company has decided against participating in the construction of the 150-seat European Airbus. The Europeans had hoped their chances of big American sales would be nehanced with the participation of a leading American manufacturer.

Only Eastern Airlines among American airlines has bought the wide-bodied A300 Airbus.

General Dynamics officials met the European Airbus management to discuss their involvement in the manufacturer of the 150-seat A320.

Mr David Lewis, head of General Dynamics, said the decision against joining the Europeans was taken "because we believe that opportunities with great near-term growth potential for General Dynamics will be forthcoming in areas other than commercial aircraft".

☐ The Boeing company has said it will not go ahead with plans to build its 150-seat, fuel-injection jet liner, code-named 7-7, unless it can find at least one partner to share the $2,000m (£1,063m) development costs.

UK SHOE PANEL FORMED

A way of bringing British footwear manufacturers and retailers closer in the hope of increasing the British makers' share of the home market is being explored.

A discussion panel has been formed with encouragement from the National Economic Development Office in an experiment based on successful similar arrangements in the clothing and textile industries.

There has been increasing anxiety among British footwear makers at the increasing market share taken by imports. The imports have been moving increasingly into the quality end of the market,

Business appointments

Manchester airport names planning chief

Mr David Stanley has been appointed to the new post of director of development and planning at Manchester International Airport.

Mr Ralph C. Vickers, has joined the board of Polymark International. Mr Vickers recently retired as chairman of stockbrokers Vickers da Costa but remains a director of that company.

Mr C A MacLeod is now chairman of Lyle Shipping Company. Mr R H B Gardiner and Mr F M Lo become directors of the company.

Mr A J R Purssell has been named as a regional director of the South Midlands regional board of Lloyds Bank which sits at Aylesbury.

Mr Michael J. Downer has been made company secretary of R. P. Martin & Co.

Mr Christopher Toothill has been appointed a director of Capper Neill International (Process).

Mr Alan Wiseman has been named as a general manager of Italian International Bank.

Mr Thomas A. Veitch, vice president, who was previously with Baring Brothers & Co, has joined Citibank's UK investment management unit. Mr Brian Trainor, vice president, has been named chief administration officer for the international services division based in London.

Mr Gordon Holden has been appointed managing director of Crimpfil, based at Aberbargoed, mid-Glamorgan.

Following Leigh & Sillivan's acquisition of a 51 per cent shareholding in Die Casting Machine Fools (DCMT), the parent company of Lone Star Products, Mr A. Whitworth, chief executive of Leith & Sillivan, together with Mr J. B. Kirkland and Mr M. W. Tolson will be joining the board of DCMT. No other changes are envisaged to the boards of DCMT or Lone Star Products, and Mr E. A. Burks will remain as chairman, Mr A. S. Perrin as managing director and Mr J. W. Hutson as sales director.

Mr Christopher Dollard and Mr Peter Wood have been made associate directors of Charles Barker Lyons.

Professors S. T. M. Glynn and Bernard Crossland have been appointed as members of the Agricultural Research Council. They replace Professor Sir Andrew Huxley, who resigned from the Council last January following his election as president of the Royal Society, and Professor Sir Hugh Ford, who retired on completion of his term of office.

Mr Kenneth E. Secrett becomes managing director of United Transport Overseas from October 1, taking responsibility for the group's operations in South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. By December 31, Mr Secrett will take over responsibility for operations in other parts of the world.

Mr Gerard Connolly has rejoined DAKS-Simpson as export director for both men's and women's clothing.

Mr M. R. Liddiard has been named to the board of Beradin Rubber Estates.

Mr N. R. Dunford has been appointed by Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society to be joint investment manager from August 1. Mr D. A. K. Park has become chief investment secretary.

Mr Philip Hills will join Antony Gibbs & Sons as export finance director on July 27. Mr Phillip Atkinson joins as assistant director in charge of operations on August 17 and Mr Andrew Skinner has been made assistant director.

Mr Herbert J. Cruickshank has been appointed chairman of the House-Building Advisory Bureau.

Mr Douglas E. J. Clothier has been appointed to the board of Royal Trust Bank (Jersey).

Mr Peter Debney has been named managing director of Computer Services Centre Group following the resignation of Mr P. E. N. Blacklock. Also appointed to the board are Mr Bill Halbert as sales and marketing director and Mr Gerry Hart as finance director.

Mr John Wilson has been appointed to the main board of KCA International as deputy managing director.

Mr J P Ford has been elected master of the Ironmongers' Company. Mr J. C. Foot is now senior warden and Mr J. P. Southwell has become junior warden.

Mr John Hignett has resigned from the board of Carless, Capel and Leonard following his appointment as director-general of the Take-over Panel. The board will invite Mr Marcus Agius to replace him as a non-executive director from August 4.

Mr David Osborne has been appointed director of PA Developments, a subsidiary of PA International.

Mr Andrew D. Gilmour has been named to the board of Metropolitan Pensions Association.

Dr J. V. Butcher has been appointed managing director of Yorkshire Chemicals in place of Mr S. Fowler, who has retired from the board. Mr P. A. Lowe has been appointed to the board as commercial director. Mr H. J. Clarke, engineering director, has retired from the board.

VAT hold-up forcing companies to borrow

By Nicholas Cole

Business groups, including some major exporters, are being forced to borrow money to offset the VAT repayments held up because of the Civil Service dispute, now into its 18th week.

The Confedereation of British Industry says that companies have been unable to obtain their VAT repayments since March, and this is now leading to cash-flow problems as wel as loss of business.

"The reports we have had come from major exporters, construction companies and self-employed farmers who have been particularly badly hit", according to a CBI spokesman. The CBI has "informal contact" with the Treasury on the issue.

A number of companies have also contacted the Small Business Bureau, a Conservative lobby group chaired by Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey North-west, and representations have been made to Treasury Ministers.

One of the more hard-pressed groups on the CBI list is the privately-owned Queenborough Rolling Mill, of Queenborough, Kent, which is "steadily getting into financial difficulties" because of non-repayment of VAT by the Customs and Excise.

"Being a company that exports more than 75 per cent of its production, we pay out large amounts of VAT on purchases and receive very little on sales which are zero-rated. Thus, even after deducting PAYE due to the Inland Revenue, there is a large sum owed to us", Mr Ian Watson, joint managing director of Queenborough, says.

There seems to be little prospect of the company receiving any VAT repayments for a very long time. "Even if the industrial action (by civil servants) ends tomorrow, there is such a backlog of work in the Customs and Excise that it will be many months before they can approve repayments", he adds. The Excise department normally makes 10,000 repayments each day.

Meanwhile, Queenborough is also being forced to sell its products more cheaply.

The Government measures, first announced in April, effectively allow companies to offset PAYE contributions against the VAT repayments which they are owed. It was also said that the Inland Revenue would avoid "precipitate action" in cases of genuine, temporary difficulty.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rebuilding Imperial's image

Imperial warned shareholders of a substantial profits setback in the first half. But the plunge from £70.7m to £29.7m goes way beyond the City's worst fears, where outside forecasts were generally around £45m. Clearly, in these circumstances, something had to give and Mr Malcolm Anson, who took the chair only a year ago and whose decentralized management control theories apparently did not square with the rest of the board, has agreed to depart.

This move however is unlikely to restore boardroom credibility overnight particularly as many of the causes for Imperial's abysmal showing pre-date his appointment. As expected, trading profits from tobacco collapsed—from £49.6m to £26.1m—with a 12 per cent decline in the United Kingdom market as a result of Budget increases a major factor, although Imperial pumped out between £13m and £14m to promote its John Player brands in a bid to hold market share. But the real shock come from the controversial Howard Johnson acquisition, which turned in trading profits of £2.4m compared with £13.3m in the previous half and City expectations of around £15m.

Imperial blames the recession which reduced the holiday trade particularly in Florida and extra short-term costs mainly for refurbishment. The board was still waxing lyrical about Ho-Jo's potential yesterday, but the echoes of the Eastwood takeover are all to clear. In fact, Imperial's diversification into foods has yet to prove even remotely successful. The division saw trading profits slump from £5.4m to £2.4m as weak prices and high feed costs squeezed the poultry industry. The only bright spot has been Courage, where major rationalization moves and a claimed volume rise of 7 per cent have pushed up the contribution £3.5m to £23.1m.

Meanwhile, the effect of Imperial's gradual exchange of its £350m gilt mountain for Ho-Jo's equity has been to multiply net interest charges almost by four to £25.4m. Imperial's forecast of around £83m for the full year, against £124m, would be just sufficient to cover a maintained dividend on a historical basis, but current-cost cover would only be around three-quarters. So an historic yield of 16.7 per cent after a 6p plunge to 62p last night is possibly academic.

Income funds, however, are likely to go on giving Imperial the benefit of the doubt and with takeover talk likely to recur, last night's close could be the floor. Imperial's hunger for growth status, however, seems as far away as ever.

● *Even before the City had time to embark on its post-mortems on the handling of Wednesday's index-linked stock offering, the Government Broker had managed to dispose of the rump of the issue. That, at least, enabled the authorities to claim a success of sorts, though it was not a success that many found particularly impressive.*

What the authorities have now discovered is what the actuaries and many fund managers were telling them from the start, namely that pension fund managers will buy index-linked stock on a yield basis of close to 3 per cent.

Now that fact has been established we could presumably see further issues, so long as the Government accepts the price that has to be paid. And that, of course, is the nub of the matter. Will the Government now accept that this is the price to sell such stocks to this particular category of investors? If not, then it has the choice of either abandoning indexed stocks or broadening the scope of the market beyond pension funds to bring more demand.

Montague L. Meyer

On a see-saw

Meyer's results follow the gloomy pattern set by International Timber and May & Hassell, which have both recently reported trading losses and reduced dividends. In Meyer's case the magnitude of the downturn is considerably greater. Losses of £5.8m pretax in the second half left Meyer showing a £2.7m annual loss to March 31 compared with a profit of £16.3m the year before.

With the final dividend cut by more than two-thirds and the shares unchanged at 67p, Meyer now yields only 6.4 per cent which is not much of a prop for the shares. The group, though, along with others in the timber sector, has been supported by takeover speculation and despite last year's net losses which wiped nearly £9m from reserves, the group still has a net worth of £102m or 168p a share.

Having relied so much on rising timber prices to swell profits in the past, the industry came badly unstuck last year as the drop in construction activity and new housing starts led to lower demand and prices and stocks were unloaded in the face of high interest rates. Meyer, the largest timber wholesaler in the country, was also caught out with forward commitments of Russian timber at fixed sterling prices and was undercut by others, able to use the rising pound to import more cheaply.

This time Meyer will be protected by currency clauses to prevent the same happening and it has also been attacking costs with the workforce reduced by about a quarter in the past year. The results included £1.7m above the line for reorganization—partly offset by £750,000 of property profits—and £2.3m of extraordinary closure costs.

Asset sales, much lower capital spending and reduced working capital has also cut £8.4m from borrowings to £65.4m. But gearing and the interest burden—£12.7m last year—are still considerable and the permanent reduction in debt Meyer is aiming at will be hard to achieve without cutting capacity. Meanwhile the poor outlook for housing starts and repair and maintenance work suggest Meyer will have difficulty making a profit in the first half of this year, although there are tentative signs of improving margins and the cash flow is positive.

Sothebys

Financing the future

A sense of relief on figures that are a little better than expected is no longer the stuff of rising share prices, and Sotheby Parke Bernet Group fell victim yesterday with the shares falling 8p to 475p. Net auction sales in the half-year to February went ahead by 27 per cent to £145.6m, while pretax profits fell behind with a 10 per cent drop to £4.28m, and the full year's looks likely to be similarly down. The interim dividend is 5.0p gross again.

The trouble is that there is no way yet of deciding whether Sotheby's decision to go for a big turnover through the investment of £13m in three big salerooms, was the right one, as they will only be fully operational next season. Meanwhile, the group has suffered from the financing charges incurred on that expenditure. Recession has also left its mark though the art market has been exceptionally buoyant, and the past season had its moments, but was largely bereft of the spectaculars of past years.

The strength of the dollar is now working in the group's favour, and as the two big salerooms, especially in New York, work up to full capacity the hope must be of profits, other things being equal, of between £9m and £10m. As investments, Sotheby's and Christies score on quality of earnings as groups selling services and inflation-adjusted profits are very near historic ones. This Autumn will, however, see the High Court action over the introduction of the buyers' premium, so the 3.8 per cent yield is looking ahead far enough.

● *Business failures are very much part of the times, but the latest Dun & Bradstreet figures, coming on top of the Department of Trade report on personal bankruptcies, are still disturbing. Company liquidations in the first half of 1981 were 44 per cent higher than in the same period last year and the gravity of the underlying trend has probably been concealed by the civil service dispute.*

From the Government's point of view, a worrying aspect of the figures must be the concentration of failures in the already depressed regions—the North West, North East and West Midlands notably. But another indication of how far the recession has spread is the very high number of liquidations in London and the Home Counties. The fact that business start-ups are also running at a high level is a small consolation.

The bribery backlash that is hitting US exporters

Anthony Hilton

If a stream of businessmen and trade organizations testifying in Washington are to be believed, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has crippled the American export drive. Introduced four years ago to stop American companies bribing foreign officials to win orders, the law has instead so overwhelmed them with the paperwork needed to keep track of every single payment that it has been dubbed the "Accountant's Full Employment Act, 1977".

More to the point, so scared are directors of the Act's ferocious penalties, which include five years in jail and million dollar fines, that they have chosen to stay at home rather than risk exporting to the Third World and breaking the law.

That, at least, is what they have been telling their senators at recent public hearings in Washington and, as a result, there is strong pressure in Congress to amend the Act, even if this runs the risk of opening the door again to the slush funds and the corruption of foreign politicians which so tarnished the image of certain American companies in the early 1970s. The Act was sparked off by such bribery scandals as that of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

How much American export business has been lost because firms can no longer pay "commissions" is a moot point. Most companies will not talk about it publicly, because, in the words of a Westinghouse spokesman, "you immediately end up wearing a black hat".

But not everyone is as coy. Rohm Haas, the chemical group, which has recently announced the closure of its Teesside plant, loses $15m to $20m a year in sales, according to Mr John Subak, its lawyer. This is rather less than 1 per cent of its $2,400m annual turnover but 2-3 per cent of its overseas business.

The figure was even higher at the Harris Corporation, a Florida-based manufacturer of electronic communications and information systems, which has annual sales of $1,400m, of which 30 per cent go overseas.

"We believe the FCPA is a very damaging law," says Mr Joseph Creighton, the vice-president. "We comply with it and our exports have survived, but at substantial cost."

Responsible

In the five years before the passing of the Act Harris's exports increased 500 per cent, Mr Creighton says. But in the three years since the Act they have risen by only 75 per cent.

The cause of the slump is clear. The company has abandoned efforts to get business where it suspects that its overseas agents—most of whom are independent operators — may be paying bribes, because, under the Act, the Harris's directors could still be held responsible and jailed.

South America, the Middle East and South-east Asia were its prime markets. "We are probably losing something like $50m a year of business we don't go after", Mr Creighton says. "Whether that is all lost business or not is hard to say".

Rohm Haas had a similar problem, Mr Subak says: "At first we tried to get our overseas agents to sign a statement saying that they had complied with the Act, but the lousy agents would sign anything and the good agents told us to go to hell".

Ingersoll Rand declined to put a cash figure on its lost business, but criticized the Act. "It has rewarded foreign competitors of American companies who continue to bribe. It has deferred conclusion of an international agreement on the problem and it has sapped the ability of this country to compete abroad", says its company lawyer, Mr Norman Pacun.

Most firms seem to agree with him. According to a study just published by the General Accounting Office, a Federal Government agency, 30 per cent of the companies polled claimed to have lost overseas business as a result of the Act and 60 per cent believed that, other things being equal, they could not compete with foreign companies and countries which are still bribing.

A new American Chamber of Commerce survey of 183 large and small American exporters arrives even more emphatically at the same conclusions and brings in the Carter Administration for support. "In February, 1980," it says, "a White House task force reported that State Department officials in 15 countries, out of 45 surveyed, perceived the Act as having a negative impact on exports". Seven of the 15 thought the impact would be significant'.

According to Republican Senator Mr John Chaffee, who is sponsoring a Bill to clarify the Act, the American construction industry won only 1.6 per cent of the $21,800m in new overseas construction contracts awarded during the 13-month period ending in July, 1979. This compares with a 10.3 per cent share from May, 1975, to April, 1978.

Mr Robert Malott, chairman of Chicago's FMC Corporation, a leading chemicals and machinery business, says bleakly: "The law has got American companies thoroughly confused." Xerox says that its Cairo staff had to get permission from head office to pay $8 a month in tips to the local telephone repair man.

In Texas, Enserch, the company trying to buy Britain's Davy Group, complains bitterly of having its efforts at overseas acquisitions severely curtailed. In California, Mr John Runser, financial controller of the Signal Group, attacks the cost of the paperwork, and in Washington the Chamber of Commerce cites one anonymous firm which spent $30,000 investigating whether a $20 "grease" payment to an Asian customs official offended against the Act—and this even though the Act expressly permits "grease" payments to minor officials to speed things up.

Third parties

All the companies insist that they are opposed to bribery and refuse to allow any of their direct employees to engage in it. But the majority, and particularly small firms, export through independent third parties—agents and importers in the country concerned—most of whom will do what they think necessary in accordance with local custom to get the business. The core of American opposition to the Act is that as it is at present worded the American directors are held responsible for what these agents do.

Nearly all the Americans complain that their best agents have been alienated by what they see as American moralizing and have transferred their allegiance to European and Japanese firms. Many Americans have found it impossible to get replacements to work for them and in some cases have been forced to withdraw from the country completely.

How many of these complaints are sour grapes at losing sales in export markets seems no longer to be an issue. The business lobby, helped by President Reagan's new appointments in Washington, has put together an impressive list of supporters for change, including the Justice Department, the securities and Exchange Commission and various trade officials. They want to re-word the Act so that Americans are responsible only for their direct actions, not those of third parties, and they want the accounting rules loosened so that they no longer have to keep track of every small payment.

The opponents, led by Senator William Proxmire, though warning that a relaxation will inevitably lead to the return of the slush funds, are significantly out-gunned, and will have a tough fight keeping the Act intact. It is an issue where emotions run high, particularly in the present political climate, for it combines in one package the desire for less regulation, the fear of foreign and especially Japanese competition, and the post-Iranian resentment towards Third World countries.

So Rohm-Haas's Mr Subak probably spoke for most of the people on Capitol Hill when he said: "The Act is recognized as a first-rate pain in the tail by most of American industry. Only our foreign competitors think it's nice."

Has the Revenue too much power?

Adrienne Gleeson examines the controversy over the William Press tax case

Mr Geraint Morgan, Queens Counsel, Crown Court Recorder and MP has tabled a most unusual parliamentary question this week for the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He asks "... whether any payment from public funds was made to an informer or informers in connexion with the recent abortive prosecution of Messrs William Press and, if so, how much and to whom?"

It is an indication of the alarm which recent developments in Inland Revenue practice have caused that this extraordinary question should ever have been put at all.

But then all the circumstances surrounding the William Press affair, as Judge Lawson implied in his ruling on the case, were pretty extraordinary.

William Press is a civil and mechanical engineering contractor, with a history going back to 1949 and annual sales of some £200m plus, most of which are made in the United Kingdom. In the early hours of the morning of March 6, 1978, its directors and other senior managers were roused from their beds by Inland Revenue inspectors, accompanied by the police, and requested to open up their offices in England and Scotland so that the taxman could go through theirf books.

In fact they took them away, and in such quantities that counsel in the subsequent court case declared that a pantechnicon would have been required to move the lot at once.

That court case hinged on the question of whether William Press had been defrauding the Inland Revenue by pretending that its own employees were in fact employed by sub-contractors. Last week, after 2½ weeks of submissions by the opposing sides, Judge Lawson QC directed the jury to acquit the defendants of all the charges against them, for lack of sufficient evidence.

William Press and its directors have now retreated, in a discreet silence punctuated by cautious expressions of goodwill towards the Inland Revenue, into the business of making money. The reverberations of the affair of which they have been the unwilling stars are, however, likely to continue for some time.

For one thing it provided a fine example of just that high-handedness in investigating suspected tax offences, of which accountants and tax lawyers have been complaining increasingly loudly since the passage of the 1976 Finance Act conferred new powers of search and entry on the Inland Revenue.

And for another, it has underlined the weaknesses of a system under which the Inland Revenue is charged, not merely with the collection of taxes, but also with any decision to prosecute for non-payment. In the wake of this case, defence lawyers have heavily criticized the inadequacy of the examination of the facts presented at the committal hearings.

According to Sir David Napley, the defendants' solicitor, legal costs are likely to be nearer to £2m than £1m; and the lot—on the direction of the judge—is to be found from public funds.

Inland Revenue powers are in fact being scrutinized at the moment, by a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Keith, the Scottish Lord of Appeal. He is expected to start taking oral evidence in September, and to make his report in the middle of next year. This committee was set up by the Government in fulfilment of an election pledge, but its existence has not diverted the Inland Revenue's sterner critics, who want a completely independent commission set up, on Scarman lines, to investigate—for instance—the Revenue's powers to impound the vast mass of documents they took over in the Press affair. At the moment that looks like a vain hope.

In the meantime the Inland Revenue is stoutly fighting its corner, claiming, in the first place, that the fact that the William Press affair was sent for trial after committal proceedings indicated that there was a *prima facie* case to answer and in the second, that although the full case was never heard, the mere fact that the Revenue was prepared to bring it at all ought to have some deterrent effect.

It is, in fact, Revenue policy to settle for the cash rather than convictions, except where it is thought to be in the public interest to prosecute. In the year to the end of March 1980—the latest for which official figures are available—there were only 148 convictions for tax offences (and eight acquittals).

The Inland Revenue has some support from unexpected quarters. For instance Mr Halmar Hudson, chairman of the committee of the accountancy bodies which presented written evidence to the Keith committee, has "no objection" to the scope of the Revenue's powers in general, and is inclined to think that in some respects—its powers to prevent potential tax evaders from leaving United Kingdom shores, for instance—they might well be strengthened.

He sees the introduction of new powers of search and entry in 1976 as the inevitable result of the increasing tendency of tax advisers to persuade their clients, when in trouble, to say nothing. He reckons that his own policy—to induce clients to make a clean breast of their attempts at diddling the Revenue—produces a better (that is, less expensive) result in the end, than trying to fight the taxmen every step of the way.

But in this he reveals a confidence in the Inland Revenue's capacity for tempering justice with mercy which is certainly not shared by his professional brethren. The Inland Revenue's attempts to extract evidence of guilt by the heavy footed methods used in the William Press affair are hardly likely to persuade them to the contrary.

Technology

A quantum leap for the laser

Reports have been circulating among the handful of specialist laboratories doing advanced research into new types of lasers that a team led by Dr George Chapline, at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, California, has invented one that generates X-rays. Using the term in its scientific sense, if this is correct then a quantum jump has been made in this field of technology.

For the development of an X-ray laser could overcome many of the limitations placed on industrial and academic research workers in metallurgy, molecular biology, organic chemistry and many other subjects.

They will no longer be restricted to weak X-ray sources for examining materials, which include tumour cells from cancer tissues and the atoms of metallic compounds under development as more efficient catalysts for the petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Against this background the excitement over uncertain evidence among usually reticent academic scientists is perhaps understandable. The shortage of information from the Livermore laboratory, which will neither confirm nor deny the report, is attributed to the fact that the studies on lasers by Dr Chapline's team are part of an important classified project sponsored by the United States Department of Defence.

Any lingering doubts that an X-ray laser has been achieved have been virtually swept away by an article in the current issue of *Nature* by Dr Peter Knight, of the optics section of the Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College, London.

He reviews the credibility of the data that teams of scientists, working at the frontier of laser development, have been exchanging on the subject over the past four months through a specialist bulletin called *Laser Focus*. This is an unusual newsletter providing an insight into advances before they appear formally in the traditional journals.

It has proved difficult to create the conditions whereby the quantum of energy emitted by a laser is not in the form of light but X-rays: it is a goal which the leading groups in laser research have been pursuing for more than a decade.

A fundamental difference separates the attitudes towards the perfection of an X-ray laser and the invention of the original devices for generating an intense beam of pure visible light. For the first lasers spent nearly 10 years as remarkable laboratory inventions looking for an application.

In contrast, an X-ray laser has a myriad of applications waiting on its discovery. For instance, it should transform research in industrial materials for examining basic chemical, physical and mechanical properties, including electrical resistivity, radiation swelling of nuclear fuel canisters, the onset of metal fatigue and photographing individual atoms of elements.

But there may be a long gap between the Livermore device and the development of generally available equipment. Moreover, there has been a cardinal divergence in approach between British and American research groups.

The general trend in laser research over the past few years has been to find methods of producing ones that differ from those that emit intense beams of red or blue-green light; instead the new types generate a pure frequency up to 50 times shorter than the wavelength of visible light.

While the pure research groups were exploring materials which could be stimulated to generate shorter frequencies, the applied research teams were extending existing lasers into more powerful instruments. Those are being turned into weapons systems to obliterate the optical guidance components on missiles or to punch holes in their fuel tanks. The power and penetration of an X-ray laser makes it an even more formidable weapon; hence the secrecy surrounding the American scheme.

But the construction of such a device is very difficult. Because of some crucial differences between the properties of light rays and X-rays some of the technical tricks for stimulating the level of "excitement" in atoms of material to provoke the laser action are not available to the scientist.

The closest approach to generating X-rays in a laboratory in the United Kingdom is believed to have been by Professor Geoffrey Pert's team at the University of Hull. It involved vaporizing carbon fibre material in a neodymium-glass laser. The intensely energetic state of that process was exploited in a way that generates a "lasing" action close to X-ray wavelengths.

These are the best results published and the Hull team is moving its experiments to the Rutherford and Appleton laboratories of the Science and Engineering Research Council where a longer length of carbon fibre with a more powerful pulse of energy can be vaporized.

The task of feeding the raw energy into material to stimulate the emission of a pure beam of radiation is usually referred to as "pumping": and the Livermore group is reported to have harnessed the energy from a small nuclear explosion at the United States test site at Nevada for the purpose.

Pearce Wright

Business Diary: Beaux and belles at the Savoy

Reviled though the Bow Group may be within the Prime Minister's inner sanctum, this paradigm of Tory wetness is by no means despondent about its future.

Next Thursday it celebrates its thirtieth birthday with an anniversary ball at the Savoy. Organizer Philippa Curry tells me that it will be the largest Bow social event of recent years and comes at a time of rising membership.

David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, will be there, and Curry also hopes that another Bow Cabinet member, the Chancellor, will make an appearance.

Though the Prime Minister may frown upon most of Bow's activities—its latest wheeze is to compromise on gas showrooms by turning them into McDonald's-style franchise operations—she can hardly round upon those associating themselves with the event. The PM, known in Bow circles as "Herself", is the ball's president, though she is not expected to attend.

"She is a very busy lady", Curry said with some tact.

Howell's attendance should come as no surprise — his wife is the ball chairman. If the Energy Secretary is lucky at the Bow's tombola he could win a weekend for two in Paris or two tickets to the Suntory World Matchplay Golf championship at Wentworth. Clearly, life is one long whirl for progressive Tories these days.

Bow has about 1,000 members, 62 of them British MPs and 30 European MPs. With 250 attending the ball at £16 a ticket, the group should raise enough money to continue in its role as gad-fly to the Government.

But one remains puzzled by the Savoy's description of the organization: "This Conservative-based group functions in order to influence the Government and prides itself on its quiet successes."

What successes? Quiet or not, surely we should be told.

Schlock waves

Yesterday's downpour in central London probably seemed even more apocalyptic to Bloomsbury publishers Souvenir Press than to most of us.

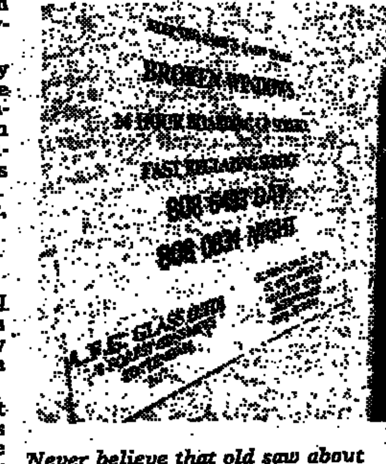
The book group were just making the final preparations for the autumn launch of one of their new titles, *Doomsday 1999 AD*, when the heavens opened.

Written by Charles Berlitz, who produced that best-selling collection of tosh *Bermuda Triangle*, it describes various ways in which the world might end in 1999, including flooding.

A few minutes after the rain began, Souvenir faced a doomsday of their own. Their office's flat roof filled with rainwater to the depth of a foot and waves started to roll down the internal staircase.

The staff duly leapt on to the roof and started to bail the water out, manfully led by managing director Ernest Hecht.

Souvenir aide Jo Verney says: "I'm afraid we splashed a few passers-by in the process but we appear to have created great amusement at the British Museum opposite us."



Never believe that old saw about British businessmen being slow off the mark. Given the chance, they can match anybody, even if the circumstances are not so pleasant. In the wake of our recent riots the Glass & Glazing Federation has enterprisingly compiled a list of London member firms offering a 24-hour service and thoughtfully provided the Metropolitan Police with copies. Every time the police tell a trader that his shop windows have been smashed they can also provide details of the nearest contractor who is on call to effect temporary repairs. As our picture shows, the round-the-clock glazier are not beyond leaving a calling card to attract the attention of other riot victims. Tottenham contractor Albert Pardoe modestly observes: "We seem to have been a lot busier lately and have attended three riots."

New wings

One of the most historic names in the story of British civil aviation has been revived in Instone Air Lines, a new cargo carrier based at Stanstead airport.

The original Instone was formed in 1919 by three members of the Instone family, Theo, Sir Samuel and Captain Alfred.

At its peak, Instone operated a fleet of 14 airliners, but it was then merged with Handley Page Transport, Daimler Hire and Aircraft Transport and Travel to form Imperial Airway, forerunners of BOAC and today's British Airways.

The contemporary Instone has been set up by Jeremy and Giles Instone, whose grandfather was Theo. Their father is chairman, and another brother, Martin, acts an consultant.

The first aircraft in the fleet is a Bristol Freighter, bought from the Royal New Zealand Air Force, which will be used mainly to ferry horses, although a daily service, carrying general cargo, is to be started between Lydd and Beauvais in September.

Axeman leaveth

John Speirs, the National Enterprise Board's axeman, who is also known as its dirictor of divestment operations, is leaving the public sector to become managing director of the United Kingdom arm of Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian oil, gas, chemicals, fertilizer and aluminium group.

Speirs, 44, believes that having met the dictates of the Conservative Government in hiving-off more than £100m of its investments the NEB can now concentrate more on its new role of providing up-and-coming industries with venture capital and no longer needs a director to oversee its portfolio sales.

He is quick to stress, however, that he will not be doing a divestment job for his new bosses. "Over the years I have got fed up with working for loss-making industries and I wanted to get back into the private sector. It is much more fun building up businesses rather than selling them."

David Hewson

Note of caution at Sonic Sound

By Rosemary Unsworth

Sonic Sound Audio, the London hi-fi equipment retailer, has seen a 78 per cent profits increase at the halfway stage but the figures are accompanied by a hint that the full-year profits forecast may not be met.

Pretax profits for the six months to May 2 were £352,000 against £198,000 and turnover rose from £1.4m to £1.9m. But last January when Sonic Sound came to the stock market for full quotation through a 37.5 per cent placing, Mr Lionel Astor, the chairman, said profits would be not less than £800,000 by the year end.

"Since the time of the prospectus there have been two adverse events affecting trading. Real consumer spending has been worse than anticipated and there was a delay in the opening of two further Tottenham Court Road shops. These shops are now trading up to expectations. The first six months' figures would have been better if these openings had been on schedule", Mr Astor said.

He said that the board was therefore taking all possible measures to achieve the profits forecast but this was dependent on an improvement in trading conditions.

The group continues to expand. It has recently acquired a lease on another Tottenham Court Road shop and wants more outlets for video hardware and software. It also has plans for outlets in Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street, which should be trading by the year-end. There is an interim dividend of 3.2p gross.

Greenfields dives into red

Greenfields Leisure, the camping equipment group, yesterday blamed the recession and reorganization costs for its fall into the red in the six months to April.

Losses of £682,000 compare with profits last year of £444,000 and the interim dividend is passed. Last time the payment was 1.2p gross. Sales dipped £500,000 to £8.4m.

But the group expects recovery in the second half, when profits from property sales should offset the trading downturn, and it hopes to be able to pay a final dividend.

Mr Richard Greenfield, chairman, says trading was hit by the retail slump, unfavourable exchange rates and one-off costs of redundancies and relocations.

Greenfield's wholesale division continues to operate successfully and is concentrating on opportunities to expand the range of camping, cycle and ski products.

Signs of the fall in consumer demand for leisure goods came last year when the group reported pretax profits down to £14,000 in the year to October.

BP bid for Selco thwarted

In another manifestation of Canada's nationalist attitude towards foreign natural resources companies, the Foreign Investment Review Agency has rejected the proposed takeover by British Petroleum of Selco Mining. The takeover would have been part of BP's £428m absorption of Selection Trust.

A BP spokesman would say only that the company is considering the next step. It is understood, however, that of the two main alternatives—to sell Selco or to make another application—the latter is more likely.

Selco has interests in copper, zinc, silver and lime, and runs a geological survey and data processing service.

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	93½	Bardon Hill	196xd	—	9.7	4.9	9.5	11.6
104	88	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
126	88	Frank Horsell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
58	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	196	Torday Limited	196	—	15.1	7.7	7.5	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	247	—	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.5

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Greene, King bucks trend with 12pc rise

By Margareta Pagano

Greene, King & Sons, the East Anglian brewer, has defied the trend of declining beer sales with record pretax profits in the year to April.

Yesterday, the group reported profits 12 per cent higher at £6.5m on sales 14 per cent up at £55.7m. The final gross dividend is 6p, making a total for the year of 9p compared with 7.8p last year. The shares rose 4p to 268p.

Competitive beer prices, less severe unemployment levels and the growing population in the East Anglian region are cited as some of the reasons for growth by the chairman, Mr John Bridge.

During the second half, he says, beer volume sales declined by some 2 per cent compared with an estimated national drop of 7 per cent. This was a recovery over the first half, when Greene's volume was down by 3 per cent.

Greene's policy is to keep beer prices competitive and the group's price differential is about 3p a pint lower than other national brands.

"We can achieve this because we have lower overheads and our lines of communication are short", Mr Bridge says.

The group noticed no real drop in sales after the 4p extra on a pint after the March Budget. Slightly higher prices were put on Greene's high-gravity bottled beers.

Over the last year, Greene spent £3m on modernizing production facilities and updating some of its 740 public houses. Another £3m is earmarked this year for further pub modernization. It recently bought its first pub in London.

Poor sales in May are blamed on the weather. Trading in June was satisfactory and the group is hoping for a good summer.

Montedison expansion

Montedison, the chemical group, will become Italy's biggest company outside the state sector when its planned capitalization issue of nine shares for every five held goes ahead. Capitalization will increase from Lira 355,700m to L996,100m (£433m).

The issue, which is designed to lift Montedison out of a long run of losses, has been held up by the suspension of dealings on the Milan Bourse. But company officials expect dealings to resume on Monday.

Dr Giorgio Porta, the company's strategic planning manager, said yesterday that a group of Italian banks had agreed to underwrite the issue. The way for a recapilization had also been eased by the government's sale of a 17 per cent stake in Montedison to a financial holding company, Gemina, which was bought from Montedison by private sector interests.

Hanson Trust bid lapses

Hanson Trust revealed yesterday that its £12m takeover bid for G. H. Downing, the Staffordshire building materials group, has lapsed, leaving it with a 24.89 per cent stake.

The industrial services group, whose chairman is Sir James Hanson, launched the 200p cash offer for Downing in May and won acceptance from some directors, giving it the 24.89 per cent holding. But the Downing board rejected the offer, describing it as unfavourable.

Last month, however, a rival bid appeared from Steetley, the construction materials and chemicals group, with an alternative share and partial cash offer of 265p a share. This valued Downing at £16m and immediately won the board's acceptance.

Mr Douglas Hartley, Downing's chairman, described the offer as fair and reasonable and urged shareholders to oppose the Hanson bid.

Stock markets

New tap exhausted

Gilts again dominated market interest yesterday as the Government broker reported that supplies of the new index-linked tap Treasury 2 per cent 2006 had been exhausted.

The poor response to applications earlier in the week had forced the Bank of England to offer the stock at a surprisingly low level to make it more attractive to investors.

The tactic appeared to work and after a half-hour delay while dealers assessed the situation jobbers reported heavy buying orders when trading resumed at 10.30. By lunchtime the Government broker was able to report that all available stock had been exhausted with the price closing £1 higher at £87¾ (£32 partly paid).

With buying orders still unsatisfied attention shifted to the short tap where the Government broker was able to supply further stock. But the rest of the market remained thin with the uncertain economic and industrial climate proving a deterrent. Even the figures for the central government borrowing requirement failed to cause much of a stir. By the close prices in longs had recovered by £¼ while in shorts the rise was restricted to £⅛.

Equities meanwhile, remained overshadowed by the £600m BP rights issue, much of which now looks likely to be left with the underwriters. Yesterday the new and HMG new shares went partly paid at 134p with the ordinary slipping 2p to 284p.

The *FT* Index, which had fallen 4.1 at 2 pm, recovered slightly to close 3.4 down at 519.0.

Interim figures from Imperial Group, down 5½p at 62½p, also caused a stir with profits plunging from £70.7m to £29.7m followed by the chairman's resignation. BAT Industries slipped 12p to 364p in sympathy and Rothmans eased 2p to 69½p.

Blue Circle was another weak spot, tumbling 12p to 468p amid further rumours of another large seller on the scene. Hawker Siddeley lost 10p to 318p, but rising against the trend ICI put on 2p to 268p and Fisons 5p to 138p.

Sotheby Parke Bernet slipped 8p to 475p after its interim report, but Montague L. Meyer held steady at 67p after announcing losses of £2.7m.

Mitchell Somers improved 4p to 31p in spite of reduced profits with better performances adding 8p to Braithwaite Eng at 123p, 4p to Greene, King at 268p and 2p to Batleys of York at 60p. A. Monk, in builders, also celebrated a return to profits with a 3p rise to 50p.

After a brief pause for profit-taking newcomer Memec resumed its advance, closing 7½p higher at 204½p. But GH Downing fell 8p to 232p after Hanson Trust, down 2p at 286p, had allowed its bid to lapse. However, the recommended offer from Steetley, 6p lower at 194p, still remains. Hopes of a counter bid in opposition to the one from News International had William Collins 10p higher at 238p despite the rejection of its appeal to the Takeover Panel over the 9.5 per cent of the shares earlier acquired by NI.

F. H. Lloyd, in which Cooper Industries now holds 28 per cent, *hardened 2p to 36½p* after the resignation of its chief executive.

Recent trading news had Radiant Metal 5p lower at 58p with Mercury Securities 8p lower at 248p for a similar reason. Inchcape, with figures due soon, suffered a further relapse, dipping 5p to 383p.

Electricals had Thorn EMI 6p lighter at 376p ahead of figures today while Berec hardened 5p to 68p after Wednesday's annual meeting. Sonic Sound was a weak spot, losing 4p at 108p after disappointing interim news.

Letraset remained a strong market in the wake of the approach from Mills & Allen, climbing 3p more to 112p on hopes of an increased offer.

The oil market remains subdued by the BP rights issue as prices continued to drift in thin trade. Ultramar shed 5p to 423p, Lasmo 13p to 504p and Burmah 5p to 115p. Sovereign Oil was a weak market after hours, slipping 18p to 309p.

In the meantime, gold shares produced a strong rally improved by the $7.50 rise in the bullion price to $406.

Driefontein raced ahead £1½ to £12 13/16, Buffelsfontein £1 7/16 to £16¾ and President Brand £1½ to £18¾. At the cheaper end, Kinross closed 37p dearer at 571p.

Equity turnover on July 8 was £138.567m (15,022 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Global Nat Res, Imperial Group, Letraset, GEC, BP, Am Gold, Thomas Tilling and Wm Collins.

Traded options: BP dominated proceedings with 1,660 contracts made out of a total of 3,034.

Traditional options saw calls in Tozer Kemsley on 6½p, BP on 22p and Premier on 74½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Braithwaite Eng (F)	8.29(8.79)	0.8(0.97)	51.1(17.6)	4.7(4)	2/10	7.7(7.0)
Brit Building (F)	2.59(3.5)	0.2(0.4)	10.1(17.0)	1.0(2.15)	—	2(3.5)
Caledonian Cine (F)	9.91(7.78)	0.9(0.64)	81(75)	7(5)	—	9(7)
Greenfields L (I)	8.47(8.94)	0.68*(0.44)	6.8*(1.57)	—(0.84)	—	—(2.15)
"Imps" (I)	2.118(1.330)	29.7(70.7)	3.4(6.3)	2.7(2.7)	2/11	—(6.75)
Kinta Kellas Rbr (F)	1.51(1.51)	0.67(0.66)	7.48(7.15)	3.5(3.5)	11/9	5(5)
John J. Lees (F)	1.88(1.69)	0.09(0.09)	11.8(7.57)	1.9(1.85)	22/8	2.6(2.5)
Mitchell Somers (F)	29.9(29.4)	0.48(2.21)	—(—)	1.0(1.75)	1/10	1.0(3.5)
M. L. Meyer (F)	313(325)	2.75*(16.3)	7.83*(24.4)	1.25(4)	9/9	3(6.25)
A. Monk (F)	93.1(88.2)	0.93(0.46*)	7.3(4.8*)	1.7(1.2)	—	1.75(1.25)
Robert Moss (F)	3.1(3.34)	0.27(0.45)	1.99(3.26)	1.07(0.8)	23/9	1.59(1.39)
Oil & Assoc Inv (F)	—(—)	0.59(0.66)	3.88(4.77†)	2.4(2.18)	—	3.5(4.53†)
Sotheby Parke (I)	145(114)	4.28(4.8)	21.1(24.1)	3.5(3.5)	28/8	—(12.5)
Tribune Inv (I)	—(—)	0.7(0.75)	1.65(1.77)	0.8(0.8)	21/8	—(2.7)
Turnbull Scott (F)	13.5(11.8)	0.27*(0.28*)	30*(30*)	3(3)	11/8	(6(5)
Watson & Philip (I)	39.09(34)	0.2(0.27)	1.5(1.6)	1.0(1.0)	—	—(3.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=loss; †=includes special dividends.

Briefly

Brazil's coffee move: In an attempt to bolster sagging coffee prices Brazil, the world's biggest coffee producer, is reducing the amount of credit roasters pay against future deliveries. Brazil is also cutting export quota contributions and prices of coffee purchases registered in August and September by members of the International Coffee Organization. Coffee prices responded yesterday by rising in London, September delivery closing £50 up at £783.50 a tonne.

John J. Lees: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £1.88m (£1.69m). Pretax profits: £94,000 (£94,000). Total dividend: 3.71p (3.57p) gross.

British Building and Engineering Appliances: Sales for year to March 31, 1981, £2.59m (£3.5m). Pretax profits: £205,000 (£402,000). Total payment cut from 5p to 2.85p gross.

Coghlans: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £4.33m (£6.95m). Pretax loss of £651,000, against profit of £267,000.

Kinta Kellas Rubber Estates: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £1.51m (£1.51m). Pretax profits: £676,000 (£667,000). Total dividend unchanged at 7.14p gross.

Braithwaite & Co Engineers: Turnover for year to March 31, £8.29m (£8.79m). Pretax profits: £809,000 (£977,000). Dividend raised from 10p to 11p, gross.

Turnbull Scott Holdings: Turnover for year to March 31: £13.57m (£11.87m). Pretax loss: £270,000 (against loss of £284,000 last year). But total dividend raised to 8.57p (7.14p) gross.

Batleys of Yorkshire: Turnover for year to May 2, 1981, £105.94m (£89.12m). Profits attributable: £1.05m (£947,000) after tax. Total payment: 3.14p (2.85p) gross.

RTZ optimistic over new mine

The Rio Tinto mining group in Zimbabwe has begun developing a gold mine which it believes will soon become one of the biggest in the country.

When it is fully operational, probably in the first quarter of next year, the Renco mine in southern Zimbabwe is expected to yield more than 52,500 ounces of gold a year. That would increase Zimbabwe's gold production by about 13 per cent. In 1979, the country produced 386,000 ounces. About £13m has been spent on developing the mine, south of Fort Victoria. Envisaged production would be worth almost £11m a year in foreign exchange for Zimbabwe at the present gold price.—Reuter.

Discount market

Credit conditions proved very easy. The Bank of England mopped up surplus liquidity.

Houses picked up money in some volume at about 10½-10 per cent in the early stages, but the rate gradually firmed to 10¾ per cent by midday. Final balances were taken between 9 and 10 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The market closed on a quiet note with the dollar easing slightly, and sterling losing a little ground. The pound finished 20 points easier at $1.8775 compared with $1.8795 overnight while the trade weighted index slipped to 92.9 against 93.5 on Wednesday. The expected unchanged MLR decision was fully discounted.

The dollar opened lower on some profit taking but by the end of the day began to recover as Eurodollar deposit rates began to edge ahead once more. The Bundesbank heavily supported the D mark which managed a modest gain in dollar terms at 2.4632 compared with 2.4717. The French franc upset by the economic plans of the new administration closed on offer to the dollar at 5.8725 (5.8650). Swiss francs were dearer at 2.1080 (2.1135) along with the yen 228.80 (229.20).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 9	Market rates (close) July 9	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8700-8900	$1.8770-8780	1.05-1.15c disc	2.55-2.65c disc
Montreal	$2.2640-2740	$2.2645-2655	1.30-1.40c disc	3.25-3.40c disc
Amsterdam	5.14-19fl	5.14½-15½fl	⅛ prem-⅛c disc	1⅞-⅞c prem
Brussels	75.65-76.20f	75.70-80f	45-55c disc	105-115c disc
Copenhagen	14.46½-57k	14.47-48k	545-645ore disc	1455-1635ore disc
Dublin	1.2656-2740p	1.2665-2680p	15-30p disc	70-90p disc
Frankfurt	4.62-67m	4.62½-63½m	⅜ prem-⅛pf disc	1-½pf prem
Lisbon	121.10-122.15e	121.40-60e	65-120c disc	159-310c disc
Madrid	184.10-185.60p	184.20-40p	95-125c disc	270-320c disc
Milan	2300-14lr	2301-03lr	32-34lr disc	88-91lr disc
Oslo	11.46-56k	11.46¼-47¼k	115 prem-5ore dis	325-185ore prem
Paris	10.99-11.06½f	11.00½-01½f	9-10c disc	23½-25c disc
Stockholm	9.74-83k	9.74½-75½k	110-185ore disc	195-390ore disc
Tokyo	429-34y	429½-30½y	2.30-1.95y prem	6.80-6.20y disc
Vienna	32.40-85sch	32.45-60sch	1 prem-3gro disc	7 prem-3gro disc
Zurich	3.04½-4.00f	3.95-96f	1¼-¾c prem	3-2½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.6 at 92.9.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6425-1.6575
Bahrein	0.7070-0.7100
Finland	8.5595-8.5995
Greece	112.20-115.20
Hongkong	10.7160-10.7560
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5305-0.5335
Malaysia	4.4000-4.4300
Mexico	45.40-46.90
New Zealand	2.2225-2.2525
Saudi Arabia	6.3940-6.4240
Singapore	4.0460-4.0760
South Africa	1.7110-1.7260

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.9	−37.1
US dollar	111.1	+2.4
Canadian dollar	88.3	−17.2
Schilling	110.3	+21.7
Belgian franc	104.3	+8.7
Danish kroner	85.0	−11.5
Deutsche mark	115.4	+37.1
Swiss franc	135.9	+83.5
Guilder	107.2	+14.0
French franc	81.9	−12.1
Lira	57.0	−55.8
Yen	142.4	+36.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement, December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.4800-1.4830
+Canada	1.2058-1.2061
Netherlands	2.7400-2.7430
Belgium	40.35-40.40
Denmark	7.7155-7.7205
West Germany	2.4625-2.4640
Portugal	64.70-64.90
Spain	97.95-98.05
Italy	1226-1228
Norway	6.1090-6.1140
France	5.8700-5.8750
Sweden	5.1915-5.1965
Japan	228.70-228.90
Austria	17.28-17.31
Switzerland	2.1070-2.1090

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8286-0.8289

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3694	+1.40	+1.61	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.90401	−0.19	+0.02	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52476	−0.80	−0.59	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.01044	+0.25	+0.46	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81077	−0.86	−0.65	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.690492	+0.78	+0.99	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1259.29	−0.29	−0.68	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¼-19¼; seven days, 19⅝-18⅞; one month, 19 5/16-18 15/16; three months, 18 11/16-18 5/16; six months, 18¾-18½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $406 (an ounce); pm. $405.25 close, $406.
Krugerrand (per coin): $417-420 (£222-223.5).
Sovereigns (new): $101-103 (£53.75-54.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 16/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10½ Low 10
Week Fixed: 11⅝-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝	2 months	12½
3 months	12⅞	3 months	12½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12 13/16-12¾	3 months	13½
3 months	13-12⅞	4 months	13½
4 months	12⅞-12 11/16	6 months	13½
6 months	12⅞-12 11/16		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14-13¾	7 months	14⅛-13¾
2 months	14⅛-13¾	8 months	14⅛-13¾
3 months	14⅛-13¾	9 months	14½-14
4 months	14⅛-13¾	10 months	14½-14
5 months	14⅛-13¾	11 months	14½-14
6 months	14⅛-13¾	12 months	14¼-13⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12 15/16-12 11/16	6 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	13⅞-13 5/16	12 months	13 11/16-13 9/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12½	3 months	13⅛
7 days	12¾	6 months	13¾
1 month	12⅞	1 year	14

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 12 Close 11½

1 week	12⅛-12	6 months	13¾-13½
1 month	12 13/16-12 11/16	9 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	13½-13¼	12 months	14-13⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 13%

FINANCIAL NEWS

Monk back in profit after strong finish

After a gradual improvement in trading last year, A. Monk, the civil engineer and contractor, has returned to profits and will be paying the promised final dividend.

The group made pretax profits of £938,000 in the year to February 28 after a pretax loss of £465,000 last time. In the first half, Monk lost £501,000 and passed the interim dividend but forecast a return to profits by February and a dividend to match last years. A final gross of 2.5p is being paid against 1.78p. The shares rose 3p to 50p on the news, 2p off the year's high.

Mr William Whittingham, chairman, says the improvement came from a gradual increase in trading over the year, particularly in the last six months. The board now believes the group is in a better condition to tender and trade more competitively under present difficult conditions. Payment of an interim dividend in December is expected.

Sales for the year rose by about £5m to £93m, but Mr Whittingham says turnover will be lower this year because of the continuing shortage of work in the industry. Although outstanding work is down on a year ago, Monk is sure of maintaining progress already made.

Present signs in the construction industry, he says, indicate limited increases in work in 1982 to 1983, but an improvement in profit margins is expected.

Retained profits come out at £2.24m after a provision of £1.6m against the deferred tax released and an extraordinary item of £457,000. This covers costs of withdrawing from Nigeria and profits from the sale of land by a subsidiary.

Mr Whittingham added that two contracts that had posed difficulties last year had been settled and other contracts were being carried out to plan. In 1978 the group made £4.6m pretax.

Second-half recovery at Mitchell Somers

The latest results from West Midlands-based Mitchell Somers proved to be better than the market had feared and the shares rose by 4p to 31p yesterday. For the year to March 28, the engineer and forgemaster managed to make a pretax profit of £488,000—a swing back into the black in the second half-year, after a first-half loss of £127,000.

For the previous year, Mitchell made £2.21m pretax. Turnover was virtually unchanged at £29.9m. Shareholders receive a payment of 1.42p gross, against 5p last last time.

Interim dip at Watson & Philip

In spite of turnover expanding from £34m to £39m for the half-year to May 1, pretax profits of Watson and Philip, the Dundee-based distributors of foodstuffs, fell from £279,000 to £206,000. Mr J. C. Hadden, the chairman, explains that the main reason for the profit fall was a loss of £82,000 by the self-drive business. Conditions for the catering side continued to deteriorate for most of the period, but the chairman believes the full year's results will show some improvement.

Powell Duffryn confident

In their planning and continued heavy capital spending for the future, the directors of Powell Duffryn consider they are on the right track, Lord Sandon, chairman says in his annual statement.

The board hopes that world economic conditions will not unduly delay them, he tells shareholders of the engineering, shipping, bulk liquid storage, fuel distribution and construction services group.

T Clarke buys Eastgate

T. Clarke has bought Eastgate Electrical Supplies, which specializes in the supply of conduits and accessories to the electrical installation services industry. The price was £250,000 cash and the value of the net assets acquired was £220,000.

Tesco chairman optimistic

Mr Leslie Porter, the chairman of Tesco Stores, reports in his annual statement that 1981-82 is proving to be another challenging year, particularly over costs beyond the board's control—such as rates and energy. "I am, however, confident that we will be in the forefront of companies which will receive full advantage from any improvement in the economy."

US drops Ibstock antitrust suit

The United States Department of Justice has dropped its antitrust suit against Leicester-based brick manufacturers Ibstock Johnson after its two American acquisitions in 1978 and 1979, Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, chairman of the company, confirmed yesterday. He said that he was delighted at the news.

Antarctic Treaty proposal

The 14-member nations of the Antarctic Treaty have ended their bi-annual consultative reunion in Buenos Aires with a recommendation to convene a special session on eventual exploration and exploitation of the continent's mineral resources.

No date was proposed for the special session, recommended in a communiqué issued after deliberations ended. Argentina offered to act as host.

Prospecting for minerals is ruled out under current treaty provisions, but scientific drillings have turned up deposits of iron, coal, chrome, nickle, cobalt, copper, gold, lead, tin and uranium.

Researchers believe there are significant petroleum deposits, especially offshore in the Ross and Wendell seas.—AP-Dow Jones.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £884.50-85.50 a metric ton; three months, £909-0.950. Sales, 4,250. Cash cathodes, £978.50-79.00; three months, £900-901. Sales, 175 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £883.50-84.00; three months, £908-09.50. Settlement, £884. Sales, 8,125 tons. Cash cathodes, £880.50-81.00; three months, £901-01.50. Settlement, £861. Sales, 1,400 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,750-60 a tonne; three months £6,850-60. Sales, 275 tonnes. High grade, cash £1,750-60; 3 months £6,850-60. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash £6,750-55; three months £6,840-45. Settlement, £6,755. Sales, 510 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,750-55; three months, £6,840-45. Settlement, £6,755. Singapore tin ex-works, $M39.35 a picul.

LEAD was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash £406-407 per tonne; three months £405.50-06.00. Sales, 5,975 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £400.50-401.00; three months £399.50-400.00. Settlement £401. Sales, 3,525 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £455.57 per tonne; three months £458-58.50. Sales, 2,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £455.60-56.50; three months £459-59.50. Settlement £456.50. Sales, 2,300 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £213.85 ($401.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 461.35p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 871); three months 475.25p (908.90c); six months, 490.40p (946.50c); one year 522p (1014.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 463-65p; three months 478-79p. Sales, 19 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 464.5-65.0p; three months, 479-79.5p. Settlement, 465p. Sales, 49 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £610-611 per tonne; three months £627.50-28.00. Settlement. Sales, ... tonnes. Morning.—Cash £607-608; three months £627.50-28.00. Settlement, £608. Sales, 2,325 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £3,285-95 per tonne; three months £3310-15. Sales, 150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3280-85; three months £3295-3300. Settlement, £3285. Sales, 318 tonnes.

RUBBER was steadier (pence per kilo): Aug, 60.80-60.90; Sept, 61.80-61.90; Oct-Dec, 63.20-63.30; Jan-March, 65.70-65.80; Apr-June, 68.60-68.70; Jly-Sept, 71.40-71.60; Oct-Dec, 74.50-74.60; Jan-Mch, 77.70-77.80; Apl-June, 80.60-80.70. Sales: three at five tonnes; 258 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steadier.—Spot 59-60.50. Cifs: Aug, 61.25-62.00; Sept, 61.75-62.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—July, 760-766; Sept, 783-784; Nov, 785-788; Jan, 788-789; March, 783-786; May, 788-790; July, 790-805. Sales: 4,736 lots including 19 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1645): All positions unquoted. Sales: nil.

COCOA was barely steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 975-988; Sept, 1012-1014; Dec, 1053-1054; March, 1070-1071; May, 1081-1082; July, 1087-1090; Sept, 1095-1100. Sales: 5,317 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 8) 90.53c; indicator price (July 9) 5 day average 87.76c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £210; the "whites" price was £2 lower at £235. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 208.95-209.00; Oct, 209.10-209.20; Jan, 208.40-208.50; March, 211.15-211.45; May, 212.70-213.00; Aug, 214.50-214.75; Oct, 215.15-216.15. Sales: 5,311. Steady. ISA prices (July 8): daily 15.64c; 15-day average 5.70c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady at the lower level (£ per tonne).—Aug, 134.10-134.60; Oct, 139.30-139.40; Dec, 144-144.40; Feb, 147.10-147.20; April, 148-151; June, 148-153; Aug, 148-155. Sales: 178 lots.

WOOL.—New Zealand crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Aug, 390-410; Oct, 400-404; Dec, 403-405; Jan, 404-407; March, 412-415; May 422-425; Aug, 431-436; Oct, 432-437; Dec, 435-437; Jan, 435-437. Sales: 35 lots. Steady.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £116.60; Sept, £117.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £119; Aug, £119.75; Sept, £119.60 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed unquoted.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £94.75 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct-Dec, £103.75 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EE Corigin.—BARLEY was firm: Sept, £95.95; Nov, £100; Jan, £104; March, £107.35; May, £110.75. Sales: 627 lots. WHEAT was firm: Sept, £100.80; Nov, £104.60; Jan, £108.60; March, £112.30; May, £116. Sales: 170 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices: Other milling WHEAT: S East, £116.70; N West, £114.80. Feed WHEAT: S East, £111; S West, £110; West Mids, £110; N West, £111.30. Feed BARLEY: S East, £108.40; S West, £105.90; N West, £108.60.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 9: GB: Cattle, 90.30p per kg lw (−1.96); United Kingdom: Sheep, 143.72p per kg, est dcw (−9.77); GB: Pigs, 73.38p per kg lw (−3.99). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 9.9 per cent, average price 90.33p (−2.19); Sheep numbers down 0.2 per cent, average price 143.73p (−11.28); Pig numbers down 8.0 per cent, average price 73.38p (−3.99). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 9.5 per cent, average price 90.22p (−1.29); Sheep numbers down 7.3 per cent, average price 126.35p (+2.16).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 294.50-95.00; Aug, 293.25-93.50; Sept, 294-94.50; Oct, 298-98.75; Nov, 303-03.50; Dec, 306.75-07.00; Jan, 310-11.50; Feb, 313.50-16.00; March, 316.50-20.00. Sales: 999 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £73.20; Feb, £83.50; April, £93.50. Sales: 396 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Wall Street

New York, July 9.—The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 959.00, up 5.52 on yesterday. There were 852 issues advancing, 612 declining and 407 unchanged. Volume totalled 45,720,000 shares compared with 46,000,000 shares yesterday.

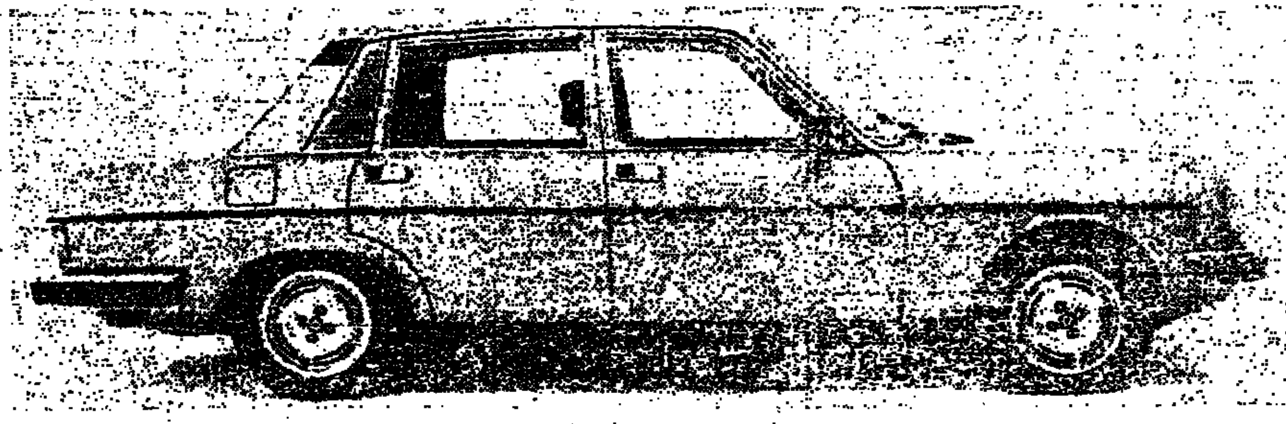
Comex gold for July closed at $411.5 an ounce.

Among the acquisition candidates, Texasgulf, which has agreed to a takeover offer from Elf Aquitaine of France, edged up ½ to 54½ in active trading.

Cities Service, also active, jumped 4¼ to 60¼.

MOTORING

Car true to the Lancia tradition



Return to classicism — the Lancia Trevi

The Lancia Trevi, which goes on sale here shortly, is a return to the "three box" design which Lancia last used in the Fulvia saloon in the 1960s. But as well as summoning up past glories, Lancia will be using the new car to restore a reputation badly damaged by the rust problems of the Beta.

When the Trevi was first announced it tended to be dismissed as a Beta with a boot; but although the two cars are mechanically similar they look quite different, inside and out. The bodyshell is what Lancia calls a classic shape, square and angular with a high waistline.

Set against the more striking wedge shapes of recent years, the Trevi may not catch the eye to the same extent. Yet the smooth front and angled windscreen helps to produce a high level of aerodynamic efficiency, which pays in low wind noise and good fuel consumption.

The most novel feature of the Trevi is its fascia layout. The minor controls are contained in a large panel to the drivers's left and are operated through a series of recessed buttons. The effect is not unlike a gruyere cheese. I am sure that a Trevi owner will soon get used to it, though on first acquaintance it seemed unnecessarily elaborate.

The main instruments are also recessed, presumably to eliminate reflections, but as a tall driver I found myself having to bend my neck, and take my eyes off the road, to read them. The fuel gauge is particularly difficult to read at a glance. More sensibly placed are two electronic readouts which monitor the main safety aspects ot the car; they are useful as well, telling the driver, for instance, if any of the outside lights are not working.

These are relatively superficial matters. The heart of the Trevi is its mechanical specification: 1600 cc and two-litre twin overhead camshaft engines driving the front wheels, electronic ignition, all-round independent suspension, disc brakes on four wheels and low profile Pirelli P6 tyres.

From this it can be deduced that the Trevi is a sporting saloon in the BMW and Alfa Romeo mould, a deduction which first driving impressions strongly support. There is a taut and responsive feel about the car, very much in the Lancia tradition. It holds the road well, corners almost flat and has excellent power steering, both accurate and retaining plenty of feel.

The car is driven through a five-speed gearbox with well-spaced ratios, except that at 70 mph in fifth the engine is turning over at a busy 3,500 rpm. The gearchange is precise, if a little heavy. Automatic transmission is available as an option on the 2000 model. The brakes are almost too powerful, bringing the car to an abrupt rather than a smooth stop.

I have driven the Trevi only in its 2000 version (the 1600 will not be available until the autumn). Acceleration through the gears, 0 to 60 mph in just over 10 seconds, is good rather than exciting, though there is ample pulling power in either fourth or fifth gear for overtaking. The claimed top speed is more than 110 mph.

The engine has the sort of throatiness that sports car buffs enjoy, though the boom which comes in around 70 mph is less pleasant. The official fuel consumption figures suggest 23 mpg in town and 30 mpg on the open road.

The ride is firm and well damped and the tyres set up little road noise. For a sporting car, the seats could offer more support — both for the thighs and at the side. The steering wheel adjusts for height and the Trevi does not exhibit the characteristic of so many Italian cars of being designed for drivers with long arms and short legs.

With a compact overall length of 14 feet 3½ inches the Trevi is fairly easy to manoeuvre and to park. Surprisingly, though, for a front-wheel drive, transverse engined vehicle there is not much room in the back seat and boot space is compromised by the spare wheel standing upright on one side.

After its experiences with the Beta, Lancia is laying heavy emphasis on the Trevi's anti-corrosion treatment. This includes advanced priming and painting techniques, the injection of a wax-oil mixture into all box sections and fitting plastic linings to the wheel arches. The structure is covered by a six-year guarantee, subject to an annual inspection for which the owner will be charged 30 minutes labour.

The arrival of the Trevi marks the effective end of the Beta saloon, for no more will be imported when current stocks are cleared (though the HPE and Monte Carlo derivatives are to continue). The 2000 Trevi, which has electric windows, light alloy wheels and a sunroof, costs £6,490 and is expected to be the main seller, while the 1600 will sell at £6,090.

Modified Fives

The new BMW 5 Series cars, which will reach Britain in October, are superficially very much like the old and it is surprising to learn that only the door and roof pressings have been carried over from the existing bodyshell. But the vehicles are lighter and more streamlined and despite higher outputs from the engines, fuel consumption has been improved.

There will be four models, the 518, 520i, 525i and 528i. Those familiar with BMW designations will notice that all six cylinder engines are fuel injected, while the 1.8 litre, which will not be available until the spring of 1982, stays with carburettors. There are suspension changes, to improve handling and ride.

The cars are claimed to be the first that will not have to be serviced at regular intervals. Instead, a computer readout will indicate when the service is needed, and will depend on how the car has been driven.

Peter Waymark

(continued on page 24)

"... O God, thou art my God: early will I seek thee."—Psalm 63: 1.

BIRTHS

AL-DAMLUJI.—On July 6th, at St Mary's Hospital, to Georgina (nee Keane) and Saad—a son (Salam).

BANDINI.—On July 8th, to Rosemary (née Cook) & Luigi—a son (Alessandro Andrew).

BICKMORE. — On July 8th, to Anthea (nee Marland) and Anthony—a son (Evan Anthony).

CHICHESTER.—On 7th July, to Jane and Shane—a son.

COATES.—On July 8th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Harriet (nee Burton) and Anthony—a daughter (Sara).

COLLEY.—On 4th July at Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to Kathryn (nee McGill) and Hugh —a daughter (Rachel Elizabeth Haig).

CULLEN.—On July 8th, at University College Hospital, London, to Jane (nee Rolallack) and Hugh —a daughter.

GLASGOW.—On July 9th at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Sue (nee Russell) and Mark, a son (Simon Markby) a brother for Edward.

HAY.—On Friday, July 3rd, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Amanda (nee Mackenzie Stuart) and Michael—a daughter (Daisy).

MASTERTON-SMITH.—On July 6th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Caroline (née Owen) and Anthony, a son (Benjamin Luke) a brother for James and Dominic.

MILLER.—On July 6 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Maureen (née Neary) and Joe a son.

NEWMAN.—On July 8th, to Rosemary (nee Ransome Wallis), and Christopher — a daughter (Georgiana).

STANCLIFFE.—On 7th July, to Jane and John—a son.

WEDGWOOD.—On 7th July, 1981, to Angela (nee Page) and Antony, a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

FIONA CORNISH. — Happy 18th birthday, love from Mummy, Dad and Ainslie.

NICOLA.—Thinking of you always. John.

NINON.—Congratulations on your coming of age. Love Christopher.

MARRIAGE

BLACK : HOLLIS.—On July 9th, 1981, Jeremy Black to Sarah Elizabeth Hollis.

DEATHS

BARKWORTH.—On 9th July, 1981, in a Hull hospital, Jeremy, of the Old Vicarage, Legbourne, Lincolnshire. Beloved husband of Julia and father of Catherine, Charlotte, Henrietta and Diana. Funeral enquiries please to Branicks, Louth, telephone Louth 602308.

BLUNDELL.—On July 7th, peacefully at her home in Northwood, Bertha Mary, aged 92 years. Dear wife of the late Horace, devoted and much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation private. Family flowers only at her request.

BURGE.—On July 8th 1981 at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, Stephen Franck Millward Burge, aged 81 years of The Old Rectory, Huish, Marlborough, Wiltshire, brother of Hester. Funeral service, Huish Parish Church on Monday July 13th at 2pm. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to Huish Parish Church.

CAREY.—On 8th July, 1981. Sister Joy, C.R.S.S., O.B.E., at New Ball. Funeral private.

CHICHESTER, ALYS EDITH, — Widow of the late Captain Guy Chichester, 74th Highland Light Infantry, daughter of Alfred and Harriet Parker of Fairlie, Ayrshire and Aigburth, Liverpool, peacefully on July 8th. Funeral at Golder's Green Crematorium 3.45 on Tuesday 14th July.

COHEN.—Mrs Ruth M. on 8th July peacefully. Widow of Alexander Joseph. Funeral Willesden Jewish Cemetery, 2 p.m. Friday 10th July.

CONANT.—On July 8th, 1981, Nigel Cecil Peter Conant, Captain (D.L.I.), aged 89, peacefully released at home. Much loved husband of Morrie & father of Fane. Funeral at St Cybi's Church, Holyhead, July 13th at 10 a.m. Family flowers only please, donations, if wished to Restoration Fund of above church.

CRAIG.—On July 8th, 1981, peacefully at home after a long illness, Dr William Johnston Craig. Father of Averill and Derek. Funeral service, Tuesday, July 14th, 2 pm at St. Andrew's Church, Much Hadham. Enquiries: Tel. (0279) 55477.

CRAWLEY.—On July 9th, 1981, Leonard George, beloved husband of Elspeth. Funeral Service for family and close friends only at All Saints Church, Worlington, at 2.45 on Wednesday, July 15th. Family flowers only. Memorial Service to be announced later.

DONOVAN.—On July 7th, 1981, peacefully at Paulton Memorial Hospital after a short illness, Vi Donovan, widow of C. E. Donovan, C.B.E. Funeral at Bath Crematorium, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th July. Flowers and enquiries to 34 Oaklands, Paulton, Bristol. Tel: Midsomer Norton (0761) 418209.

DUCKWORTH.—On Thursday, the 9th July, 1981, at her home 20, Apple Rigg, Burneside Rd., Kendal, Doreen Duckworth, aged 87 years, wife of the late Alderman J. A. Duckworth, JP, mother of John and Jean. Service at Kendal Parish Church on Monday the 13th July at 10.45 a.m. followed by cremation at Lancaster Crematorium at 12 noon. Enquiries to Hayes & Parkinson, Kendal 20105.

GOWER WILLIAMS, Sheila Elizabeth.—On July 7th, peacefully. Dearly loved and devoted mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Private family funeral. Flowers may be sent to F. W. Chitty Ltd., Elmgrove Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly on 3rd July, 1981, in Chelsea, Ann Stewart (nee Duncan), beloved wife of Charles and mother of Sally Ann and Caroline. Funeral Service at St. Catherine's-Argyle Church, Grange Rd., Edinburgh, at 12.30 on 14th July, followed by interment at Kingskettle Cemetery, Fife, at 2.15 p.m. on 14th July.

HORDERN.—On July 8th, 1981, Anthony (Tony) Arthur Shubra, aged 76 years, peacefully at Seaburg Cottage, Le Bourg, Jersey, much loved husband of Alison (nee Bigwood), father of Christopher and Guy, and grandfather. Private cremation in Jersey. Pitcher & Le Quesne, Funeral Directors, 0534 77935.

MITCHELL.—On 9th July, 1981, in Burnham-on-Sea, Gordon Valentine Kay, the beloved husband of Barbara, loved father, stepfather and grandfather. Funeral arrangements, flowers or donations to the Burnham Hospital League of Friends to Harris, 2 Cross St., Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, telephone 782886.

MOLESWORTH-ST. AUBYN.—On July 6th, suddenly but very peacefully at home, Kim, beloved husband of the late Catherine. Family funeral at Braughing, at 12 noon on Friday. Donations in memory, if wished, to Braughing Church.

MORRISON.—On July 8th, 1981, John Duncan, of Glenholme, Manor Rd., Sidmouth. Cremation has taken place.

SCHUSTER.—On July 9th, Otto, of 8 Sussex House, Glenilla Rd., NW3, husband of Margarete, peacefully after a long illness bravely borne. Cremation Monday, 13th July, at 1.00 p.m., Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers. Donations to Cancer Research.

TEIGNMOUTH.—On July 7th, 1981, peacefully, Sir Frederick Maxwell Aglionby Shore, Bt., Seventh Baron Teignmouth, D.S.C., Brownsbarn, County Kilkenny, Eire, beloved husband of Pamela and very dear brother of Betty Barnwell and stepfather of John, Claire and Tuggy. Private cremation. Memorial Services to be announced later, donations if desired to The Royal Star & Garter Home, Richmond.

TRIGG.—On July 8th 1981, after a riding accident on July 2nd, Mrs Barbara Trigg (nee Geering). Private funeral no flowers. Donations to Injured Jockeys Fund.

USHER.—On July 7th, 1981, in hospital, Harry Mitchell, ex-London Scottish, dear brother of Marjory. Service at St. Marylebone Crematorium, East Finchley, on Monday, July 13th, at 11 a.m. No flowers please.

IN MEMORIAM

13th (SERVICE) BATTALION, The Rifle Brigade, in undying memory of the 400 casualties of all ranks, who fell in an unsupported attack to the left of Contalmaison, 10th July 1916.

CORAZZA, JOE.—Treasured memories of our love together specially today our Wedding Anniversary, dearly loved, so sadly missed. Helen.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THIS YEAR COME ON A WINE TOUR

Take a trip round 31 of the world's wine producing countries. Try a premier couvée or an interesting little ordinaire there. It's all at the 1981 World Wine Fair in Bristol. Nowhere else in the world can you have such a complete tour of the world of wine, all in the superb setting of Bristol's historic waterfront, with quayside restaurant and terraces to add to the holiday air.

1981 is going to be a vintage year at the World Wine Fair. Tickets £5 including souvenir goblet and 10 wine tasting vouchers.

July 17th—22nd.

17th 6 pm-10 pm, 18th 10 am-4 pm and 6 pm-10 pm, 19th 10 am-6 pm, 20th 6 am-10 pm, 21st and 22nd 10 am-4 pm, 6 pm-10 pm.

World Wine Fair & Festival Bristol Exhibition Centre

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SADLERS WELLS GALA CHARITY CONCERT IN AID OF UNICEF

Sunday, 12 July, at 7.30 p.m. Alexander's Feast by G. F. Handel. The English Symphony Orchestra. Conductor Norman Scribner. Richard Lewis, tenor. Gean-Anne Teal, soprano. Donald Maxwell, baritone. The European Symposium Chorus of 200, Osian Ellis, harp. Tickets from £1.00-£5.00. CALL BOX OFFICE 01-837 1672

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Our children are precious. We care for over 6,000 a year. Every child has a special problem needing a special kind of care—Jenny with a progressive physical handicap. Tim, abandoned by his parents' violent break-up.

As little as £1 a month would help ease their problems by giving them the special kind of care they need.

Please send donations to: Gordon Barritt, National Children's Home (T500), 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT COVENANTS AND OTHER WAYS OF HELPING PHONE THE NCH APPEALS DEPARTMENT ON 01-226 2033.

WE'RE WORLD LEADERS IN CANCER RESEARCH

Help us make the breakthrough. Send your donation or in memoriam donation to IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND ROOM 160K, P.O. BOX 123 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3PX

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

NORFOLK FURNITURE.—Unbeatable soft bed bargains—See For Sale.

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.

FATHER OF TWO young children urgently requires live-in help. See Domestic Sits. today.

ROYAL WEDDING. — Private luncheon party.—See Services.

HOLIDAY ROMANCES. How successful was yours ? Did you meet Mr Right ? Researcher would like to know. Write in first instance Box 0551 G, The Times.

GLYNDEBOURNE GOERS. — Pimm's, the best thing to see in your opera glasses.

BRITISH GRAND PRIX.—2 grandstand tickets. See Wanted.

WILLING HELP.—The Foundation of MHA's success is being able to provide 35 homes for the elderly has been the continuous financial support from legacies. Will you help us to secure the future development of our plans for new homes and sheltered housing ? Please remember MHA in your Will. May we put you in the picture ? Write for details to Methodist Homes For The Aged, 11 Tufton St., London SW1P 3QD.

VOLVO 245 GLE, 1978/9.—See Motor Column today.

WEDGEWOOD "Richmond" crockery wanted.—See Wanted today.

ABSENT HEARTS ? Send love with balloons.—See Services.

PADDINGTON BEAR at Home Farm Bear Clinic, Burghwallis, Doncaster. Shirley and Edward Clarkson of Gabriel Designs Ltd., are delighted to announce the "birth" of "Paddington Bear Junior". He measures 15in. and weighs with duffle coat and hat 16oz.—Paddington Bear—doing well, as always.

CARPETS ! CARPETS ! CARPETS ! See Resista. For Sale.

SONIA STEVENSON at the Horn of Plenty. Courses for Sauces.—See Wine & Dine.

WANTED. New for old. See Motors today.

FREE PASSAGE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—Required: Experienced person to look after dogs on container ship departing approx. 8th August. Vet or veterinary student ideal. For full details, phone Bob Howie, 01-594 7121.

FILM DIRECTOR sought — speaks English/Arabic languages. See Rec. Apps.

HAMPERS for Goodwood. See Services today.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

WINE AND DINE

SONIA STEVENSON at the Horn of Plenty. Following success of our Courses for Sauces, new series being arranged most weekends from October. If interested ring Tavistock (0822) 832528.

YACHTS AND BOATS

CREW needed for 40ft gas cutter going through French canals to Mediterranean and Far East.—Please ring (01) 328 1627 (after 6).

CRUISE Normandy/Brittany in new luxury 40ft ketch. £125 p.w. per person. (0737) 832093 (eves), 01-486 2619 (day).

VANCOUVER 27.—Superb cruising yacht. 4-berths, expertly fitted out in mahogany. £18,000 o.n.o. —0347 21263.

SPORT AND RECREATION

ARE YOU WEATHERWISE ? Practical lunchtime and afterwork courses near Oxford Circus. Phone Fox Aviation, 408 1611 for details.

GOLF WEEK.—Self catering, annex to country house near Canterbury available at bargain price owing to cancellation. Phone 022 778 379.

FLY FISHING.—Embark on a lifetime of pleasure. Learn to fly fish for salmon and seatrout with Pembrokeshire Fly Fishers in West Wales.—Write Redhouse, Llawhaden, Narberth, Dyfed, or tel. 099 14 252.

SEASONAL SALE

WASHER BARGAINS

Zanussi 919T	..	£249.50
Zanussi 918T	..	£229.50
Zanussi 2290 w/dryer		£358.50
Hoover 3110 deluxe		£274.95
Indesit 101 deluxe		£189.95
Indesit 100	..	£174.95

DISHWASHERS

Indesit 116 deluxe ..	£214.95
Hirundo (Indesit) 378	£249.95
Zanussi 270	£268

LEDCO
537-561 Battersea Park Rd., SW11
Tel. 01-223 3344

UK HOLIDAYS

PICK raspberries in Scotland mid-July - mid-August. — Send large s.a.e. to VW1, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

NORFOLK, HOLKHAM. Farm cottage suddenly available July. Sleeps 4/5. £79 p.w. 032 875 444.

ILFRACOMBE. Holiday flats overlooking sea from £10 p.w. per person.—0271 62813.

LUXURY THAMES HOUSE BOAT. Kingston. 8-berth. Available now from £100 p.w. 01-540 9208 (eves.).

E. SUSSEX. Idyllic 8-bedroomed Tudor house, tennis, croquet, badminton, daily help. £325 p.w. Tel. 01-836 2507.

KENT. Lovely 3 bedroom holiday flat in Jacobean Manor house near Tunbridge Wells. Use of swimming pool etc. Ideal touring. £100 p.w. Tel. Brenchley (089 272) 2995.

OXFORD.—Delightful family house with garden. Sleeps 4, available mid July—end August. Near centre. £80 p.w. Tel. Oxford 59056.

SOMERSET FARMHOUSE nr. Cheddar. Slps. 7. Avail. most weeks. £85-£120 p.w. incl. electricity, linen, col. TV (0934) 732102.

NEWQUAY WALES. Luxury farmhouse available. Accommodation for 8 people. Most dates available. £107 p.w. Wem 32382.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cancer Research Campaign

THE LARGEST SUPPORTER OF CANCER RESEARCH.

The Cancer Research Campaign contributes more than £10 million annually to research into *all* forms of cancer. But, although it's the leading U.K. organisation, it has one of the lowest expense-to-income ratios of any charity. More of your money goes on research when you give to:

Cancer Research Campaign, Dept TXA, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

UK HOLIDAYS

DULOE MANOR HOTEL offers you peace and comfort for your holiday or short break. Queen Anne country house in beautiful countryside, very high standards, excellent food and wines. Heated swimming pool, tennis courts. Also self-catering cottage in hotel grounds. Duloe, Liskeard, Cornwall. Tel. Looe (05036) 2795.

HOLIDAY COURSES at Taunton and Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, residential and day, from 7 years to 70+, July 19-August 16, 80 varied courses including golf, music, architecture, etc, from £25 p.w. Phone Independent Summer Schools (0672) 84322 (24 hrs) for brochure.

SOUTH COTSWOLDS. Secluded village house. Sleeps 6 + cot. Tennis court. Available 25th July to 13th September. £100-£120 p.w. Longer lets preferred. No dogs. Cirencester (0285) 861346, after 5 p.m.

CUMBRIA.—Spacious holiday house, sleeps 6, in quiet Pennine village. Lakes and Dales nearby. Free till Aug 1 and from Aug 22. Tel. 01-340 0649 after 1 p.m.

S. DEVON.—July 18-25, Aug. 29 onwards, nice cottage for 4. T.V. Bigbury-on-Sea 500.

NEWQUAY WALES. 6 berth chalets available most dates. Wem 32382 from £75-£86 p.w.

WYE VALLEY.—Secluded detached cottage, large garden, magnificent views, sleeps 4. Avail from July 18. £80 p.w. 01-458 6727, 0600 860 798 (w'ends).

CHUG THROUGH THE CHILTERNS 30% off holidays. Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamstead 3615.

SCRUFFY COUNTRY PUB offers b. (and not too early) b. in heart of beautiful Herefordshire countryside, between Hereford and Bromyard. £7 per person. Tel. Munderfield (088 53) 658.

ANGLESEY.—Exclusive luxury flat, with lift, overlooking Menai Straits. All electric, dish washer, spin dryer & T.V. Sleeps 4. No children or dogs. Booking available July, August & September. £110 p.w. 021-705 4543.

LAKE DISTRICT, AMBLESIDE.—Luxury flat, 4-6, 18th-25th July, 29th Aug-5th Sept. £140 p.w. 0695 622047.

PEMBROKESHIRE FARM HOUSE in national park. Scenic setting, sleeps 8. £100-£180 p.w. Tel. 09914 253.

THE BUTLER promises not to tell ! So, put your feet up, sleep until noon or romp in the grounds of Hunsham Court, a real country retreat. Only for the connoisseurs of good living. Ambience and classical music with wines ranging from £4 to £45. Hunsham Court, Hunsham, nr. Tiverton, Devon. Tel. Clayhanger (03986) 210.

NORTH DEVON. Woolsery, 3 miles Clovelly, new cottage, sleeps 6. Details: Abbott, Ditcheat (074 986) 335.

IT'S GOT TO BE—The new Normandie four star hotel, Manor Road, Bournemouth. Tel: 0202 22246.

ANGLESEY. Large, luxury cottage, lovely N.T. area, tiny hamlet, nr. sea, from £75.—040 788 508.

EDINBURGH. Cottage available over summer including festival. Sleeps 3/4, from £100 p.w.—031 447 4707 or 0463 37088.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT. Spacious flat, sleeps 4. Adults only. July 24th-31st, also other weeks.—0983 730535.

NEWQUAY DYFED.—Family house with garden, sleep 9. Free until 31st July, 10 yards beach. £100 p.w. 0981-540517.

SHORT LETS

FLATS DE VILLE still have many flats/houses avail. for Royal Wedding and after. Phone us now with your requirements. 938 1721.

KENSINGTON. S/C luxury holiday flat for 2/3 overseas visitors, avail now, c.h., col. TV. Nr. Queen's Tennis Club. £90 p.w. 385 8765.

GLOUCS. RD, S.W.7.—4th floor 1 bed, sitting k. & b. £75 p.w. 481 0091 (owner).

ISLINGTON Family House with garden, 4 bed., 2 recept. £75 p.w. 17th July-30th August. 01-607 8379.

KENSINGTON.—4 bedroom house, garden, £300 p.w. 01-727 6256.

CHELSEA.—Luxury flat, 1 double bedroom, living room, k. and b., all ammenities. £100 p.w. avail. July/end September. Tel: Mr. D. Robilant 01-493 8080 (day), 352 4242 (eves).

W.1. Bedsit, 1/2 persons. £45 p.w. 3 months. 794 3065.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea, Luxury serviced. Mr Page, 373 3433.

CENTRAL S.W.1—newly decorated flat, sitting room, double bedroom, well equipped kitchen, beautiful bathroom. £100 p.w. during July & August. References please. Phone 073275 231 (eves).

W1.—2 bedroomed flat available, 3 months. £100 p.w. 01-935 3450.

AVAILABLE to let from August 7th-September 4th, period house near Windsor Great Park, 3 large double, 3 single bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 receptions, large garden, swimming pool. From £300 p.w. Tel: Winfield Row (03447) 2649.

HAMPSTEAD garden suburb, delightful 3 bedroom family cottage, lovely garden, fully furnished, colour TV. £100 p.w. from 26th July to 5th September. Tel: 01-458 6771.

W.C.1. Quiet central 2 bed flat. Own garden. Free now 2 weeks. £95 p.w. 837 4903.

VISITING ENGLAND? Neat flat, Highgate (20 mins. W. End), 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom, C.H. Col. T.V. £85 p.w. incl. Avail. July 12th-Aug. 16th.—Tel: 340 4170.

DOUBLE ROOM. Lux. shared flat, Kensington. Avail. till 22nd July. £45 p.w. inc. breakfast.—937 1964.

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

CARIBBEAN HOLIDAYS. — Transatlantic Wings. 01-602 5285. ATOL 303B Kestours.

SAIL CORFU. Your own 2-berth yacht with motor. Avail Aug/Sept. £95 p.p.—Tel: 0672 53731.

ATHENS OR EUROPE.—Eurocheck, 01-542 4613/4. Air agents.

US/AUSTRALIA cheap flights. Beef (0272) 422593/4 (ABTA).

ROUND THE WORLD air fares from £459. Longhaul flights. 10 years expertise. — Trailfinders Travel Centre, 46 Earls Court Road, London, W8 937 9631. Air Agts.

SYDNEY from £550 rt. Manila £400, Dar £325 and many destinations. Save Before Travel, 93 Regent St., W1. 01-437 6077/439 3901. (Air Agts).

ATHENS £99 return, dep July 15. £109 return, dep July 22 and 29. Return any Thurs til Oct 26. Full-time students only. Ring WST on 01-580 7733.

FRANCE/ROUSSILLON villa 6/8 + pool, 11-25 July. Also apts on beach. Eurovillas, 0376 61156.

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE. — Late holiday booking service. ITC-Late Line, Amex/Access/Visa.—Northwood 27846. ABTA.

COTE D'AZUR-Villefranche sur Mer. Lovely studio apartment for 2/3. Overlooking old port. Available July 18. £220p.w. and other later dates. St. Jean Cap Ferrat. Beautiful villa for up to 8 persons. August 15th, £550 p.w. some later dates available incl. winter. Tel. 0285 27387 (office hours). 0253 28225 (eves).

PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BRUGES, BOULOGNE, DIEPPE, ROUEN, GENEVA AND DUBLIN inclusive holidays. Time off Ltd, 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ. 01-235 8070.

VILLA HOLIDAYS.—Italy, Tuscany, France, Cote d'Azur—high season availability. Brochures: Bellasion 01-560 7334/8591 (ATOL 893B).

GREECE.—A few high season holidays still available. Sunclub Holidays, 01-870 4771 (ABTA, ATOL 1214).

ISRAEL.—Kibbutz and Moshav volunteers needed throughout the year. SAE, Project 67, 36 Gt Russell St, WC1. 01-636 1361.

TUNISIA.—Fascinating land of palm trees and golden beaches, sunshine and blue sea.—Tunisian Travel, 01-373 4411.

CORSICA. Late availability. Cox & Kings have seats from Gatwick to Ajaccio on 13/7 for 2 weeks. Price £65 per seat.—Tel: 01-439 8292. ABTA ATOL 484BC.

HOLIDAYS WITH A DIFFERENCE. Mediterranean Flotilla or shore-based sun sailing holidays from £170 p.p 2 weeks incl. flights Gatwick/Manchester. Phone for friendly chat. 01-969 5433. ATOL.

AUSTRALIA. £561 return confirmed with optional stopover. £319 one way. Trailfinders 01-937 9631. Licensed Air Agents.

SAVE £££'S WITH PORTLAND Enterprises to Bangkok, India, Karachi, Mauritius, Nairobi, Singapore, Jo'burg, M. East, Colombo, Kuala Lumpar, Aus/NZ. 45 Gt Portland St., W.1. 01-636 2521/2522/1460. Air Agts.

YACHTS AND BOATS

31FT MERIDIAN MOTOR SAILER

GRP 6 berths in 3 separate cabins new 1980, sloop, roller reefed, Perkins 4108 diesel, REP compass echo sounder, log; Cetrek auto-pilot. Aft master cabin with wash basin and W.C. Covered wheelhouse, galley, full cooker, hot and cold pressure water, separate shower, wash basin and W.C., lined throughout, internal finished in teak and mahogany, many extras, prof. built to exceptional standards. £20,000 for quick sale. TEL. TEWKESBURY 293451 (office hours)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

JULY BARGAINS TO THE GREEK ISLANDS of POROS AND CRETE

CHILDREN 50% OR BOOK PARTY OF 4 ADULTS and 4TH GOES 50%

Go island-hopping in the Saronic Gulf. Base yourself in our pension on Poros and discover the other nearby islands of Hydra, Spetse or visit Athens at your leisure. Inter-Island ferries are numerous and cheap.

Or stay in a family-run pension in Crete—sail, water-ski and sunbathe by day; by night join the locals in the many tavernas.

Special offers are all day flights ex-Gatwick.

POROS, July 20—2 wks. £175.

CRETE, July 21—2 wks. from £209.

All prices exclude airport tax and fuel surcharge.

Phone 01-836 4995

MEDINA HOLIDAYS
33 CRANBOURN STREET, LONDON, WC2.
ABTA ATOL 778B

PRIVATE VILLA WITH POOL—PORTUGAL

£215 P.P. 2 WEEKS

4 bedrooms accommodating 7 or 8 people, 4 bathrooms, kitchen etc. with own maid. Departures any time July from any airport in the U.K. Price includes flight and transfers (no extras) Children's reductions. To reserve—phone now for further information: LISBON PROMOTIONS LTD. 04122 64187 or 0483 502091 Open Saturdays a.m. Lisbon Promotions Ltd., Agts. for Surrey Flights Ltd. ATOL 1388B.

SUMMER FLIGHT BARGAINS

Return fares from:

ALICANTE	£85	ALMERIA	£98
ATHENS	£98	CORFU	£104
FARO	£88	MAHON	£78
MALAGA	£85	CRETE	£109
FRANKFURT	£60	PALMA	£80

POLEX TRAVEL
11 Charing Cross Rd., London WC2
01-930 9191
ATOL 588 Est. 26yrs Open Sat

ALICANTE

£69 rtn—11th July
£79 rtn—18th July
+ £6.50 airport taxes
01-828 1887 (24hr)

Airlink
9 Wilton Road, S.W.1.
ATOL 1188B

AMSTERDAM ONLY £39 RTN

Out Thurs./Back Mon. on new Falcon flight. With hotel . . . from only £69

FALCON CITY BREAKS
Tel. 01-351 3057
ABTA ATOL 1337BC

LOW COST FLIGHTS

To SALISBURY, J'BURG, LUSAKA, NAIROBI, DAR, W. AFRICA, CAIRO, ADDIS, INDIA, PAK., SEY., MID. EAST/FAR EAST, TOKYO, AUSTRALIA, N.Z., CANADA, and EUROPE.

AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD., 317 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2. Tel: 01-839 1711/2/3. Group and late bookings welcome.

£ £ £ SAVERS

Up to 50% savings to AUSTRALIA, NZ, BANGKOK, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, MANILA, BOMBAY, NAIROBI, DAR, JO'BURG, MIDDLE EAST, CANADA, USA, GREECE and EUROPE.

AUSTRALIA TRAVEL CENTRE
3 Hogarth Place (Road) London SW5.
Tel.: 01-370 4055 (6 lines)
Airline Agents

FLY * FLY * FLY * FLY GREECE & ISLANDS FROM ONLY £99

Daily flights for D.I.Y. hols. with camping accom. or tavernas, hotels, villas, multi-centre hols, island-hopping, PLUS £20 Super Saver & 2 wks for price of one Offers. 24 page colour brochure.

FREEDOM HOLIDAYS
01-741 4471/4686 (24 hrs)
ATOL 432B AITO

CARIBBEAN VILLA HOLIDAYS available during July, August from £440 p.p. for 2 wks. incl. flight. Heaney Marler Travel, Tel. 01-730 8706 (ATOL 1102).

BRAZIL from £529; Argentina from £579, including hotel accom.—Steamond, 23 Eccleston Street, SW1. Tel: 01-730 8646. (Air Agents).

DIAL-A-FLIGHT to Europe & Worldwide. 01-734 5156. ATOL 1479.

JO'BURG, SALISBURY, W AFRICA. Interair. 01-402 0052. Air Agts.

SINGAPORE, S. America, GT Air Agts. 01-734 4308/3018/3212.

HONGKONG, Jo'burg, Sydney, Jet Air Agts.—01-379 7829/7505.

GREECE EXPRESS COACH £38. Also flights, package holidays and cruises.—Alecos Tours, 01-267 2092. ABTA, ATOL 377.

JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DELHI, Aus/NZ, Salisbury, America, W. Africa, F. East.—Prinja Travels 01-499 7203 Air Agts.

SUMMER IN THE GREEK SUN.—Cheap incl. holidays in Corfu, Spetse, Rhodes, Athens, Crete. Heathrow flights. Ring now Attica Travel 01-734 2442 ATOL 1354B.

MENORCA. High season availability in villas and apts. Also Sept., Oct. Celtic (0634) 575531 (ATOL 1309 AITO).

TRANS-AFRICA SLOWLY 21 wks., unique route, first class equipment, deps. autumn £1,295. Guerba Ltd., Dept. TM, Stokehill Farm, Erlestoke, Devizes SN10 5UB. Phone: (0380) 830476.

SUMMER FLIGHTS. Basle, Copenhagen, Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich 01-437 8367. City by City Tours. ATOL 882B ABTA.

EUROPE! USA! AFRICA! Worldwide. Fri., Corfu from £75.—Julia's Journeys, 01-636 6211/5 01-637 8382/4. Air Agts.

FRENCH RIVIERA cancellation, July 17-Aug 6th. Splendid village house near St. Paul de Vence. Suit 6. Every convenience. £750. 01-822 3175.

ADVENTURE TOURS for 18-35's. Few late vacs Greece 2 wks. 17 & 24 July £149. Crete 3 wks 18 July, 1 Aug £189. Turkey / Greece 4 wks 26 July, 1 Aug. £235. Morocco 3 wks 17 July £169. Portugal/Spain 3 wks. 17 July £135. Tentrek 01-302 6426 (24 hrs). ABTA.

MENORCA.—£60 off. Mon 13 July. Villas for 4-8 persons from £114pp. 2 wks incl. Holiday Villas. Tel. 01-680 3300 (24hrs) ABTA.

ATHENS from £99. Crete studio apts 8, 16 July from £159. Europe, worldwide. Tel: Valexander Tours 01-402 4262 (ABTA ATOL 278BD).

PERU £328 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.

GREECE. — Fit/hotel fr. £139. Europe fr. £68. Mandeer Hols, 01-636 4606/2284. Air Agts.

COSTA BLANCA HALF PRICE.—Villas and apartments for months of July and September on sandy seafront in Denia, Alicante. From £75 inc. villa for 4 people. Agency Lux. 38 Calle Campos, Denia, Alicante, Spain. 010 34 65 78 2366/780369.

BRITTANY & FRENCH WEST COAST.—A few remaining villas of all sizes avail during July and August at huge discounts. Ferries arranged. Ring Tina France at Starvillas (0223) 69623.

TRAVEL FOCUS.—For business travel and holiday bookings please dial 100, ask for Freefone 3700 (ABTA).

LOVE NESTS for 2 or family villas in Sardinia. Some July/August still available. Call Magic of Sardinia, 01-379 7314 (ATOL 1014BCD ABTA).

CORFU. Villas, apartments, tavernas from £169 inc.—Corfu Sun Holidays. 01-743 5138 (Agt HOSTS ATOL 085B).

SCHEDULED AIR BARGAINS. Europe—Specialized Travel, 01-486 5631 (ABTA, ATOL 967BC).

Athens 2/7 15/7		£99
Athens 11/7 22/7 29/7		£119
Athens 18/7 25/7		£129
Malaga 10/7 11/7 17/7 18/7		£95
Alicante 11/7 18/7		£89
Crete 7/7 14/7 21/7		£119

Day Flights Taxes Extra

SUNAIR
01-935 9219
122 Marylebone High Street W1
AIRLINE AGENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

TENNIS TENNIS U.S. OPEN NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 7-14
(2nd week)
£445

INCLUDES:
RETURN FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK.
ACCOMMODATION IN 5 STAR OFFICIAL TOURNAMENT HOTEL overlooking Central Park
TRANSFERS:
PLUS CENTRE COURT TICKETS GUARANTEED DAILY—including semi-finals and finals.
HELICOPTER SIGHT-SEEING TRIP
VISIT TO TOP BROADWAY SHOW

Apply
TRANS-EURO TRAVEL
(SPORTS DIVISION)
76 BERWICK ST, LONDON, W1
TEL: 01-437 5758
or 01-439 3977
MON-FRI 9.30-6.30
ABTA IATA
ATOL 541BC

JULY/AUGUST GREEK VILLAS

Luxurious houses with cook and pool, family villas on beach, cottages for 2. Dates available (2 wks. duration).

CORFU: 20, 27 July: 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 Aug.

PAXOS: 27 July: 10, 24, 31 Aug.

CRETE: 23, 30 July: 6, 13, 20, 27 Aug.

Prices from £200-£350 p.p. 2 wks. inc. flight from Manchester or Gatwick. For brochure

CORFU VILLAS
01-581 0851/584 8803/589 0132 (24 hrs.)
ABTA ATOL 337B

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to:
Prices from

ALGHERO £109 NAPLES £115
BARI £119 .. PALERMO £115
CAGLIARI £109 .. RIMINI £99
CATANIA £125 .. ROME £105
MILAN £85 .. VENICE £99

Tel: 01-637 5311

LIMITED AVAILABILITY
MANCHESTER/ROME £105
Other European destins. avail. all seasons. 01-637 3848.
PILGRIM-AIR LTD.
44 Goodge St., W.1
Also Manchester 061-798 8228
ATOL 173BCD

ECONOMY AIR SERVICES

We guarantee day flights direct to:

MALAGA at £99 return
PALMA at £90
throughout the summer
Call now on 01-409 0366
6 South Molton St., W1

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK

Prices from

Greece	£114 rtn
Spain	£99 rtn
Italy	£89 rtn
Switzerland	£80 rtn
Germany	£62 rtn

Tel: 01-828 1887
AIRLINK
9 Wilton Road, SW1
ATOL 1188B

GREEK ISLANDS

Real holidays from £145 on a wide choice of islands with good availability. Phone for details of cancellation and standby bargains.

Sunmed Holidays
455 Fulham Road, London, SW10.
Tel. 01-351 2366
(24hr brochurephone).
ABTA member. ATOL 382B

Malaga

10th, 17th, 24th July

£99
Fully inclusive.
POLEX TRAVEL,
11 CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON WC2.
01-930 9191.
ATOL 588. Est. 26 years.
Open Saturdays.
Access/Barclaycard welcomed.

SUPERB LUXURY VILLAS and apartments still avail throughout the summer season on the beautiful Italian island of Ischia, the South of France and Greek island of Hydra. Villa Venture, 440 Kings Rd, London SW10. 01-373 7138/01-352 1977 (24hrs). ABTA ATOL 1229B.

SUMMER FLIGHTS. Greece, Italy, Spain, Morocco, Portugal, Turkey, Israel, Germany, Austria, Yugos, Switz, Canaries. Friendly Travel. 01-580 2234 Air Agts.

NICE, Cote d'Azur apartment. 50 metres from beach with pool. Sleeps 4. Avail. August. £199 p.w. Bellagien. 01-360 8691/7234.

CHEAPIES TO EUROPE/U.S.A. and most destinations. Diplomat Travel. 730 2201. ABTA, ATOL 1355B. Govt. bonded.

AUSTRALIA, Jo'burg, Hong Kong, Europe. Millray Travel (Air Agts) —01-631 1323 (24hrs).

EUROPE or WORLDWIDE. Access Travel. 01-543 4227. Air Agts.

LOWEST AIR FARES. Air Agents. Buckingham Travel 01-930 8601.

NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA. Never knowingly undersold.—Econair, Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9207 (Air Agts) Tlx 884977.

CRETE/RHODES. Budget beds, day flights from £99 return—Hellenic Leisure Promotions. 01-409 2270. ATOL 1178. ABTA. AITO.

DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter throughout Europe and Worldwide Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4686 (10 lines). ATOL 432B AITO).

LATIN AMERICA'S best, LAB Airlines. Daily flights. 01-930 1442.

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

FAST MOVING STINGRAY

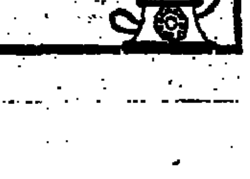
CORVETTE STINGRAY

1979 model L82/350 Indianapolis Red, matching red interior. Radio, stereo cassette, 17,000 miles. Tyres as new. Cruise control; electric tinted windows. Air conditioned. Fully loaded.

Owner emigrating thus only £7,500. View London.

This well displayed advertisement appeared recently in The Times, producing over 15 replies in one day enabling the car to be sold the following day. If this is the sort of response you need

RING 01-837 3311



HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

FLIGHT BARGAINS

PALMA 11 July	£59
ATHENS 13 July	£89
CRETE 13 July	£89
NICE 14/16 July	£69
FARO 17/18 July	£99
RHODES 15 July	£89
ALICANTE 18 July	£79
CORFU 14/16 July	£99
MALAGA 10/19 July	£99

No fuel surcharges—subject to availability.

GOOD HIGH SEASON AVAILABILITY

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
125 ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON EC1.
Tel: 01-250 1355 or 253 2640 or (0742) 335392 or 336079
ATOL 1170

AIR BARGAINS

Weekly Departures from GATWICK, LUTON, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER. Return prices on certain dates from:

Destination	£	Destination	£
Agadir	£65	Malaga	£65
Alicante	£65	Naples	£55
Almeria	£85	Palma	£80
Athens	£85	Pisa	£70
Catania	£89	Barcelona	£74
Corfu	£80	Rhodes	£95
Dubrovnik	£65	Rimini	£60
Faro	£70	Tenerife	£75
Funchal	£70	Tangier	£75
Gerona	£70	Venice	£60
Heraklion	£80	Costanza	£80
Lisbon	£85	Pula	£50
Mahon	£70	Valencia	£68

For bookings telephone:
London (01) 581 4642
Northampton (0604) 20404
Preston (0772) 24136

LAST MINUTE CORFU AND CRETE

If you've only just decided to get away, ring for our late booking guide and the choice will be yours: Dream windmills and villas, some with p. pool, beach apartments, and "singles" parties. Special offers, Crete 14, 21, 28 July. Corfu vill hire from £50 p.p. p.w.

01-402 4255
COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS
91 York St., W.1.
ABTA ATOL 215B
ALL CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

DISCOUNT FARES TO

Tehran, Jo'burg, Salisbury, Nairobi, Lusaka, Blantyre, Lagos, Cairo, Middle East, Bombay, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpar, Tokyo, Australia, New Zealand, America, Rio, Lima, Europe.

HELOISA TRAVEL
63 Old Compton St
London, W1
01-434 2572/2573/2576
Air Agt Open Sats

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, TANGIER, ALGIERS, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.

FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL,
76 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1
01-439 7751/2
Open Saturdays

LOWEST PRICES FROM

Amsterdam	£49	Athens	£136
Barcelona	£59	Berlin	£93.50
Brussels	£49	Cairo	£225
Lisbon	£112	Cologne	£62
Nice	£114	Dusseldorf	£61
Frankfurt	£69	Hamburg	£91
Madrid	£65	Munich	£123
Copenhagen	£104	Paris	£49
Rome	£97	Stuttgart	£105
Vienna	£115	Zurich	£92

SLADE TRAVEL, 01-202 0111
ABTA, ATOL 443B. Open Sats.

REHO TRAVEL

AUSTRALIA
From £296 o/w. £474 r/t

NEW ZEALAND
From £345 o/w. £596 r/t

Direct or stopovers via USA Hawaii, Fiji or Far East. Tel. or write for quotes.

Write for leaflets.
15 NEW OXFORD ST., WC1
Tel. 01-405 8956/404 4944
ABTA approved.

ROGER TAYLOR TENNIS HOLIDAYS, Vale do Lobo in the Algarve. Tennis training weeks and holidays for the whole family offering a unique opportunity to socialise and improve your game. For inclusive holidays call ITP Sportsworld. 01-584 6211 (ABTA ATOL 1344B).

ZURICH, Geneva, Basle, Copenhagen, Vienna, Stockholm, Jo'burg, Salisbury, Durban, scheduled and charter, best prices. Hoboc Ltd, 189 Church Road, London NW10 10. 01-451 2111 (ATOL 1187).

SOUTH OF FRANCE. Luxury villas with pools still available, some dates August. Also Spain, Portugal, West Indies. Continental Villas. 01-245 9181.

SQUARE RIG SAILING aboard the beautiful ship "Marques", this summer in the Med. For details please phone Wadebridge (020 881) 2099.

SOUTH AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN. Best, reliable fares. Transatlantic Wings. 01-602 4021. Air Agts.

LOW FARES. Scheduled Flights. Australia & Far East. Hermis Travel, 01-930 2656 (Air Agts.).

NO NEED TO STANDBY.—USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays.—Fast Travel. 01-485 9305. Air Agts.

TRAVELAIR INTERCONTINENTAL Low Cost Travel. Est. 1971. 372 Euston Rd., N.W.1. Tel: 01-380 1566. IATA ATOL 109. Govt. Bonded. Late Bookings welcome except Europe. Open Sats.

GREECE & EUROPE with Odyssey from £89. 01-637 7351 (Air Agt)

PERU & INCAS 4 wk. expedition, ex. Lima incl. Machu Picchu, Nazca, Aug. 16, Sept. 13, £380. Full details, Encounter Overland, 271 Old Brompton Road, SW5. 01-370 6845.

SWISSJET.—Daily to Zurich and Geneva. Low fares. 01-930 1138.

ROME. August plus. Spacious breezy trastevere flat, minimal rent in exchange for walking the dog and watering terrace plants.—Tel after 6 pm 010 396 5810238.

SUPERDEAL Paris maxi weekend—few seats left—departing 16 August & Bank Holiday weekend 29 August: £49.50. ring now. Blueline Travel 01-907 1171.

WINTER GOLF IN SPAIN at the Exclusive Golf Club, Almerimar. 4-day Tournament for teams of 4 persons. £300 in prizes each week. Price £199 p.p., 7 days, includes Flight, Insurance, Green Fees, Apartment and Free Car between 4 people. For brochure ring Guildford (0483) 502091. Almerigolf, Surrey Flights Ltd., 214 High St., Guildford, Surrey GU1 3J. ATOL 1388B.

AUSTRALIA/N.Z. The U.K. experts. Columbus Worldwide Travel, 85 London Wall, E.C.2. 01-638 0411. ABTA. IATA.

18 JULY. 2 weeks Algarve. Superb luxury villa available due last minute cancellation at a discount. Sleeps 8, private pool and maid. 10 mins. walk from beach. Also 1 or 2 luxury villas available in Palm Beach, USA, Hydra, Greece and Tryall, Jamaica. Call ITP Villa, 01-584 6211 (ABTA).

DORDOGNE.—Cottage for sale. £27,000. For details phone 01-882 7790 evenings.

SPEND next winter in Malta. 28 nights for only £234, including air fare. Full details in new colour brochure. Maltatours, 21 Sussex Street, London, S.W.1. 01-831 7001. ABTA. ATOL 118B.

FOR SALE

ROYAL WEDDING. Reserved positions on route.—Tel: Obtainables 01-839 5363.

FRIGIDAIRE, USA, frost free. Fridge-freezers. Bargains. 44% off list. H. & C., 01-960 1200.

MARBLES—tiles, vanitory tops, bathrooms, floors, fire-places; keen prices; fitting service—K. Stewart, 90 Fulham Rd., SW3. 01-584 2704.

Finest Quality

Wool Wiltons & Berbers ALL colours from black to white at trade prices and under, offer to the public. First-class fitting service available.

Open Mon.-Fri. 9 am-5.30 pm ; Sats. 9 am-1 pm.

97-99 Clerkenwell Rd
London EC1R 5BX
01-405 0453
Chancery Carpets

FOR SALE

RESISTA

London's greatest name means plain carpets. SUMMER SALE now on at all branches.

Total Warehouse Clearout. Huge Stocks. All qualities.

Examples: 12ft wide Merkalon Broadloom. £2.50 per sq yd. 13ft wide Berber Broadloom £3.95 per sq yd. 13ft wide 80% wool Wilton. £10.95 per sq yd. exc VAT.

RESISTA CARPETS LTD
255 NEW KINGS ROAD, SW6
584 FULHAM ROAD, SW6
148 WANDSWORTH BRIDGE ROAD, SW6
182 UPPER RICHMOND ROAD, WEST, SW14
207 HAVERSTOCK HILL NW3
48 HOUR FITTING SERVICE.

CURTAINS or loose covers for you. Patterns brought to your home inc. Sanderson & Sekers. Styles expertly made and fitted. All London districts, surrounds. Measuremade, 01-304 0398, Ruislip 76351, Potters Bar 58999.

GOLD JEWELLERY and best gold watch brands. Unwanted gifts and/or secondhand. Frank Joseph Jewellers, 186 Kensington High St., W8. Tel: 937 4430.

OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events theatre, etc., including Covent Garden.—01-839 5363.

OLD YORK PAVING, Flags, Building Stone, Crazy Paving, Granite Sets. G.E.M. Landscapes. 0626 553721.

CULTURED PEARLS direct from importers from £75. Restringing service. Ask for leaflet. 01-251 4652.

FRENCH reproduction bedroom suite. Carved and crossband in walnut. £1,700. 01-337 4772 after 6.

RUSSIAN SABLE fine quality jacket, £1,500. (0323) 639127.

ROLEX 18 carat gold watch. President bracelet Day-date. £2,750. Brighton (0273) 563825.

ELEPHANT HIDE Briefcase; Combination locks. Leather trim, brand new. £400 quick sale. Miss Bird. 580 5555.

I'M MOVING ABROAD.—For Sale: T.V., Hi Fi, Tape recording, Video, photo, office and kitchen equipment; plus calor fires, language records and s/c shelving. 01-834 9937.

DESIGNER SUMMER CLOTHES (new) for women at ⅓ price. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., Pimlico Rd., SW1. 01-730 5913.

THE TIMES.—Original issues in excellent condition (1815-1975). Your choice of dates for birthdays, etc. £5 each. 0492 31195.

DAVID HOCKNEY.— Prints and drawings for sale. Art & Furniture, Manchester. 061-834 9624.

NORFOLK FURNITURE Co. Ltd.—Summer sale. Stock items to clear and special sofa bed offer. Unbeatable prices. 01-751 1070.

IDEAL GAS LOG FIRES from £75 free home survey.—Tel 01-876 3819 for brochure. Showroom SW13.

SILK HEREKE prayer rugs, 3 rugs total retail value £6,000 accept £3,500.—Tel: 952 8525.

TWO BEAUTIFUL full silk Kashmiri carpets, subtle colours, intricate design. 9ft x 6ft, £5,600: 6ft x 4ft, £1,950. 04867-2471.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

L.P.C.

INTREST FREE CREDIT
Up to 12 months on all new piano purchases.

LONDON PIANO CENTRE
38 WIGMORE STREET, (ADJ. WIGMORE HALL) LONDON W1H 9DF
TEL: (01) 486 3111.

SUPERB BECHSTEIN OVERSTRUNG. — £1,165 o.n.o. 01-692 1598.

PIANOS, H. LANE & SON, New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices.—324-330 Brighton Rd., Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Restorers & retailers of fine pianos. Rental scheme. Free credit. Open Suns. 2 Fleet Rd. NW3. 01-267 7671.

PIANO. Bargains selected new + used models at low low prices Chappell of Bond St. 491 2777, also super showroom at Milton Keynes. Tel: 0908 663366.

GRAND PIANO.—5ft 6in. Brinsmead, stripped wood. £800. 736 1163.

BECHSTEIN GRAND.—7', octave, 18391, good condition, recently overhauled and regularly serviced. £3,250 (Bayswater) weekdays. Telephone 229 1476.

WANTED

WANTED.—2 grandstand tickets for British Grand Prix. Contact Mrs. Sara Attwood on 01-935 8978, day.

WEDGEWOOD Crockery.—Private buyer seeks "Richmond Pattern". Contact Dr. Clokie, Whitehall Hotel, Montague Street, W.C.1. 11-16 July.

TWO TICKETS Glyndebourne Fidelio, 22nd July. Any reasonable price considered. Tel. 01-588 4141.

ANTIQUE TYPEWRITERS and complete collections sought by private collector. Best prices paid. Also search contact to collectors. Please send offer to Peter Frei, Lagernstr. 27, CH-8000 Dübendorf, Switzerland.

ANTIQUES, bookcases, desks, contents bought. Fentons 01-722 8686.

PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER.—SCRAP wanted. Call or send Reg. Precious Jewellers (Dept. 1), 32/38 Saffron Hill, London EC1. 01-405 3458, 01-242 2084.

AMERICAN DEALER will pay cash for 1920's and 30's cartier clocks, pocket watches and jewellery. Please call for Mr Shear at The Churchill Hotel, tel: 01-486 5800 room 615.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BLACK LABRADOR PUPPIES.—K.C. Reg. 22 champions in pedigree. Ready end July. Bitches £90. Dogs £75. Tel. Great Missenden (02406) 2589.

LABRADOR PUPPIES. K.C. reg. £100.—Walton (98) 21268.

SIAMESE KITTENS, pedigree, inoculated, £60.—722 1532.

SERVICES

BUNCH A FRIEND today !—Balloons delivered for all occasions. Parties, weddings and decoration fool. Balloons over London, 362 2423.

HAMPERS.—Super picnics Goodwood, etc. Tel. 01-977 6046.

ELDERLY handicapped or afraid to travel alone ? Widely travelled retired US gentleman will act as a driver, companion, guide etc. for leisurely travel through USA, Africa or the world. Expenses and fee. Telephone No. 0990 22528.

FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. T.1, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

A SUNTAN at home. UVA Sunbeds for rent. £25 p.w. + VAT. Also wide range for sale.—Phone Spacewell, 221 6730 any time.

CHAMPAGNE COCKTAILS, salmon trout, Royal Wedding lunch in private mews house for 25 people. 300 yds Buckingham Palace. £25 per head, group discount avail.) 01-238 4054.

WANTED

SAILING YACHT WITH CHARACTER

80-100 foot. Suitable for charter work, to sleep 8 plus crew. All up to date facilities. Boat must be wood or steel in 1st class condition. Only Principals please.

Box 0178 G, The Times.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HARPSICHORDS - CLAVICHORDS
01-852 6151
PIANO REPAIRS
Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Grotrian-Steinweg, Broadwood, Bosch.
MORLEY GALLERIES
4 Belmont Hill Lewisham, London, SE13.
HARPS - TUNING - RENTALS - ESTIMATES

The "Baker Street" Saxophone

Superb early Mark VI Alto Sax as heard on the classic "Baker Street" and countless other hits. Perfect condition. Unique tone.

A rare opportunity to acquire a beautiful instrument and a piece of *Rock* history, with a Certificate of Authenticity from the man who made it famous.

OFFERS INVITED
01-740 6787

RENTALS

UPP. MONTAGUE STREET, W1 Spacious 2 bed. Flat in substantial p/b block. Good res. location. Attractive repro. style furn. Porterage. Avail. now, 6/12 mths. Company let. £150 per week.

NOTTINGHAM STREET, W1, Attractive Flat in luxury p/b block. 3 beds., 2 baths. Furnished & decorated to high standard. Well equip'd. kit. Spacious rms. Avail. now 6/12 mths. Company Let. £225 per wk.

01-262 5060
CHESTERTONS

W.14.—Owner's own home, 2 bedrooms, recep; good k & b. Overlooking & with use of gardens/tennis courts. Suit couple or couple with child. £80 p.w. Phone now for details of this & many other 1st class properties. Birch & Co. 499 8802.

FRENCH LYCEE SCHOOL, Lexham Gdns., spacious family maisonette in very good order. Lovely fun room and terrace. 2 dble., 2 sgle. beds., 2 receps., kit. £300 p.w.—Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of well furnished houses and flats; £70-£600 p.w.—5 Kensington Church St., W8. 937 6091 or 4/6 Kensington Pk. Rd., W11. 221 3335.

MOOR PARK RD, Fulham, SW6.—Terraced house on 3 floors in a quiet street close to park, shops & transport. Available now for up to 2 years. Pets allowed. 3 beds, 2 recept. 1 bath £140 p.w. Peseds 221 1403.

PRINCE'S SQUARE, W.2. Attractive newly decorated 2 bedroom flat with access to garden. £100 p.w. (neg.). Incl. full c.h. Refs. required.—Tel. (0795) 782 331.

PIMLICO, SW1. Light and attractive furnished basement flat. Sitting room, double bedroom, patio, c.h. Long let, £90 p.w. 828 1904/834 6445.

QUALITY HOUSES & FLATS required Central/N. London for long & short lets by company executives, diplomats & overseas visitors. Comanbuild 340 8273.

JULY.—Our list of furnished properties to let is now available. For details please ring Clayton Bennett Heycock, 584 6863.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

CHELSEA, Service flats. £80-£350 p.w. Minimum 22 days. Church Bros. 439 0581.

A SELECTION of mews property in Mayfair. Long/short lets. From £110 p.w. FDV 938 1721.

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel: Oxshott 3311. Telex 8955113.

HIGHGATE / PARLIAMENT HILL mews house, 4 beds., 2 baths, large living area, well equipped kitchen, garage, patio, balcony. Available furnished from September. £650 monthly. Ideal for young family. Long company let preferred.—267 0245.

COWES WEEK.—17th century farmhouse with car, 10 miles Cowes. Channel views, Sleeps 8+. £450 p.w. incl.—Chale Green 398.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—Magnificent newly converted garden flat, furnished, 1 double bedroom, large reception, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c., big cellar. Television, video, gas C.H., entryphone. Available mid July 6mnths/2 years. References and returnable deposit required. £120 p.w.—01-435 7783.

HYDE PARK (nr). — Spacious newly dec. flat for 2 or 3. Telephone & C.H., colour TV. £95 p.w.—Tel. 723 9609.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Attractive 2 bed. furn. Mews. Fully equipped. Long/short let. From £100 p.w.—Cowan & Kumar, 373 7737/8.

SUNNY FLAT, — 1 bedroom, lounge, k. & b., new conversion, N.W.6, awaiting first tenants. Beautifully furnished, everything new, including linen, cutlery, etc. Gas C.H. Long let preferred. £75 p.w.—01-453 7456.

SW19. Mod. luxury 2 bed penthouse flat. £135 p.w. VAD 545 2885.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—3 bedrm executive type flat in well maintained garden block. Popular location. £100 p.w.—J W Ltd 949 2482.

MAYFAIR.—4 superb flats available now from 1 bed/1 recept to 3 bed/3 recept. Full details West Trend, 262 6204.

ATTRACTIVE, newly decorated flat, 2 rooms, E. Putney. £55 p.w. Couple or single person only. Co. let pref. Refs. required. Long let.—Phone today until 3 p.m., 785 7699.

EATON SQ. Owner's own home. Luxury flat, 3 beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths. Avail immed.—Quintess Accom., 584 9175.

N.W.3. 3 beds, 2 baths, huge recept. £3,000 p.a. Fixtures & fittings for sale at value.—Crouch & Lees. 493 9941.

LOVELY ROOM, in London family flat, with sep. kitchenette, offered to independent, responsible, preferably elderly, lady, in exchange, baby sitting, ironing. 229 8811.

RICHMOND HILL.—3 bedroomed Victorian bijou cottage, well decorated and furnished in popular location £90 p.w. J.W. Ltd. 949 2482.

MARBLE ARCH / HYDE PARK luxury 1/2/3/4/5-bed. flats and houses. Long/short lets. West Trend 262 6204.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.

HAMPSTEAD. Large quiet flat to let for 1 yr. or agreement. 3 bedrooms, c.h., fully furnished. £150 p.w.—794 4612.

HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Pleasant flat in block with porter and lifts. One double bedroom, large reception K & B. £80 pw. to include C.H. & CHW. 722 0126.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel. Long let. £100/£145. 730 8933.

W2.—Large family house, attractively furnished, in quiet tree lined street. 5 beds, 3 baths, living room, dining room £200 p.w. 727 5455.

CHELSEA.—Luxury balcony flat, dble bed, recept, avail July 9th long let. £120 p.w. inc C.H., C.H.W., lift, porters, 622 5825.

CHELSEA.—Lovely flat for 2 from Aug. £79 p.w. 351 1414.

FULHAM.—2 bed. maisonette with lounge, kitchen, w.c., Ch. etc. Suit couple with child: £300 p.m. Bonson 621 0044 day, 381 5127 eves.

SWISS COTTAGE. Modern town house, 4 bedrooms, 2 recep., well fitted kitchen, 2 bathrooms, patio: £250 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

W.8.—Large recep., bedroom, k. & b., C.H., col. T.V., garden, cleaning/linen: £90 p.w. 0722-72-639.

W.1.—Luxury Studio Flat for 2. C.H., C.H.W., porter: £80 p.w. 235 9297.

ON RIVER THAMES.—Brentford overlooking Kew Gardens, 4 bedrmd maisonette beautifully furnished marina: £175 p.w.—N.J.J. 948 3631.

FLATS DE VILLE.—Central flats from £55 p.w. Long/short Lets. 938 1721.

ST JOHN'S WOOD

Luxury newly furnished and decorated flat

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY
1 double, 1 single bedroom, large reception/dining room, beautiful kitchen with new built-in appliances. Must be seen to be appreciated. £150 p.w. Co. let only.
794 8090/898 4002

HAMPSTEAD. Well furn. flat with use of garden, 2 beds recept, k. & b., C.H. £75 p.w. min. 1 year. No sharers.

HIGHGATE. Well furn. 2 bed. flat to let for 3 months. £85 p.w. Company or holiday let only.

KENNEDY & DUNPHY
1 Chalk Farm Parade
Hampstead, NW3
Tel: 586 5605/6

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

CHELSEA. There is a bird's eye view of the Kings Road from this freshly decorated and refurbished fourth floor flat in a well managed mansion block with lifts. Living room with feature fireplace and a sunny bay window with a door leading to a tiny balcony. Intercommunicating dining room, two restful bedrooms, fully equipped kitchen and fine bathroom with tiled shower cubicle. Available now for a year or longer at £200 a week.

3a Wimpole St., W.1
01-637 7026

RENTALS

CHELSEA, SW3

Superb, newly furnished and decorated 4th flr Flat in purpose bit block with lift & porters, 2 dble., 1 sgle. bedrms., 2 baths, with showers, fully fitd. kit., large drawing rm. 1st class condition throughout. Avail. now 1/2 yrs. £325 p.w. incl. CH/chw.

CHESTERTONS
01-589 5211

HOLLAND PARK, W.11.—Ground floor flat comprising 2 large rooms, living room, k. & b. Gas C.H. phone, automatic washing machine, waste disposal unit, washing machine, freezer/fridge, newly decorated throughout, available now for one year. Renewable lease. £145 p.w. Co. let preferred. Phone Miss Cahill, 01-581 1400 (office), 01-584 0011 (home).

OXTED. Attractive well-furnished 3 bed s/c garden flat, in country converted fine house, semi-rural, garage, 12 min. walk station, London Bridge and Victoria 36 mins. £240 p.c.m. 1 year (+). Bere Regis (092 97) 300.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long or short lets in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.—01-499 5334.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of well furnished houses and flats; £70-£600 p.w.—5 Kensington Church St., W8. 937 6091 or 4/6 Kensington Pk. Rd., W11. 221 3335.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please Ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

CHEYNE PLACE. Third floor, 2 bedroomed flat. Gas C.h. £360 p.c.m. Suitable married couple or single person. Co. or holiday let only. 01-946 4896.

MOSCH ARCH.—Interior designed 3 bed, double recept. American kit. 1½ bath. flat. Avail now.—PALACE PROP. 486 8926.

CADOGAN SQ. Charming immaculate mews house. American kitchen. 2 double beds., cloakroom, patio. £200 p.w. 584 7350.

ELVASTON PLACE, S.W.7. Modern 3rd flr. flat, 2 bed., recep., kit. and bath. Lift/porter. Long let. Plaza Estates. 262 3087.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Booking/brochures, 'phone 937 9886.

S. KENSINGTON. Large 3 room mod. flat. £95 p.w.—581 4001.

FLAT SHARING

N.16.—Room in shared house. £24 p.w. incl. 628 8179.

GLOUCESTER RD.—Girl 20+ share large airy room in flat. £104.50 p.c.m. 01-373 5860.

SW7. Mews flat, two own rooms, male and female; £35 p.w. and £30 p.w.—581 3430 after 6 p.m.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958), for profs.—175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

NW10. Girl 25+ own room s/c flat. £100 p.c.m. excl. 965 6460 (eves) 438 7316 (day).

KENTON HARROW. Unique offer. 1 person to share, comfortable, CH, 3 bedroomed house with only 1 other (lots of space), own large bedroom and share the remainder of the house which consists of spare room (study), bathroom, separate toilet, large lounge, kitchen and garden. £38 p.w. incl. Please telephone 907 4545.

CHELSEA. Luxurious house. Own room. £38 p.w.—730 9493.

WOODFORD.—Prof. grad. share flat. £25 p.w. 504 4668 (eves.).

W.8.—Prof. girl 25+ O/R £100 p.m. 373 1644 after 6.

S.W.19.—2 Prof. men to share house, own rooms, £100 p.m. excl. 658 9571 ext. 245 day. 946 9185 eves and w/ends.

S.E.26.—Prof. female 25+ to share luxury flat with 1 other. Own room, non-smoker. £40 p.w. excl. Dep. (returnable) + refs. 659 2660 after 6.30 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.—Prof. female own room + TV full use k&b £30 p.w. 586 8215 Fri. or Sat.

W.2.—Own room, huge flat 3 bath, 2 recep. £35 p.w. exc. 387 1115.

PARLIAMENT HILL.—2 rooms in beautiful spacious flat, 1 min. Heath. £36 p.w. & £39 p.w. inc. Phone Pina 701 9010 Friday 10-2 p.m. 267 8448 after 7 p.m. or Saturday.

CENTRAL HOLLAND PARK.—Lovely single room in spacious luxury flat. £38 p.w. Tel: 727 8210.

MUSWELL HILL.—Own room in house, 4th person, use of facilities. 16 p.w. excl.—Phone 444 0345.

BELGRAVIA.—Girl to share elegant flat 1-3 months. Own room. All mod. cons. £250 p.c.m.—01-235 3616.

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—Quiet simple bedsit, nr. tube. £28.—586 3142.

COUPLE SHARE garden flat. £20 each p.w.—301 1567.

FREE ROOM/BOARD in exchange part daytime assistance in organising busy bachelor's Belgravia house. 01-460 4933 (day).

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE GRADUATE, 31, single, w/car, would like to find a home and family to stay with over Christmas, anywhere in the U.K., in exchange for domestic services; possibility of permanent relationship as family member housekeeper. Please call 01-487 4071. Richard Thompson.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (freelance) available for company books daily. Wages especially.—401 0035.

SEEKING CHALLENGING post abroad. Husband and wife team, resourceful and competent. Professionals in holiday complexes, club, restaurants, P.R. and marketing.—Tel. 09064 7865.

SECRETARIAL

(Continued on page 23)

COLLEGE LEAVER with accurate speeds of 90/45+ and A levels needed to work as secretary to executive Assistant in PR company. Apart from secretarial work, you will have many varied tasks such as setting up lunches, doing the press cuttings and newsletter and some confidential work. Aged 19+. Salary £4,500 +. Please phone 437 1126 Crone, Corkhill & Associates Ltd., Recruitment Consultants.

SMALL export company in Knightsbridge are looking for a well spoken experienced Telephonist/Typist. Typing approx. 50 w.p.m. Languages useful, preferably It/Sp. and non-smoker. Exp. PABX 3 x 12 essential. Salary dependent on experience. £4,500-£5,000. Telephone 235 6367, Alshaikh.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT AGENCY requires Secretary for interesting and varied work. Good telephone manner essential. Own office. Find out more by ringing Christine Murdie on 821 1641 or send C.V. and snapshot to: Camper & Nicholsons, 16 Regency Street, London SW1.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

FIRST CLASS Cordon Bleu trained cook required for City dining room, catering for an average fourteen people. Personal applications only to 01-628 4433.

COOK required. Flexible? Unflappable? Good final presentation, likes variety, must drive, join one other in expanding business. 748 2901.

COMPANION HELP aged 35-50 required by elderly retired naval officer and wife in Winchester. Car driver. Own self contained furnished flat. Reasonable hrs. Daily cleaner employed. Salary by negotiation.—Tel (0962) 2469.

FATHER of 2 young children, (son 6, daughter 13), wife terminal cancer patient, urgently requires live-in help or assistance of any kind. Can offer own accommodation (separate bedrm and living room). Father working long hrs to establish a new business due to present financial difficulties.—Please phone 657 2164 between 3.30 and 5.30 pm only.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

REQUIRED

HOLIDAY HELP offered by responsible, hardworking girl, 17, loves cooking. Experienced, children/horses. — Tel. Wormley 3715.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HIGHLY QUALIFIED NANNY NURSE

for new born baby September. Extensive travel, aged 34/45 years.

Please telephone Mrs. Shai 289 0413 or Mrs. Malic 886 7452

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE

Jan Francis in A Chance to Sit Down (BBC 1 8.25 pm)

● THE MUPPETS GO TO THE MOVIES (ITV 7.30 pm) is a tribute, in their own inimitable style, to the epic films of Hollywood and also a foretaste of their second full length feature film entitled The Great Muppett Caper. It is an hour of non-stop nonsense helped along by the musical and thespian talents of Dudley Moore (riveting as Rhett Butler to Miss Piggy's Scarlet O'Hara) and Lily Tomlin (Jane to the Great Gonzo's Tarzan). Nothing and nobody is sacred. They even touch their mup to the great Ingmar Bergman with their Silent Strawberries and the other Bergman's part is taken by Miss Piggy in their hilarious version of the airport scene from Casablanca. Addicts will wallow and the unconvinced might become converted. A lovely light-hearted way to start the weekend.

● A CHANCE TO SIT DOWN (BBC 1 8.25 pm) is a four-part love story adapted by Meredith Daneman from her own novel. Set in the world of ballet it is about an impressionable young dancer with a lot of talent who is swept off her feet by the Lothario of the leading dancers. Jan Francis plays the heroine, Barbara, and Alpo Pakarinen, a Finnish dancer with the Northern Ballet Theatre is Jack, the man for which she unhappily falls.

● HAPPY RETURNS (Radio 4 9.45 am) is a new series in which June Knox-Mawer invites a guest to return to a place, a book and a piece of music. Her first guest is anthropologist Lyall Watson who chooses the Amazon as the place to which he would like to return to most. Among others featured in the series is Sir Fitzroy Maclean.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Symbolic Deaths; 7.05 No Regards for William Therefore...; 7.30 Politics and Social Change. Closedown at 7.55.

10.55 International Golf. Live coverage of the State Express Classic from The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, introduced by Harry Carpenter. (Further live coverage at 2.15 on BBC 1 and 4.20 on BBC 2 with highlights of the day's play at 11.35 on BBC 2.)

1.15 News.

1.30 How Do You Do. Rhymes and counting games for the young introduced by Carmen Munroe (r). Closedown at 1.45.

2.15 International Golf. Harry Carpenter introduces some more live action from the third round of the State Express Classic.

4.20 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2); 4.45 The Space Sentinels. Animated Science fiction stories. This afternoon: The Time Traveller (r); 5.10 The Best of Horses Galore. Susan King attends a marathon cross-country driving event held near Kelso; 5.35 Paddington has trouble at No 32. Narrated by Michael Hordern.

5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Nationwide. Tonight the programme includes suggestions for ways to celebrate the Royal Wedding.

6.55 Comedy Classics 1: Dad's Army. A welcome repeat adventure starring Captain Mainwaring and his odd platoon. An enemy parachutist becomes entangled with the town clock (r).

7.25 Comedy Classics 2: The Good Life. Tom and Barbara's pigs have just increased by 400 per cent but their neighbours Margo and Jerry do not share their elation (r).

7.55 Grace Kennedy. The talented singer has as her guest Marvin Hamlisch (r).

8.25 Love Story: A Chance to Sit Down. Barbara (Jan Francis) is an up-and-coming young ballerina. She falls for the rakish charm of one of the established dancers in the company. But then she meets George, a designer, and relationships become complicated. The first of four parts (see Personal Choice).

9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 Knots Landing. An everyday story of ordinary Texan folk. Sid and Karen blaze each other for their son's behaviour at school.

10.15 Public School. A birds eye view of Gaudy Day at Radley School (r).

10.45 News headlines.

10.50 Satchmo. A tribute to Louis Armstrong who died ten years ago this month written and presented by Mike Hennessey.

11.35 Film: A Professional Gun (1968) starring Franco Nero and Jack Palance. A spaghetti western about a man who is hired to protect some silver. But his lack of fidelity to his employer means he is up for sale to the highest bidder. Ends 1.25.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: [illegible] ... Regional Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East—Weekend. London and the South—Public School. Midlands—Straight Talk. North—Class. North East—Phone In Now. North West—Sweet and Sour. South—Bioscope Days. South West—According To Hoyle. West—The Wurzels. 1.25 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am The Nature of Chemistry; 7.05 Maths: The Derivative; 7.30 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Thomas. The story is Humphrey, the Dancing Pig by Arthur Getz. Closedown at 11.25.

4.20 pm International Golf. The closing stages of the third round of the State Express Classic from The Belfry, introduced by Harry Carpenter. The commentators are Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Critchley and Alex Hay.

4.50 Open University: Where Sunday Survives; 5.15 Beating the Bogie; 5.40 English Houses of the 1930s; 6.05 Reading a Poem; 6.30 Loch Lomond Glaciation.

6.55 Journey Back. Dr Peter Fowler takes a look at the now near-defunct wool industry of the Cotswolds. He visits the mill at Stroudwater which makes the scarlet cloth worn by the Brigade of Guards (r).

7.25 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.40 Gardeners' World. Clay Jones visits Ponderosa, near Kendal, to see the garden of George and Freda King which is something of a showpiece.

8.05 Mozart: The Last Decade. On authentic instruments of the period the Academy of Ancient Music, directed by Jaap Schroder and Christopher Hogwood, play Serenade in G and Symphony No 38. The programme is introduced by H C Robbins Landon.

9.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir and Arthur Marshall lead two teams who compete in a witty war of words. Robert Robinson is the referee.

9.30 Playhouse: Marriage by Nikolai Gogol, translated by Eric Bentley. Councillor Podkolyossin's life as a bachelor is threatened by the presence of Miss Agafya — especially as he is not the only suitor. John Wood, Margaret Tyzack and Stratford Johns star.

10.50 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world plus a lengthier look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines.

11.35 International Golf. Highlights of the third round in the State Express Classic being played at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield. Introduced by Harry Carpenter.

*12.15 am The Outer Limits: The Duplicate Man** starring Ron Randell and Sean McClory. An extra-terrestial animal with a superbrain is smuggled back to earth. It has only one emotion — hate. It escapes . . . . Ends at 1.10 am.

Thames

9.30 am The Bubblies: The day Mr Centigrade overslept. 9.35 The Amazing Apes. How the behaviour patterns of apes resemble those of man. 11.05 The Ante Room. A four part drama series set in late Victorian Ireland examining the restrictions imposed on provincial life by religious beliefs.

12.00 A Handful of Songs sung by Maria Morgan and Keith Field. 12.10 pm Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of Wind, Rain and Sparrow. 12.30 Super Savers. Don Maclean talks to police chief superintendent Arthur Snow about home security.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 Emmerdale Farm. Beckindale has the dubious privilege of being on the receiving end of Sam Pearson's artistic talents (r). 2.00 Houseparty. Household hints for housewives.

2.25 Horse Racing. Brough Scott introduces the 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races from York. The race commentator is Graham Goode.

3.45 Father, Dear Father. Patrick is feeling homesick (r).

Liz Ridgeway (Anne Stallybrass) (left) is pressed into the role of marriage counsellor to sort out the problems of Ralph and Edna (Tim Barrett and Helen Lambert) (right). Looking on are Monica (Marcia Ashton) and Harold (Norman Bird) (The Misfits, ITV 8.30 pm).

4.15 Cartoon: The Moneymousers. 4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty. The wretched Simey is still out for revenge.

4.45 Get it Together. Lively pop music presented by Roy North and Megg Nicol (r).

5.15 Sale of the Century. Nicholas Parsons is the quizmaster in this test of general knowledge.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.30 Thames Sport. The latest news on weekend sport in the South-east presented by Simon Reed and Susan King. In addition, live from Harringay stadium, two sponsored greyhound races at 6.35 and 6.50.

London Weekend

7.00 Winner Takes All. A general knowledge competition hosted by Jimmy Tarbuck.

7.30 The Muppets Go to the Movies. All the old gang plus *Dudley Moore* and *Lily Tomlin*. (See Personal Choice.)

8.30 Misfits. A quarrelsome couple come to Mrs Ridgeway for some marital guidance but *she omits to tell them she is* divorced. Anne Stallybrass stars.

9.00 Ladykillers: Miss Elmore. A reconstruction of the trial of Dr Crippen, starring John Fraser and Hannah Gordon. Robert Morley is the scene setter.

10.00 News. 10.30 Police 5.

10.40 End of Part One. An irreverent look at televison and other natural disasters.

11.10 The London Programme. Geoffrey Hodgson and the team look ahead to what London will be like in the year 2000.

11.45 S.W.A.T. Another dangerous adventure for Lt Hondo Harrelson of the Special Weapons and Tactics squad.

12.45 am Close with Dame Janet Baker.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Guest: Actress, Gloria Swanson.†
9.45 Happy Returns (new series). Travellers talking, (1) *Lyall Watson.*
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Crossroads by Colin Beadon.
11.00 News.
11.05 Making Friends with a Micro.
11.50 Natural Selection (new series). (1) The Common Seal.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Breezy Goes a Bomb, by Karl Barry.†
4.05 Weigh-in (new series). Dieting.
4.15 In the Gaslight Glow (S).
4.45 Story Time: Illyrian Spring (final part 13).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions.
9.15 Letter from America, by Alastair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: A Moving Toyshop (final part 10).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
1.55 pm Programme News.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Boyce, Holst, Dvorak, Roussel; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued): CPE Bach, Mendelssohn, Ibert, Britten; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Menotti; records.†
10.00 English Piano Music Recital: Bridge, Delius, Dorothy Howell, Ireland, William Alwyn.†
10.45 Pro Arte Wind Quintet of Zurich. Recital: Giovanni Cambini, Andreas Pfluger, Roberto Gerhard.†
11.35 Vilvadi and Mozart: Concert.†
12.15 Russian Ballet Music: Concert. Part 1: Profkiev.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Russian Ballet Music. Part 2: Tchaikovsky.†
1.55 Peter Knapp. Song recital: Schumann, Lizt.
2.50 GBS on Music.†
3.55 English Cathedrals and their Music. (new series, 1) Chichester. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Beresford King-Smith.
6.55 Play it Again: Preview.†
7.00 Third Opinion. Reflections on current affairs.
7.30 Rodelinda. Opera in three acts by Handel.†
8.35 Interval.
8.50 Rodelinda, Act 2.
9.45 Interval.
10.00 Rodelinda, Act 3.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Messaein.†

VHF Open University 5.55-6.55 am and 11.15pm-12.55 am Handicapped in the Community; 6.15 A Christian Testimony; Inter-Personal Perception; Organic Chemistry; Industrial Relations; Stalin's Assault on Culture; Computer Communication; Brighton Marina.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Barn Dance.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Barbershop Style 11.00 Brian Matthew. 12.00 News. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-500 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.†

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Assignment 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary 1.30 Summertime. 2.15 Letter Box 2.30 John Peel 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. The Nine Tailors. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Time Off 9.45 Letter From London 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Masters of interpretation. 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London area MF *720kHz/417m*. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz, Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz *BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m*

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except. Starts 9.35 am Something Different 9.50 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.15 George Hamilton IV. 10.40 In Focus. 11.10 Bailey's Bird. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 After Noon Plus. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati 11.00 News. 11.05-12.45 am Film: Smile, Jenny, You're Dead (David Janssen).

Granada

As London except. Starts 9.30 am Big Country. 10.00 Folk Tales 10.10 Razzmatazz. 10.30 Comic Stories. 10.35 Flying Kiwi. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 12.30 pm-1.00 Warrington 500. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Warrington 500. 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 10.30 Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Today Tonight. 11.40-1.35 am Film: Where's Jack? (Tommy Steele)

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Sesame Street. 10.35 Vicky the Viking. 11.00 Nothing Great is Easy. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybunn's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile: Woody Allen. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Film: Three in the Attic (Christopher Jones) 12.10 am-12.15 Faith For Life.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Untamed Frontier. 9.50 George Hamilton IV. 10.15 Bailey's Bird. 10.35 Sesame Street. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround, 3.45-4.15 Leave it to Charlie. 5.15-5.45 Clapperboard. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian

Border

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Larry the Lamb. 9.45 Sesame Street. 10.45 Who's Afraid of Opera? 11.10 Survival. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15. Untamed World. 5.30-7.00 Out of Town 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.55 am Portrait of a Village 10.20 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.45 Young Ramsey. 11.35-12.05 Razzmatazz 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Circus. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Film: Death in Deep Water 12.20 am Late Call.

Yorkshire

As London except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Amazing Years of Cinema 10.05 Tandarra 11.00 Razzmatazz. 11.25 Welcome Back Kotter 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Do You Come Here Often? 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 10.30 Benson. 11.00-12.30 am Film: Pain in the A

Channel

As London except. Starts 12.30 pm-*1.00 Super Savers. 1.20-1.30 News.* 3.45-4.15. Superstar Profile: Woody Allen. 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 What's On Where. 6.35-7.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 10.28 News. 10.36-12.15 am Film: Three in The Attic (Christopher Jones)

Grampian

As London except. Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Wilderness Alive. 10.45 Young Ramsey. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 New Kind of Family 6.00 Summer At Six. 6.30-7.00 Anstruther Fisheries Museum 10.30 Film: Wicker Man (Edward Woodward.. Britt Ekland) 11.55 News

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.45 am Razzmatazz 10.10 Beachcombers. 10.35 Entertainers 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Do You Come Here Often? 6.00 Report West 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati 10.28 News. 10.35 West in Westminster. 11.05 Soap 11.35-12.35 am Danger UXB

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam 4.15-4.45 O Dan Ddwr Y Sinal 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.35-11.05 Llangollen 81

Southern

As London except. Starts 9.30 am Untamed World 10.00 Lost Islands. 10.25 Story of Tutankhamen. 11.30 European Folk Tales. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Three's Company. 10.35 Bands Make It Rock, Boadies Make It Roll. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Madam Le Juge 1.20 am Weather followed by Twenty Year Record

Ulster

As London except Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Handful of Songs. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Survival. 4.13-4.15 News 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.30 Witness 10.35 Mork and Mindy 11.05 Golfing Greats 11.35 Bedtime followed by Closedown

Anglia

As London except. 9.30 am Larry the Lamb 9.40 Call It Macaroni 10.05 Brass in Concert 10.45 Cities 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers. Barron Knights. 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All. 6.00 About Anglia 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century. 10.30 WKRPin Cincinnati. 11.00 Members Only 1.30 Film: Beast in the Cellar (Beryl Reid, Flora Robson) 1 10 am Methodists in Conference

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Friday, July 10, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

OECD predicts slow recovery from recession

By Melvyn Westlake

Economic recovery in the industrialized world will take longer than expected and Britain's performance will continue to be worse than that of other big nations, according to economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Paris-based organization says in its latest *Economic Outlook*, published this morning, that recovery in business activity seems likely to be delayed by six months or more.

Total output for the 24 OECD members may grow only slightly more than 1 per cent this year, picking up to about a 3 per cent annual rate in the second half of 1982.

The decline in Britain's output is predicted to end in the final quarter of this year, but the recovery is expected to be modest. Output in 1982 will be only about ½ per cent higher than for this year, the OECD predicts. As a consequence, employment will continue to contract throughout next year and dole queues will lengthen.

The percentage of Britain's labour force predicted to be without jobs—at about 12 per cent in the final months of next year—would be by far the highest of the seven leading industrial countries.

The OECD believes that the *number of British jobless is* likely to exceed three million by the end of next year.

Unemployment is expected to rise in most countries throughout the next 18 months, moving the OECD total from around 24 million in the first half of this year to 26½ million by the second half of 1982. This means that the number of people without work will have risen in OECD member countries by over a fifth, on average, since 1980.

The jobless rates of relatively disadvantaged groups could be even higher, the *Economic Outlook* says. In France, the United Kingdom and Italy, youth unemployment rates could go over 20 per cent. The United Kingdom has a youth unemployment rate close to this level already.

The OECD says that one main factor depressing business activity is the restrictive monetary and budgetary policies adopted by governments to slow inflation after the big oil price increase in 1979-1980. That factor is expected to diminish in importance as a constraint on output by next year.

But the world-wide rise in interest rates and the 20 per cent drop in the value of European currencies against the dollar could depress output further, the OECD says. The depreciation of European currencies is increasing inflationary pressures and redistributing demand, it adds.

Short-term prospects for inflation have worsened, although the OECD still expects the rate of price increases to decline slowly to about 8½ per cent in the later months of next year from an average of 10 per cent (at an annual rate) in the first half of 1981. The OECD says that the tight budgetary and monetary policies of governments have succeeded in containing price and wage increases, but that the momentum of inflation persists.

The *Economic Outlook* contains a hint of concern that the restrictive measures adopted by many governments could exacerbate inflation when the recovery comes, by reducing the longer-term growth capacity of the economy. That will be avoided only if the present tough measures succeed in permanently changing attitudes the report says. The *Outlook* adds that it is too soon to know whether this is happening.

Arab petrodollar cut, page 20

Pick up a Picasso. Sir Roland Penrose (left) and Dr John Golding prepare the Hayward Gallery, London, for Britain's largest exhibition of the artist's work. It opens in a week.

Photograph by John Manning

Shergar can stay in Europe for £10m

Shergar, the winner of the Epsom Derby and the Irish Derby, will stand as a stallion at the Aga Khan's Ballymany Stud in Ireland when his racing days are over at the end of this season.

The colt will have a capital value of £10m as a stallion and the Aga Khan is asking European breeders to support his offer by buying 34 shares at £250,000 each. He will retain six shares for his own mares and increase this in future years; a maximum of 55 mares are to be covered annually.

A statement by the Aga Khan issued at Newmarket yesterday by Michael Stoute, his trainer, outlined plans to keep Shergar in Europe.

The Aga Khan wanted matters finalized before Shergar runs at Ascot in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes on July 25. If the offers are not taken up and the horse wins at Ascot, his value would increase considerably and breeders might miss the opportunity to keep Shergar in Europe.

The Aga Khan's statement revealed that he had been flooded with offers for Shergar from all over the world since the Irish Derby. The purchase of share nominations can be made in cash or paid for over three-and-a-half years.

Mr Stoute said: "The Aga Khan *has sacrificed a lot to* keep Shergar in Europe—this is an extremely generous offer. After the King George, the colt will be aimed at the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, and may have an intermediate race before going to France in October.

Shergar, a bay colt with a white blaze, was bred at the Aga Khan's Sheshoon stud in Ireland and ran twice as a two-year-old. With Lester Piggott up, he won first time out at Newbury in September last year.

As a three-year-old, Shergar has gone from strength to strength, winning the classic trials at Sandown and Chester and then the Epsom Derby, all for Walter Swinburn, Stoute's 19-year-old stable jockey.

At Portman Square yesterday morning Swinburn was suspended for 10 days for reckless riding on Hard Fought in last Saturday's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park (report, page 17).

Swinburn was barred for six days for careless riding on Centurius and this cost him the ride on Shergar in the Irish Derby on June 27, when he was replaced by Lester Piggot. At the Curragh, Shergar completed the Derby double, bringing his prize money total to £297,197.

London evening paper promised by Lonrho

By Dan van der Vat

Lonrho yesterday won government consent to its takeover of *The Observer* after agreeing to stronger safeguards for editorial independence—and immediately announced that it would launch a London evening newspaper "as soon as possible".

The final consent to the fiercely resisted takeover came after 12 hours of tough bargaining between Lonrho directors, the editor and the journalists under the auspices of Department of Trade officials. The result early yesterday was an agreement on editorial safeguards acceptable to all sides.

Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, told MPs that he had issued his consent to the transfer of ownership from Atlantic Richfield (Arco) yesterday. "The formal conditions I have attached are based on those attached to the transfer of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* to News International", he said.

The conditions provided for the independence of the editor in matters of opinion and news reporting, even if those conflicted with the new owner's opinion or interests. Five independent directors would serve on the board to resolve disputes over editorial independence, to consent by majority to the appointment or dismissal of the editor, and to those of themselves and their successors.

The role of the independent directors as outlined by Mr Biffen yesterday represents a considerable stiffening of their powers.

Mr Biffen also announced the names of the first four independent directors yesterday (they will elect the fifth under the *agreed procedure*). They are Mr William Clark, a former journalist on *The Observer* and until recently a director of the World Bank; Sir Geoffrey Cox, the former editor of ITN; Dame Rosemary Murray, former Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; and Lord Windlesham, former managing director of ATV.

Mr Paul Spicer, director of Lonrho, said last night that the company had been planning the evening paper, to be printed at *The Observer*, ever since they made their bid.

Mr Donald Trelford, the editor, said last night: "The editor's traditional authority over content policy and staffing has been convincingly asserted, with the explicit right to report or comment on the affairs of the proprietor" (the Press Association reports).

He had complete confidence in the independent directors. "The potentially dangerous recommendations of the monopolies commission have been consigned to oblivion, where they belong", he said.

Text of conditions, page 3
Parliamentary report, page 8

Appeal lost in Ronan Point case

Taylor Woodrow Anglian had its appeal against a breach of contract finding over the partial collapse of the 22-storey Ronan Point block of flats in 1968 dismissed yesterday.

The Court of Appeal rejected the company's appeal against a finding in December, 1979, that the partial collapse of the East London tower block after a gas explosion on the eighteenth floor had been caused by the company's breach of contract.

A cross appeal by Newham Council against the finding, also in December 1979, that *the contractor had not been* guilty of negligence was dismissed.

Lord Justice Lawton, in a reserved judgment, said he was satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the contractor's breaches of contract did cause the progressive collapse.

He said he could see no sufficient grounds for differing from the finding that it would not be right to hold the contractor guilty of negligence.

Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Brandon agreed in dismissing the appeals.

Four people were killed at Ronan Point after an explosion when a woman struck a match to light her gas cooker.

Disappointed commission says Britain reneged

Continued from page 1

the prisoners while there was still some hope of saving the life of Mr Joseph McDonnell who died after 61 days on hunger strike.

In Belfast Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, the former Westminster MP speaking on behalf of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee, called on the Commission, the Irish Government and major political parties to support their demand for direct talks with senior British Ministers. Mrs McAliskey said: "The five demands of the prisoners were not plucked out of the air nor are they as some paranoic prime ministers may think the first five demands, with more to follow. Together they form the bottom line of the necessary changes within the prison to bring to an end not only the hunger strike, the blanket protest, but the underlying everyday conflict which produced both."

Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein said "with Joe McDonnell dead and seven other hunger strikers facing near death those in positions in power in Dublin in the Social Democratic Labour Party and in the Roman Catholic hierarchy are duty-bound to drop their ambigious positions.

"Such ambiguity and calculated lack of action and leadership from these quarters has contributed to a large degree to Britain's refusal to deal directly and in a commonsense manner with the demands of the political prisoners."

☐ Police in Belfast said yesterday that a post mortem would be held into the death of Mrs Norah McCabe, a mother of three. She died after being allegedly hit by a plastic bullet fired by the army during the street riots which erupted after the death of Mr McDonnell.

☐ The Rev Ian Paisley, MP for Antrim north, has told the Lord Chamberlain that he and his wife cannot accept the invitation to attend the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. He said Cardinal Hume's part in the service is an "undermining of the Protestant foundation of our nation".

☐ About 1,000 people, some chanting "Thatcher murderer" demonstrated in front of the British Embassy in Paris yesterday to protest over Britain's policy in Northern Ireland. Many protesters carried pictures of Mr McDonnell.

Gormley says he will retire in March

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers for the past turbulent decade in the industry, yesterday ended many months of speculation about his future and announced that he will retire next March, four months before he has to go under the union's rules.

An election will be held in December or early January after the conclusion of negotiations on the miners' claim for 24 per cent pay rises. The winner will work in tandem with him for the first quarter of 1982.

Campaigning has been proceeding for some months. The two main candidates will be Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire pitmen, standing as the left candidate, and Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the white-collar Colliery Officials and Staff Area, standard-bearer of the moderates.

Mr Scargill starts as firm favourite in the race. His lead has been strengthened by a swing to the left in the union, evident in industrial and political decisions at its conference in Jersey this week.

Mr Gormley announced his retirement at the emotional close of the conference yesterday, and delegates gave him a standing ovation. It was not always a pleasant job and not always easy, he said "but we have made miners a little more respectable in the eyes of people. I leave you with regret".

After the formal announcement, Mr Scargill said he was confident of being elected.

He is to campaign on a platform of a four-day week for miners without loss of pay, retirement at 55, a minimum salary of £100 a week and better fringe benefits.

Mr Bell, a former miner, has yet to release his manifesto.

Passport offices staff instructed to return

In what the Council of Civil Service Unions said yesterday was a carefully planned change of strategy striking staff at six passport offices, plus 70 computer employees at the Portsmouth naval dockyard computer bureau were instructed to return to work.

The move means a gradual end to 13 weeks of disruption in passport offices which has led to long queues outside the main office in Petty France, London, and a backlog of written applications thought to be well over 150,000.

The CCSU, who said that the return to work would be phased over several weeks, said that passport staff would be brought back because the peak holiday season for applications was drawing to a close

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office yesterday advised the public to check with their local office

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visit Inverness-shire, King Usse Station, 10.

The Prince of Wales, patron, visits British Deer Society, south-west Scotland, 10.30.

Princess Anne, President of Save the Children Fund, visits Knightsbridge Family Centre, Livingstone, West Lothian, 10.30.

The Duchess of Kent, patron, visits National Star Centre for Disabled Youth, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 2.

Requiem Mass: Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth (Barbara Ward), Westminster Cathedral, 11.

Talks

Dr Rhodes Boyson on Current Threats to Learning, Culture and Civilization, Royal Grammar School, Guildford, 8. "Jasper Johns' Dancers on a plane", by Richard Francis, Tate Gallery, 1. Anne Pearson on "Archaic Greek jewelry", 11.30; The treasure ship from the Sutton Hoo ship burial, British Museum, 1.15. "German Medieval Painting", by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1. "William Burges's Palace of Art: Tower House, Kensington", by J. Mordant Crook, Museum of London, 1.10. "Non-visual disability", Four Corners Cinema, 113 Roman Road, 7.

Poetry

Karen McCreary reads poems of Emily Dickinson. Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, 1.05.

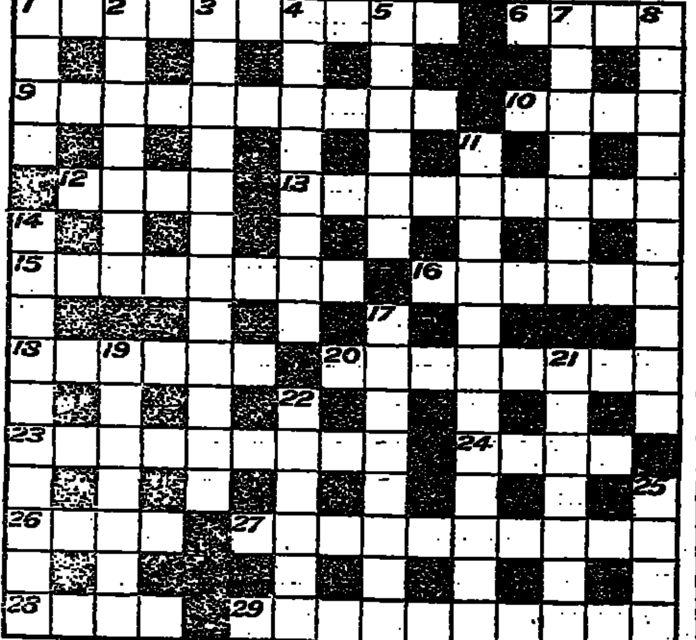
Exhibitions

"Children First", Church of England Children's Society's centenary exhibition, Chelsea Old Town Hall, Kings Road, 10-6. Photographs by Jeff Katz. North Bedfordshire District Library, Bedford, 10. "A Bit of Classicism", W8 Gallery, 71 Abingdon Road, 10-6. Kuniyoshi, Japanese Gallery, Kensington Church Street, 10.15-5. David Blackburn: Pastels, Linton Court Gallery, Duke Street, Settle, North Yorkshire, 11-5. Games Fair, Reading University, 6 pm. Cash and Carry Fashion Fair, London Press Centre, New Street Square, off Shoe Lane, 11-7. Royal Windsor Rose Show: private grounds of Windsor Castle, entrance from Datchet Road, Windsor, 12-8. Also on Saturday. Visiting ship: Argentinian sail training ship, Libertad, berthing at Greenwich, open to public, 3-5, access by launch from Greenwich Pier, also Saturday, Sunday. Pageant: "Thames Heritage", waterborne spectacular illustrating history of river with Windsor Castle as backdrop, The Brocas, Eton, 9.30 pm.

Music

Bloomsbury International Festival: "Joy Unlimited", Ian Hall directs, St James's, Piccadilly, 7.30. Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod: International Mixed Choirs, Princips Cantorum and Julian Lloyd Webber, Llangollen, Wales, 7.30. Concert by Cantanti Camerati, conducted by Geoffrey Bowyer. Christopher Stokes, organ, madrigals, motets and part-songs, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 8. David Shermer, harpsichord, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10. Organ recital by John Walker, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,574



ACROSS

1 Whereby one may write as the spirit moves (10).
6 Second catcall gives us the bird! (4).
9 Cheeky dressers? (10).
10 Fiery saint (4).
12 A sound measure for the third man (4).
13 Not stretching when it is clean anyway (9).
15 The super, taking time off at Lord's . . . (8).
16 . . . with a cutter evading duty (6).
18 11's last name was his first (6).
20 Right to payment for an engineer's training (8).
23 Funds of a retired chess-player say? (9).
24 But this wheel *is* employed, keeping others turning . . . (4).
26 . . . while machine striker has an outing (4).
27 Girl's letter is somewhat off-putting (10).
28 Whence a spouse returns single? Right (4).
29 Anne has gin—gets tiddly—funny business (10).

DOWN

1 Tower is in Pennsylvania? No, here (4).
2 What you heard was this (7).
3 Horses include fortunate one given a walk-over on them (12).
4 Old periodical tester (8).
5 They hold scraps for varying one's diet (6).
7 A cocktail for riotous living? (7).
8 Coward role adapted for a textile worker (4-6).
11 The J R you have hardly any time for (4,8).
14 Native feast here in Essex (10).
17 NY farmer crashed going over the sticks, say (8).
19 "Lay not that flattering —— to your soul" Hamlet told his mother (7).
21 Easygoing, very rich (7).
22 Where West Germans do their chewing about one (6).
25 Spare a description of Cassius (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,573

Auctions today

Phillips, Blenheim Street: Silver and plate, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Fine French furniture, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Collectors, 11. Christie's, King Street: Important Old Master pictures, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Printed books, 10.30; antiquities, 2. Spink's, King Street: Important English coins in gold and silver, 10.30 and 1.30.

Viewing today

Philips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, *carpets, objects; antique* and modern jewellery; watercolours; Old Master paintings and drawings; works of art, 9-4.30. Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Silver and plate, 9-4. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Chinese ceramics; antiquities; Japanese works of art, 9-4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Musical boxes etc; golf clubs, 9-4.30. Christie's, King Street: English porcelain, pottery and Wedgwood; English, foreign and ancient coins, orders, campaign and commemorative medals, 9-5. Christie's, South Kensington: Antiquities, 9.30-12; old and modern silver, 9.30-4.30; Oriental ceramics, 9.30-4.30; watercolours and drawings, 9.30-4.30.

Parliament today

Commons, 9.30: Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, Lords amendments. Licensing (Amendment) Bill, committee stage. Lords, 11: Belize Bill, second reading. Debate on new information technologies.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.72	1.65
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	15.08	14.38
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.50
France Fr	11.34	10.84
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hongkong $	11.08	10.48
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lir	2350.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.00	11.40
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.80
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Sweden Kr	10.22	9.67
Switzerland Fr	4.12	3.90
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	72.00	67.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed 3.4 points down at 519.0.

New York: Dow-Jones industrial average closed 5.52 up at 959.00.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Tilcon Trophy final, at Harrogate. Representative XI v Sri Lankans, at Nottingham.

Racing: Meetings at York, Lingfield Park, Chester and Ayr.

Golf: State Express Classic, at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield.

Athletics: English Schools championships, at Yeovil.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 10.55 and 2.15 international golf.

BBC 2: 4.20 and 11.35 international golf.

ITV: 2.25 racing from York; 6.30 Thames sport.

Gardens open

Saturday: Tissington Hall, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; roses, herbaceous borders, greenhouses, 2-6.30.

Saturday and Sunday: Foxcote, 4½m west of Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, medium sized terrace garden, 2-6. Paxtons, E. Lavant, near Chichester, Sussex; 2½ acres walled formal garden, flowering shrubs, vegetable garden and orchard, all owner maintained, 2-6. St Nicholas, Richmond, Yorkshire; medium large garden, interesting plants, rock garden and topiary, 10-7.

Sunday: Chisenbury Priory, E. Chisenbury, Enford, Pewsey, Wiltshire; stream, waterside plants, herbaceous borders, 2-6. Woodcote, Rhu, Dunbartonshire; roses, fantail pigeons, exhibition of flower paintings by Lilian Blatherwick, 2-6. Tyninghame, Dunbar, East Lothian; herbaceous plants, roses, 2-6. Bolfracks, Aberfeldy, Perthshire; shrubs, perennials, alpines, 2-6. Abercorn House, South Queensferry, W. Lothian; walled garden, shrubs, roses, herbaceous plants, 2-6. The Deanery, Thames Street, Sonning, Berkshire; two-acre garden by Gertrude Jekyll, house by Sir Edwin Lutyens, 2-5. Courtfield, Longhope, near Gloucester, Gloucestershire; three acres, stream, rock garden, plants for sale, Sheila Macqueen, Frances Perry and Roy Hay to meet visitors, 11-6. Admington Hall, near Shipston-on-Stour; 6 acres, water garden, herbaceous borders and kitchen garden, 2-6.

The papers

The *Daily Mail* feels it is no wonder that citizens are in despair with terror at night in the streets and mobocracy in the afternoon at Westminster.

The Sun attacks those civil servants who are refusing to handle *the payment of benefits to the* unemployed. It says that they should be sent home without pay.

Again emphasizing the complexity of the street rioting, the *Northern Echo* deplores its use as "a new political toy" with one cause or another being peddled. "All its factors are interdependent. Some would not be in play without the others." The paper hopes next week's Commons debate will be more constructive than attitudes displayed this week.

Il Giorno of Milan, commenting on the closure of Italian stock exchanges, said it was a choice between saving the future of the Bourse or of the lira. It predicted the public would desert share buying and put its money in government bonds.

Frankfurter Allgemeine: The Chancellor and Cabinet have quietly contradicted the loud praise of the alleged results of Herr Brandt's talks. The difference between Brandt and Schmidt is that the latter is prepared to accept Soviet predominance and the Chancellor is not. *Suddeutsche Zeitung* hopes that there will not be more than a delay in the intensive efforts to end all hunger strikes; the present hurdles are not new and even the death of the fifth hunger striker in the Maze prison in two months should not make them insurmountable. *Die Welt* says there is danger of regarding the riots in Britain as a purely "law-and-order" problem and of staging a massive backlash, so that the silent and socially under-privileged go unheard once more.

The New York Times comments in its main editorial on the proposed merger between Du Pont and Conoco. It says anti-trust forces would do well to investigate specific areas where the merger would create a monopoly rather than oppose it simply for its bigness, the largest corporate merger in history.

Roads

London and South-east: At 8 pm, the southbound carriageway of the M1 closes from Junction 7 (M10, St Albans) to Junction 5 (Watford/Harrow) until 6 am tomorrow. A diversion will be signed via M10, A405 and A41 to Junction 5. A13 traffic experiment will affect evening rush hour at Movers Lane flyover, Barking. Drivers heading for Kentish ports should allow an extra hour for their journey as numerous roadworks are in progress on main routes, especially the M2 between Junctions 1 and 3, the A2 near Canterbury and the A249 at Bobbing.

Midlands: Two-way traffic sharing one carriageway on M1 between Junctions 15 (Northampton) and 17 (Coventry South). Inside lane of A1 closed northbound at Stangate Hill, Cambridgeshire. Two sets of temporary signals in use on A57 at Snake Pass, Derbyshire.

The North: North Yorkshire—A19 lane closures between Thirsk and Knayton for resurfacing. South Yorkshire—M1 lane closures due to subsidence between Junctions 30 (Worksop) and 32 (M18, Doncaster). Cheshire—A569 Norlands Lane, Widnes; major roadworks, severe delays.

Weather

General situation: A trough of low pressure will become almost stationary in the N Sea while a ridge of high pressure moves E over N and *W Britain*.

Forecast from 6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Cloudy, outbreaks of thundery rain, drier later, sunny intervals developing, coastal mist or fog patches; winds mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F), cooler on coasts.

Central S, Central N, NW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, N Wales: Mostly dry, sunny periods; winds mainly NW light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

SW England, S Wales, N Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, cloudier in W later, winds NW, moderate becoming variable, light; max temp 18 to 20C (66 to 68F), cooler on coasts.

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll: Mainly dry, sunny periods, winds N, light or moderate, becoming variable, light; max temp 18 to 20C (66 to 68F), cooler on coasts.

NE England: Cloudy, thundery showers dying out, sunny intervals developing later, coastal mist, winds, light; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F), cooler on coast.

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mainly dry in S with some sunshine, cloudy at times in N with occasional rain, especially in NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind light variable; sea smooth. English Channel (E): Wind NW moderate, sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light, variable; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 4.55 am. Sun sets: 9.16 pm. Moon sets: 1.10 am. Moon rises: 2.44 pm.

Full moon: July 17

Lighting up time

London 9.46 pm to 4.26 am
Bristol 9.55 pm to 4.36 am
Edinburgh 10.25 pm to 4.12 am
Manchester 10.05 pm to 4.24 am
Penzance 10.01 pm to 4.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorms.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	17	63	Guernsey	c	15	59
Birmingham	th	22	72	Inverness	f	18	64
Blackpool	c	15	59	Jersey	c	16	61
Bristol	c	18	64	London	th	24	75
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	f	21	70
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	d	16	61
Glasgow	c	19	66	Ronaldsway	c	17	63

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

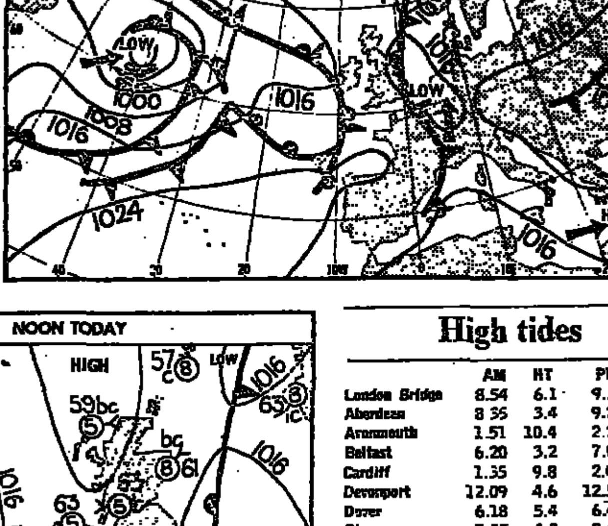
LONDON Cosmos 956R (July 11) 3.2-3.10; NNW; 80ENE; SSE. Cosmos 185R (July 11) 0.4-0.13; SW; 75SE; NE. Big Bird (July 10) 23.12-23.15; SW; 30W; NW. Cos 2nd stage (July 11) 3.15-3.50; SSW; 70WNW; N. Titan 3D (July 11) 1.28-1.31; ESE; 35NE; N. Salyut 6 (July 11) 1.45-1.50; W; 60WNW; E.

MANCHESTER. Cosmos 956R (July 11) 3.2-3.9; NNW; 70NNE; SSE. Cosmos 185R (July 11) 1.45-1.54; W; 40NNW; NE. Big Bird (July 10) 23.12-23.15; SSW; 36SW; NW. Cos 2nd stage (July 11) 3.15-3.50; SSW; 70WNW; N. Titan 3D (July 11) 2.59-3.0; W; 10W; WNW. Salyut 6 (July 11) 1.45-1.50; WSW; 60S; E.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature max: London, Heathrow, Gatwick 27C (81F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Cape Wrath 14C (57F). Highest rainfall: London 2.44in. Highest sunshine: Tiree 12.2hr.



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.54	6.1	9.15	5.9
Aberdeen	8.56	3.4	9.26	3.2
Avonmouth	1.51	10.4	2.22	10.1
Belfast	6.20	3.2	7.08	2.9
Cardiff	1.35	9.8	2.07	9.5
Devonport	12.09	4.6	12.51	4.4
Dover	6.18	5.4	6.42	5.6
Glasgow	7.35	4.3	8.43	4.1
Harwich	7.09	3.4	7.23	3.3
Holyhead	5.31	4.5	6.15	4.3
Hull	1.12	5.9	1.28	6.1
Leith	10.01	4.5	10.35	4.5
Liverpool	6.23	7.5	7.02	7.4
Lowestoft	5.07	2.1	4.41	2.1
Margate	7.12	3.9	7.28	4.0
Milford Haven	12.58	5.5	1.34	5.3
Oban	12.36	3.0	1.33	2.9
Portland	1.07	1.4	1.55	1.3
Portsmouth	6.34	3.8	7.17	4.0
Shoreham	6.10	4.7	6.48	5.0
Southampton	6.17	3.6	6.59	3.7
Swansea	1.07	7.6	1.43	7.3
Tees	11.06	4.5	11.54	4.2
Wltn-on-the-Naze	6.50	3.5	7.08	3.4

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

POLLEN COUNT: 26 (low); forecast, lower. Supplied by Asthma Research Council.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	0.6	1.06	20	68	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.6	.21	19	66	Shwr am
Skegness	2.3	—	21	70	Cloudy
Cromer	6.0	.45	21	70	Thdr pm
Clacton	7.4	.02	24	75	Sun pds
Margate	7.6	.19	22	72	Shwr am
S COAST					
Folkestone	8.8	.03	25	77	Sun ints
Hastings	8.5	.35	23	73	Sun pds
Eastbourne	8.5	.28	25	77	Sun pds
Worthing	7.9	—	25	77	Sun ints
Bognor Regis	7.0	.04	23	73	Shwr am
Shanklin	5.2	.77	22	72	Thdr am
Bournemouth	4.4	.27	20	68	Thdr am
Weymouth	2.1	.12	20	68	Shwr am
Exmouth	5.6	—	22	72	Cloudy
Torquay	3.3	—	22	72	Cloudy
Penzance	5.3	—	18	64	Sun ints
Jersey	3.4	.50	19	66	Sun ints
W COAST					
Douglas	1.3	—	19	66	Cloudy
Blackpool	2.9	—	17	63	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	3.5	—	17	63	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	1.4	—	18	64	Cloudy
Newquay	6.9	—	17	63	Sun ints
Scilly Isles	10.3	—	17	63	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	2.3	—	14	57	Cloudy
Wick	6.5	—	15	59	Sun ints
Stornoway	7.8	—	15	59	Sun ints
St Andrews	3.1	—	19	66	Cloudy
Dunbar	4.7	—	19	66	Sun ints
Eskdalemuir	4.3	—	20	68	Cloudy
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove (Belfast Airport)	8.3	.08	19	66	Sun pds

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 26C (79F). min 7 pm to 7am 19C (66F). Humidity: 7 pm, 90 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.44in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,012.2 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	27	81	Copenhagen	s	22	72	Luxembourg	s	27	81	Rome	s	27	81
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	29	84	Madrid	s	26	79	Salzburg	s	26	79
Alexandria	f	29	84	Dublin	c	18	64	Majorca	s	31	88	Sao Paulo	f	25	77
Algiers	c	27	81	Dubrovnik	f	27	81	Malaga	s	32	90	Seoul	f	25	77
Amsterdam	f	29	84	Faro	s	27	81	Malta	c	28	82	Stockholm	s	27	81
Athens	f	26	79	Florence	f	31	88	Melbourne	f	11	52	Strasbourg	f	28	82
Barcelona	s	28	82	Frankfurt	s	29	84	Milan	s	27	81	Sydney	s	14	57
Beirut	s	28	82	Funchal	s	24	75	Moscow	f	26	79	Tangier	f	22	72
Belgrade	f	25	77	Geneva	s	25	77	Munich	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	f	27	81
Berlin	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	c	21	70	Tenerife	c	18	64
Biarritz	c	19	66	Helsinki	s	23	73	Naples	s	27	81	Tokyo	f	31	88
Bologna	f	21	70	Hongkong	f	31	88	Nice	s	26	79	Tunis	f	32	90
Bordeaux	c	22	72	Innsbruck	s	27	81	Oslo	s	23	73	Valencia	s	27	81
Brussels	s	29	84	Istanbul	f	23	73	Paris	f	29	84	Vancouver	f	16	61
Budapest	r	18	64	Jeddah	s	36	97	Prague	f	25	77	Venice	s	26	79
Cape Town	s	20	68	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Reykjavik	c	11	52	Vienna	s	27	81
Casablanca	f	22	72	Lisbon	f	20	68	Rhodes	s	26	79	Warsaw	f	24	75
Cologne	s	29	84	Locarno	s	26	79	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich	f	28	82